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COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

VOLUME VI.

WORCESTER, MASS.;
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1885.
U. S. A. CIX.

No. XX.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1884.
C. S. A. CVIII.

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OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

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1883.

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1884.
U. S. A. CVIII.

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ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, PUBLICATIONS & ENGRAVINGS.

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WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, FOR TWO YEARS;
EDWARD R. LAWRENCE, FOR THREE YEARS.

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FRANKLIN P. RICE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

No. I. Proceedings, 1875–1877. (pp. 70.)

No. II. Constitution and list of Officers. (Comprised in No. I.)

No. III. Proceedings for 1877, with Inscriptions from Old Burial Grounds in Worcester. (pp. 168.)

No. IV. Inscriptions from Old Burial Grounds in Worcester. (Comprised in No. III.)

No. V. Proceedings for 1878. (pp. 150.)

No. VI. Early Records of the town of Worcester, Book I., 1722–1739. (pp. 142.)

No. VII. Proceedings for 1879. (pp. 150.)

No. VIII. Early Records of the town of Worcester, Book II., 1739–1753. (pp. 145.)

Nos. IX. to XII., inclusive, Records of the Proprietors of Worcester, 1667 to 1788, with 300 plans. (pp. 336.)

No. XIII. Proceedings for 1880. (pp. 80.)

Nos. XIV. to XVI., inclusive, Worcester Town Records from 1753 to 1783. (pp. 472.)

No. XVII. Proceedings for 1881. (pp 164.)

No. XVIII. Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Worcester, 1731–1737. (pp. 197.)

No. XIX. Proceedings for 1882. (pp. 160.)

No. XX. Proceedings for 1883. (pp. 136.)

☞ Nos. I. to XIX. are arranged to form five volumes under the name of Collections. A pamphlet containing Title Pages, Indexes and Directions for Binding the first three volumes will be furnished by the Librarian. Nos. XIV., XV., & XVI., form Volume IV. Nos. XVII., XVIII. & XIX., form Volume V.

PROCEEDINGS.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Rev. GEORGE ALLEN,
Hon. HOLMES AMMIDOWN,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN LANCASTER,
Hon. JOHN DENISON BALDWIN.

PROCEEDINGS

For 1883.

THE first meeting of THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY for 1883 was held at the Society's rooms, on the evening of January 2d. Christopher C. Denny of Leicester was elected an active member of the society.

Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., spoke of the interest and progress of researches in Mexico and Central America, and the general subject was discussed by several members. Mr. Salisbury also brought to the attention of the society a project for a lecture on these countries, by Mr. Fred. A. Ober of Salem, Mass., under the auspices of the Society. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, by whom the lecture was subsequently arranged. It was delivered in Mechanics Hall, Feb. 8th, to a large and appreciative audience.

President Crane delivered the following address:

ADDRESS

BY ELLERY B. CRANE.

Gentlemen of the Worcester Society of Antiquity:

It has been announced that this evening the President would deliver his Annual *Address*. It would sound far better to me to have it called words of encouragement and congratulation. The word *address* sounds too formal. During another year we have witnessed the growth, and may truly say continued prosperity of this society. That the gain has been so discernible we should be and no doubt are, devoutly thankful. But although our success has been so apparent, there may be among our supporters those who in their earnestness and enthusiastic love for the welfare of our society, and with a laudable desire to see it leap forth at once into a figure of strength, an institution having grand proportions, wielding power and influence, are wont to feel impatient and oftentimes almost discouraged at what might seem a sluggish growth. If there be such within our ranks, I would caution them to be more patient and considerate; learn to labor and to wait, remembering that a rank growth is not always a healthy one. Let not the story of Jonah's gourd be applicable to this institution. Rather let us give the closest attention to the soil in which the roots of our plant are nurtured, that the deadly worm may not exist there for a moment. Then we may rest assured that the institution we have here planted will steadily grow in usefulness and influence, until it shall become an honored and respected contemporary with that renowned and highly prosperous institution of our city under whose healthful influence we have been inspired.

Here, within these walls, surrounded by all the goodly influences of the past that we may be able to bring together, may we meet, and counsel together concerning the various subjects in history that may allure us with their charms, and that help to kindle within us that ever-present spark of love for the mysterious. Present any subject you may, if it be only clothed in that subtlest

of all garments, the vail of mystery, there will be no end to the line of patient investigators and researchers. Where there is no obscurity, much if not all the charm for investigation is wanting. It is the unwritten history that we are the most curious to read. We all may not, and undoubtedly will not, select the same line of investigation to follow, but each member may gather courage and inspiration as he here meets with his associates, and enters into discussions, or exchanges views and opinions on the various subjects that are presented. Thus the field of labor will be made sufficiently broad to admit of students of all classes in history, local or universal.

To this end we have instituted several departments of work, with the hope of satisfying the demands of every member of the society, and if any person who has been assigned to either of these departments, shall find his name associated with a class in which he is not in full sympathy, if he will but make known his preference, it will greatly facilitate the organization of these classes, and locate, so far as possible, each member in the department of his choice. where we hope he can feel at home, and take an interest in the work.

I earnestly hope that each member of this society will assume the task of preparing a paper on some subject, and present it before the society, that our discussions may be varied and of the freest kind. It is folly for us to think of printing every essay read at our meetings. We have not the means to do so, even when they are worthy of such treatment. At the best only a few can be published. But let us have the dissertations. Their preparation calls for study and investigation. It is therefore highly beneficial to the writer, and by its delivery many who listen may be interested and edified.

While we are destitute of funds with which to carry on practical investigation and researches amid the ancient ruins of Asiatic cities, or even those ruins nearer home, of the mound builders, or of Central America, we must content ourselves by closely watching for and profiting by the reports of discoveries made by others, more fortunate than ourselves in the way of means. The chairman of the Department of Archæology and General History has

ever been active, and his reports have always been full of valuable information. For material in the Department of Local History and Genealogy, it has been our good fortune not to wholly depend upon the chairman of that division, which fact accounts for the many valuable acquisitions to our collections in that line. From the Departments of Ancient Manuscripts, Publications and Engravings, and Relics, Coins and Curiosities, we have unique reports, showing a steady accumulation of antiques, both interesting and valuable. From the newly created Department of Military History we shall hope and expect much, for we are surely most fortunate both in the time for investigations and in having interested and experienced workmen, who were eye-witnesses of much which that department is expected to review. Worcester can boast of a long roll of zealous patriots who played no obscure part in the late contest for an unbroken union of sister States, and it is for us to see to it that every name, however humble the owner, shall have a place on our military roll, and that a proper record is perpetuated of their loyalty and devotion to the cause of country, as well as their deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice.

I desire to extend to each officer of the society my hearty thanks for his ever ready co-operation at all times for the promotion of the best interest of the society. But our success has not been due so much on account of the actions or promptings of our officers as it has from the unselfish performance of the duties of the entire list of members. Special thanks are due, however, to our librarian, Mr. Staples, for his untiring attention to the duties of his office, which are becoming. and have already been, quite a task, requiring much of his valuable time.

At the meeting, February 6th, Rev. Charles E. Simmons of Worcester was elected to active membership.

Mr. Ledyard Bill of Paxton gave an interesting address, on the geological, climatic, historic and productive features of the State of Florida. The sub-

ject was also discussed by Col. Henry S. Tafft of Northbridge, and Messrs. Theo. S. Johnson, Charles R. Johnson, T. A. Dickinson, and others. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Bill for the paper, and it was referred to the Publication Committee.

At an adjournment of the March meeting, on the 20th, Rev. Samuel May of Leicester was elected an active member of the Society.

Messrs. Samuel E. Staples, Albert A. Lovell, and Henry L. Shumway were appointed to secure and present suitable memorial sketches of three recently deceased members, Nelson R. Scott, Dr. Joseph N. Bates, and Charles W. Rice.

At the April meeting, on the 3d, Charles M. Roe, Dr. J. Bartlett Rich, and Frederick W. Southwick of Worcester, and Henry E. Waite of West Newton were elected active members of the Society.

Appropriate allusion was made to the recent deaths of Hon. Isaac Davis, an honored and distinguished citizen, and Rev. George Allen, a venerable and revered clergyman, and a warm friend of this Society. Remarks in relation to the decedents were made by Hon. Clark Jillson, Rev. Charles E. Simmons, Franklin P. Rice, George Sumner, Henry M. Smith, Samuel E. Staples, and James L. Esty. Mr. Rice was instructed to prepare a memorial sketch of the late Rev. George Allen.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN,

BY FRANKLIN P. RICE.

The death of the Rev. George Allen, on the 31st of March, 1883, ended a long, active and useful life. Born in Worcester eight years before the century, he passed nearly three-quarters of his existence in his native place, and witnessed its growth from the quiet village to the large and flourishing city of to-day. In his lifetime he saw the whole course of development of our country, from the feeble and unimportant confederation into one of the most powerful nations upon the earth; and through these many years he kept mental pace with the wondrous changes which the nineteenth century has wrought, and lived in the full light of his day and generation. He acted no insignificant part in some of the most stirring political movements of our history, and contributed not a little to the influences which have purified the nation, working without ostentation, but always with effect. His labors as a Christian minister and a scholar, and his example as a citizen, entitle him to more than passing mention in the annals of his native town; and it is fitting that the Worcester Society of Antiquity, with which he was in such close sympathy, should make permanent some memorials of his life and character.

Of the paternal ancestry of the Rev. George Allen, little can be ascertained at the present time in addition to the facts that his grandfather, James Allen, was a respectable citizen of Boston, a tailor by trade; and that he married as his second wife, Mary, the only sister of the revolutionary patriot, Samuel Adams, by whom he had several children. Of these, a daughter became the wife of the Rev. Joseph Avery, minister of Holden from 1772 to 1823. Two sons, Samuel and Joseph, removed to Worcester about the year 1776. Samuel was treasurer of Worcester County from 1790 to his death in 1830. He was a man universally respected for his integrity and virtues.

Joseph Allen, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Boston, September 13, 1749. He was a pupil of the celebrated Master Lovell at the Boston Latin School. He served an apprenticeship in commercial business, and about the year 1770,

Geo. Allen.

"AGED 89"

established himself in trade in the town of Leicester. In the difficulties preceding the Revolution he was a firm patriot, and one of the foremost in resisting the oppressive policy of the British government. He was the author of many resolutions, petitions and addresses put forth at this time. In 1776, soon after the reorganization of the courts of the Commonwealth, he was appointed clerk for Worcester County, and continued in this office until his resignation in 1810. He served one term in Congress, was for three years a member of the Executive Council, and twice a Presidential Elector. He took a deep interest in educational matters, was one of the founders of Leicester Academy, and long a treasurer of that corporation. "His mind and manners," said one of his contemporaries, "were alike formed on the best models. In addition to his classical attainments, he was distinguished for that politeness and gracefulness of deportment, which was in some degree peculiar to the men of his generation. Through his whole course, strict integrity, unblemished honor, and undisguised detestation of whatever was base and unworthy, were prominent traits in his character. A native generosity of disposition prompted him to deeds of beneficence. He was familiar with the best English writers, and had stored his mind with their beauties, which his refined and discriminating taste taught him to appreciate with singular accuracy and apply with the happiest effect." His death occurred on the 2d of September, 1827, at the age of 78.

The Hon. Joseph Allen was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His second wife, the mother of most of his children, was Dorothy Kingsbury, of East Hartford. She was descended from the Wolcott and Pitkin families, long celebrated in the public service of Connecticut.

GEORGE ALLEN was born in Worcester on the 1st day of February, 1792. He was early instructed in the rudiments at the village school, learning to read and write, after which he received no systematic training for several years. He had, however, a natural taste for literature, and acquired much information by reading in his father's library, which comprised a valuable collection of the works of the best English and classical authors. With most of these he became familiar, and he could to the end of his life re-

established himself in trade in the town of Leicester. In the difficulties preceding the Revolution he was a firm patriot, and one of the foremost in resisting the oppressive policy of the British government. He was the author of many resolutions, petitions and addresses put forth at this time. In 1776, soon after the reorganization of the courts of the Commonwealth, he was appointed clerk for Worcester County, and continued in this office until his resignation in 1810. He served one term in Congress, was for three years a member of the Executive Council, and twice a Presidential Elector. He took a deep interest in educational matters, was one of the founders of Leicester Academy, and long a treasurer of that corporation. "His mind and manners," said one of his contemporaries, "were alike formed on the best models. In addition to his classical attainments, he was distinguished for that politeness and gracefulness of deportment, which was in some degree peculiar to the men of his generation. Through his whole course, strict integrity, unblemished honor, and undisguised detestation of whatever was base and unworthy, were prominent traits in his character. A native generosity of disposition prompted him to deeds of beneficence. He was familiar with the best English writers, and had stored his mind with their beauties, which his refined and discriminating taste taught him to appreciate with singular accuracy and apply with the happiest effect." His death occurred on the 2d of September, 1827, at the age of 78.

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call with wonderful fidelity the results of this experience. Opportunities for mental culture opened to him in another way: his home by reason of his father's official position, open hospitality, and well-known scholarly tastes, was the resort of many of the distinguished judges, lawyers and men of learning who visited the town to attend the courts; and in their conversation, manners and characteristics he was supplied with the best models of the time.

In 1807, George, at the age of fifteen, and with less than the usual attainments in the ordinary branches, became a student at Leicester Academy, then under the able direction of Zephaniah Swift Moore. Among his classmates at this institution were Gov. John Davis and Gen. Nathan Heard. In 1809, after thorough preparation, he entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1813, which included Augustus B. Longstreet, Elisha Mitchell, Denison Olmsted, George E. Badger, Elias K. Kane, Thomas P. Devereux, and other distinguished names.

After leaving college, Mr. Allen lived for a time in Hartford, where he began the study of theology. The year 1815 he passed in his native town. About this time he married his cousin, Eliza Pitkin, daughter of Elisha Pitkin, of Enfield, Conn., whom he survived many years. Of their children, one only—George Allen, Jr., for many years master of the Hancock School, Boston—reached maturity.

Mr. Allen resumed the study of his profession with the Rev. Dr. Andrew Yates, at Union College, Schenectady. In 1816 he was engaged for some months in teaching school at Albany, where he made the acquaintance of Martin Van Buren, Benjamin F. Butler, and other prominent persons. He was licensed to preach in 1817, and soon entered upon his work as a missionary in Western New York. His circuit comprised the territory then known as the "Holland Purchase."

In 1819, Mr. Allen preached at Waterloo, and the succeeding two years at Aurora, where he accepted a call to settle; but after several examinations, was rejected by the Council, as he was considered unsound on some minor points of doctrine. He returned to Albany, and soon after received an invitation from the church in Shrewsbury to become the colleague of the venerable Rev.

Joseph Sumner, D. D., which he accepted. Mr. Allen was ordained in Shrewsbury on the 19th of November, 1823, and here he remained seventeen years, becoming pastor of the church on the death of Dr. Sumner in 1824.

The period covered by Mr. Allen's pastorate at Shrewsbury was the most active and useful one of his life. He was then in the prime of manhood. His occupation and surroundings were congenial to his tastes. The discharge of his professional duties consumed but a portion of his time, and he was afforded abundant leisure for study and improvement. From his early years Mr. Allen had taken a deep interest in moral and political reforms, and events now took place which called his peculiar powers into action. A few years after his return to Massachusetts the country was excited by the murder of William Morgan, who, it was alleged, had been put to death by Freemasons for disclosing the secrets of their order. Mr Allen had, while in western New York, lived near the scene of the tragedy, and knew several of the parties concerned. He had, however, other and better reasons for opposing the organization; and he took an active and prominent part in the agitation which for some years commanded public attention. One of the productions of his pen at this time was brought to the notice of John Quincy Adams, and secured to him the life-long friendship of that distinguished statesman. In his opposition to Freemasonry, Mr. Allen was actuated by no ulterior purpose, as was the case with politicians and others; and he entertained to the end of his life a belief that all secret societies were pernicious in their influences.

Another matter of deeper import demanded consideration. Mr. Allen had for a long time viewed with concern the over-reaching policy of the Slave-holders, and the pliant acquiesence of the North in their most insolent demands. He was among the few who from the first comprehended the danger, and prophesied the conflict that was to follow. He saw clearly, apart from the moral aspect, that slavery, if not eradicated, was destined to break up the Government; and he bent his energies to the task of arousing the people to a sense of their peril. He wielded a vigorous pen, and was master of a clear, concise and forcible style; and during the

thirty years preceding the Rebellion his contributions to the public press in behalf of the great principles at issue would fill volumes. He was also the author of several pamphlets of uncommon merit which had wide circulation, and efficiently aided the cause of freedom. Most of his writings were published anonymously, for he had a dread of notoriety, and never wrote for effect, or for the purpose of drawing attention to himself. He had little sympathy with the ultra Abolitionists and their sensational methods; and allied himself with the practical and determined workers in the cause.

In the year 1837, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Allen, the ministers of the county were called to meet in convention to express their sentiments on the subject of slavery. The meeting was held in Worcester on the 7th of December, nearly all denominations being represented. Mr. Allen, as chairman of a committee of the convention, reported a "Declaration of Sentiments on American Slavery," which set forth in a clear and forcible manner the evils of the system, and the duties of the clergy in regard to it. After a lengthy debate, action was indefinitely postponed; but the object for which they had assembled was saved from defeat by Mr. Allen, who secured, by an appeal of great earnestness and power, the appointment of a committee to report a modified declaration at a future meeting. The convention re-assembled on the 16th of January, 1838, and the amended report was adopted by a large majority. This result, by inducing similar action elsewhere, was of inestimable value to the cause. The proceedings of this convention and Mr. Allen's "Declaration" were separately printed, and did good service as anti-slavery tracts.

While devoting so much time and effort to matters of general concern, Mr. Allen in no way neglected the people of his charge; but was ever faithful in the performance of his duties as a Christian minister and pastor of a church. His relations with his parish in Shrewsbury were mainly pleasant, and the time passed here was a season of usefulness to others, and enjoyment to himself. Difficulties of a personal nature led to his retirement, and in 1840 he was dismissed at his own request. Severe domestic affliction came upon him at this time; but in all his troubles he was sustained by a firm faith, rare patience, and that unyielding fortitude for which he was ever distinguished.

In 1840, Mr. Allen accepted the position of chaplain at the State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, and officiated in that capacity, with some intervals of rest, until his eightieth brithday in 1872. In the meantime his interest in political matters continued unabated, and he worked in various ways to further the cause of freedom until its great ends were accomplished. His retiring disposition usually kept him in the background; but he was an efficient organizer, and could control and direct the efforts of others. The value of his counsel was acknowledged by many of the anti-slavery leaders, and they frequently relied upon his advice. Had he possessed ambition in any degree, he might have enrolled his name with the foremost; as it was, others received credit for much that originated with him. His brother, the Hon. Charles Allen, who, as an uncompromising advocate of freedom, may justly be ranked with Giddings, Hale, Chase, Sumner and Wilson, was much indebted to him for wise counsel, words of encouragement, and sustaining aid through the great political movements in which he bore so conspicuous a part.

Mr. Allen aided in the formation of the Free Soil party, acting in the primary meetings and conventions, and writing much for the press. He was the author of the celebrated resolution of 1848, which was offered at a meeting held in Worcester on the 21st of June, preliminary to the state convention of those opposed to the nominations of Cass and Taylor. It was in the following words:

"Resolved, That Massachusetts wears no chains, and spurns all bribes; that Massachusetts goes now, and will ever go, for free soil, and free men, for free lips and a free press, for a free land and a free world."

This resolution was received with great enthusiasm, and was adopted by meetings throughout the state.

In other matters concerning human progress, Mr. Allen was not less active. Of these, temperance early engaged his attention. At the time he entered the ministry, spirituous liquor was habitually used at church gatherings, religious councils, ordinations and funerals. He at once saw that no reform was to be expected among the people so long as their public teachers and spiritual guides were open transgressors; and he totally abandoned the use of intoxicating drinks, and exerted himself among the members of

his profession to induce like action on their part. He strongly discountenanced the scandalous practice of drinking at funerals, and the custom, in the light of a growing sentiment in favor of temperance, soon died out. All enterprises of a benevolent character he aided to the extent of his means; and was ever devising methods for the relief of those in distress. He always maintained an active interest in all things relating to the conduct of his profession; and was a prominent participant in councils, religious conventions, and assemblies of like character. He entered to some extent into doctrinal discussion, for which his studies and habits of mind well qualified him; and he published some controversial writings. During the last twenty years of his life, he devoted much time to the elucidation of certain passages in Scripture; but failing sight and the infirmities of age prevented the accomplishment of what had been a life purpose.

With the close of the Rebellion, Mr. Allen witnessed the triumph of those principles for which he had, during so many years, faithfully labored. His work was soon finished. The remainder of his life, after the final relinquishment of his active duties, was passed in the quiet enjoyment of a serene old age. His last years were made comfortable and happy by the faithful care of a devoted niece, who was to him all that a daughter could have been.

He retained an interest in public affairs to the end; and until within a year or two of his death, frequently attended political and other meetings. His retentive memory, reaching back into the last century, was replete with reminiscence of men and events; and his recollections of the past and statements of fact were always listened to with the closest attention. His form bent with age, his almost sightless eyes, his neat attire, and his uniform courtesy and dignity of manner commanded the respect and veneration of all.

On the 23rd of January, 1882, a few days before his ninetieth birthday, Mr. Allen met with a severe accident by falling, the consequence of which was a fracture of the thigh bone. It was at first thought that this would result fatally, but he soon recovered, and after confinement for a few months, was seen upon the streets as usual. But during the last year, although the vigor of his mind

was not seriously impaired, his powers gradually failed, and after a brief and painless illness, he quietly passed away.

The funeral was held at the Old South Church on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 4th, and was attended by a large gathering, which included many of the older citizens of Worcester. The service was simple and appropriate. The Scripture selections were read by Rev. J. F. Lovering, pastor of the church. Remarks upon the life and character of the deceased were made by Rev. C. M. Lamson of Worcester, Rev. Dr. S. G. Buckingham of Springfield, and Rev. W. A. Houghton of Berlin. The closing prayer was by the Rev. G. W. Phillips.

The personal characteristics of the Rev. George Allen formed a rare combination. His intellectual qualities were of a high order. In scholarship his attainments were thorough; and his performances were marked by an exactness in thought and language seldom exhibited even among the best writers. His power of expression was wonderful. In literary matters his taste was discriminating and his judgment sound. His memory was unusually retentive, and his extensive information made him an authority. In conversation his powers were unexcelled; he had a keen appreciation of humor, and his wit was at once refined and pungent. His social qualities would have made him shine in any company.

He was a man of individuality, with well defined views of his own on every subject that merited his consideration; and, although of a diffident disposition, he never hesitated to give expression to his opinions whenever he felt that duty required it. He was a born democrat, and manifested his predilections in an unmistakable manner. In religion he was extremely liberal for one who professed the Orthodox creed; and in the interpretation of the essential points in Scripture he differed widely with the majority of his clerical brethren. He was tenacious of his opinions; but he could be convinced of error, and was free to make acknowledgment.

Morally, his character was upright and pure. He had a clear perception of right and wrong. In his adherence to a principle he was persevering and unyielding, and he never compromised with

evil in any form. His preaching and practice were consistent in every respect.

In his intercourse with others he was kind and courteous, and in his friendships, firm. He was generous and kind-hearted. He was refined in his tastes and manners, and in all his habits, a true gentleman.

But there were some elements of harshness in his nature, of which combativeness was the most formidable. He had a will that no opposition could move, and a spirit that no affliction could crush. His treatment of some of his opponents, while he could not be accused of injustice, was severe in the extreme; and in the political and religious warfare of years ago, he was involved in personal and bitter controversies with those who carried the marks of his powerful blows, and the sting of his keen words to their graves. He was at times, perhaps, too exacting in his requirements of those with whom he had to deal, and too uncharitable in his characterization of their shortcomings. On some occasions in his life, mercy should have tempered his stern dispensation of justice. But all this was of times gone by, and with those who knew him in his latter days, he left only the recollection of a genial and scholarly old man.

In the work of our society he ever manifested a deep interest, and was often present and took part in our meetings, contributing from his vast treasury some choice information, apt anecdote, or long buried fact. Although declining membership in this, as he had in other societies, he was as cordial in his sympathy and as firm in his support, as if he had assumed the duties and privileges of a regularly constituted member. A pleasant memory of his genial companionship lingers among us, and will not soon be effaced.

The following Memorial Sketches were presented:—

CHARLES W. RICE.

BY HENRY M. SMITH.

"Sorrowing most of all that they should see his face no more." This is an expression chosen for one of the sad partings of Scripture, which touches a chord through all the centuries, and among all human hearts finds a ready recognition of its full meaning. It falls on the ear like a deep toned bell. We hold our best loved friends by their faces, and there are in the mingled tides of our communities, faces you meet and become accustomed to, and though acquaintance may not touch the deeper and closer lines of living, and you have little association with them, and their paths only occasionally cross yours, yet, the face lives with you as the type of the man. Portraiture has become a leading branch of art from this desire to retain the faces of the loved and the lost. There is a window on Main Street, out of which has looked for many years a kindly and intelligent face, carrying in all the lines life had scored upon it not one trace of ought but manliness, kindliness and Christian sympathy. Like the window at which he sat, which was dressed with shining wares to show the character of the wares within, I think we can all remember that Charles W. Rice carried in his countenance the proofs of a genial, correct and genuine heart. It was not my pleasure to know him intimately, but assuredly he seems to me to have been one of those men you seemed to know well on slight acquaintance, so open and transparent was his manner and the heart of which it was the key.

This Society of which he only lately became a member, should have a warm interest in one and in all like him who entered so warmly and straightway into its plans and modes and aims. He was in himself a living history, and great is the loss when men like him pass away, a volume of history unwritten. He was born in Shrewsbury in 1810, March 12, and he had nearly reached man's estate, before the great era of our industrial life began its broad unfolding. Steam was held as an available motor, and

applied science was the philosopher's plaything. All the mechanical trades were at that time simple, independent industries. Craftsmen, masters of their business, followed through all their processes with little resort to neighboring trades. The villages had not begun to give up their men of skill and power to the larger centres. Youth were apprenticed to trades and learned the whole art without division of labor. So when in 1824, young Charles Rice went to work as apprentice at watch making with his cousin Dea. Daniel Goddard at Worcester, he entered a guild that was then widely established among a multitude of scattered craftsmen, each working with what skill he had and with what tools he could command or make, at a trade that has since died out in the village shops, to be absorbed into great factories, the individuality of the workman lost when he become a part of a great whole. That he was not a dull plodder in mechanical industry without pride, and without enthusiasm, is abundantly shown by his contribution of 1869, to the pages of the American Horological Journal published at New York, as the organ of the watchmakers' craft. In this sensible and strong paper, he combated the claim of the Waltham Watch Company, as being the pioneers in watchmaking in this country, by a highly interesting statement of the career of Luther Goddard of Shrewsbury, his maternal uncle and father of Daniel Goddard, Mr. Rice's first employer. According to this excellent authority Mr. Goddard, a self-taught mechanic, began in 1780 the manufacture of the old fashioned brass clock of which there were at that time very few in the country, except of English or German make. Many of these clocks are still doing good service. A little later than the above date, Mr. Goddard commenced making watches, and made after the conquest of great difficulties a much better watch than that in common use. His watches were of the verge escapement pattern, and he made everything pertaining to the watch, excepting the springs and dials in his own shop. Mr. Rice came to Worcester with the removal of the watch shop from Shrewsbury in 1824, when Perley and Daniel took up the business of their father.

The Goddard shop was located in the village street of Worcester, between the present School and Thomas Streets. This was

Mr. Rice's place of employment until 1833, when he went into the shop and later into the firm of Boyden, Fenno & Co.

What would we of to-day, give for a glance through Mr. Rice's eyes as recently they looked out with us on our busy city of to-day, and see the Worcester that he saw sixty years ago, a thin and straggling village, stretched along the base of a ridge, to keep its skirts well up out of the wet and sedgy expanse that was the valley of the Blackstone, now the busy tract between Main and Summer Streets. Where now are busy shops, snipe were shot, and muskrats hunted among the reeds.

Mr. Rice's life in Worcester covers nearly the whole period of our manufacturing industry, and goes back to the period when the stage coaches came and went in long procession on the Boston road, and the teamster was king in an army of transportation that wore out the country roads with freighting by wagon.

When the railroad came, Mr. Rice entered that service as a trusty and trusted man, at the opening of the Western Railroad and as conductor, took up the first fare, and received the first money paid for passage by railroad westward from Worcester. He remained in that employment but a year or two, and then resumed his vocation of watch making and the jewelry business, in which he continued until his death. For the last twelve years he has been connected with the watch and jewelry establishment of A. L. Burbank & Co., where his kindly and pleasant face has been seen by so many of the passers-by framed in the window in front of his bench.

This is the outline of a quiet life, the representative life of a modest craftsman, with none of the marked results that in this day have come to be the measure of success in life. He made no man the poorer that he might be rich. His worth is not told in a residuum of stock and bonds. He knew only the "ways" of his craft, and nothing whatever of "corners." Men do not inquire to whom he left his earthly possessions. But is not this the measure of results in living? Who can weigh the effect of the steady and quiet forces of the life of our friend, with the intelligent kindliness that was his in a world where of kindliness there is none too much. He was helpful always, and his life came

from the impulses of and pointed the way to a higher life. For more than thirty years he was a Sunday School teacher, and one of the religious instructors at the jail. Is there no eloquence of suggestion in that statement? Hundreds of battered and stained and bruised lives, in such contact, were brought within his influence. This world contains no exact register for such results, but the gentleness and sympathy that prompted the service, carried a healing and restoring balm. Let it be written of any man that he did good in his time, lived honestly and kindly among his neighbors, met all appeals helpfully, loved and served his God, and coined that love and service into a daily spent medium for his business life, and for his friendships, and you may search in vain the roll of departing or departed millionaires for another life upon which falls the best sunshine of earth, the light whose full broadening is all we know or dream of heaven. Mr. Rice died a peaceful death, after a lingering period of weakness, at his residence in this city, March 16th, 1883.

NELSON RYAN SCOTT.

BY HENRY L. SHUMWAY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Auburn, Mass., July 12, 1823, and was the youngest son of David and Chloe Ryan Scott. His mother died a few weeks after his birth, and he was taken by his aunt, Mrs. Ruth W. Sibley, of Spencer, with whom he remained until the age of seventeen, attending school there, and also at Leicester Academy.

He returned to Auburn at the age of seventeen, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age. He married, while living in Auburn, for his first wife, Maria E. Crosby, of Brookfield, June 5th, 1845, by whom he had one son now living in this city, Charles Nelson Scott. His first wife died July 27th, 1847, and he, not liking a farmer's life, followed his brother David to Worcester in March, 1849, and entered his store to learn the drug business; remaining with him until May 22nd, 1852, when he opened a store, the firm being Sibley & Scott, his partner, Mr. Charles Sibley, being still a well-known citizen.

While with his brother David, he married, for his second wife, Julia A. Pierce, of Worcester, May 6th, 1851, by whom he had one son, George Theo. Scott, now living in this city.

Still later, in 1854, he engaged in boot manufacturing, with his father-in-law, the firm being Pierce & Scott. After about three years in this partnership, in 1858, he returned to his profession, and until December 1st, 1866, was connected with his brother David, in the store, corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, which the latter occupied until his death. July 4th, 1867, he engaged in the same business independently, in the building at Franklin Square, which he built, and which bears his name. Of late, his younger son, George, has been his business partner.

Mr. Scott left this city in May last, ('82), accompanied by his wife, for an extended tour through Europe and the East. They arrived at Cairo, Egypt, February 3rd, 1883, and subsequently went up the Nile. During this trip, Mr. Scott was prostrated by disease. He was able to return to Cairo, but in an exhausted condition. His disease was a kidney difficulty, which, as was revealed by an autopsy, had been of long standing and hopeless. He died Feb. 19th, 1883, at Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. Scott was one of the best known of Worcester druggists, and was thoroughly accomplished in his profession. He was a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a member of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and a member and the first President of the Worcester Pharmaceutical Association.

He was one of the earlier members of our Society, and always manifested a deep interest in its work. He had a taste for research and for the collection and preservation of historic material. His collection of American aboriginal relics was quite interesting. He was eminently of a genial disposition, and he secured and retained the friendship of all who knew him. His social inclinations led him to unite with numerous fraternal organizations, in whose meetings he always found much of enjoyment. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliations being with Montacute Lodge, Worcester Royal Arch Chapter, Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templars, and with other

Masonic bodies, including the 32°. He was also a member of St. John's Masonic Mutual Relief Association, of Newport, R. I., of Stella Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor, and the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and an honorary member of the Worcester Continentals, and of the Worcester Art Students' Club.

In all these associations, our fellow proved himself a pleasant companion, a wise counsellor, and a highly prized friend. He will be remembered by those who knew him best, as an honorable citizen, a promoter of the best and purest in social life, a man without reproach. His death at the age of 60 years, seems premature. His was a nature that was always young, and in recalling him, it is almost impossible to credit him with three-score years. Always active, apparently vigorous, resisting and controlling by uniform cheerfulness, a disease, of which few, even of his most intimate friends were aware, and always ready with hearty grasp and cordial smile. We bade him God-speed upon his final journey without a thought that it was final. He died without pain, and with the tender care of his devoted wife, and a group of friends to whom he had become endeared through months of companionship in travel. We who are left, may well recall his pleasant presence, emulate his virtues, and cherish his memory.

At an adjournment of the April meeting, on the 10th inst., Dr. Albert P. Marble, Superintendent of the Worcester Schools, read the following paper. It was discussed by Alfred S. Roe, Samuel E. Staples, Franklin P. Rice, Thomas A. Dickinson, Wm. H. Bartlett, E. B. Glasgow and others. It was referred to the Committee on Publication.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF MAINE.

BY ALBERT P. MARBLE, PH. D.

MAINE, the first settled, and the most northerly and easterly of the United States, lies between 43° and 47° north latitude; and between 66° and 71° west longitude. The 45th parallel of latitude crosses the state within thirty miles of its geographical center—midway between the equator and the pole.

This state is bounded on the west by New Hampshire; on the north-west by the Province of Quebec; on the north and east by New Brunswick; and on the south by the Gulf of Maine.

"Two conspicious headlands strike the attention of the Euro-
"pean voyager approaching the North Atlantic coast. Reaching
"out boldly seaward, they serve to mark the general direction of
"the shore, yet between them a vast expanse of water stretches
"to the north a day's sail beyond sight. Those headlands are
"Cape Sable and Cape Cod whose outer lights range with each
"other about east-north-east and west-south-west, and are dis-
"tant in a right line about 250 miles. Facing this line at an aver-
"age distance of 125 miles, lies the coast of Maine, fronted right
"and left by these two capes—great salients lying out like cou-
"chant lions guarding its broad approach. For, on their range, a
"perpendicular from Cape Sable passes very near Eastport;
"while a perpendicular from Nauset light, passing between Cape
"Ann and the Isles of Shoals, strikes not far from the city of
"Portsmouth on the Piscataqua River which forms part of the
"western boundary of Maine. These lines would enclose an
"almost regular rectangular parallelogram, with a breadth one-
"half its length; but the figure is extended by two deep pockets

NOTE. This sketch is taken from notes made in the preparation of a Special Geography of Maine written in 1878 to accompany the Eclectic Series of Geographies:—books published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati. It is published by their kind permission.

A. P. M.

"the Bay of Fundy on one side, and Cape Cod Bay on the "other;—at the bottom of one, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, "and opposite, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. This consid- "erable body of water, well deserving to be called a gulf, has in "recent times received an appropriate name from the land whose "limits lie so exactly opposite its great entrance capes, and is "called the Gulf of Maine." See U. S. Coast Survey Charts, "Atlantic sheet No. 1.*

Massachusetts Bay then is an inlet from the Gulf of Maine; and Cape Cod Bay, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay, Passamaquoddy Bay, and the Bay of Fundy are the mere fringes of this great expanse of water.

The name, Maine, has been accounted for in several ways; among others that this territory was named for a province in France given as a dower to the princess Henrietta Maria. It appears however, that the lady had no such province; it belonged to the crown. "There is little doubt that the name arose in the "natural distinction made in common speech between the islands "then so much frequented, and the shoreland or the 'main.' "The spelling furnishes no argument. The adjective was often "spelled 'maine,' and the noun 'main.'†

Maine extends through 302 miles of latitude, and 288 in longitude. The boundary line is about 1,000 miles. The area of the state is 3,500 square miles, or more than all the other New England states. The natural sea-front of 250 miles is increased by numerous bays and islands to 2,500 miles of salt water line.

The coast of Maine excels every other on the American continent in its marvelous beauty of shore and sea, of island and inlet, of bay, river and harbor. In scenery it rivals the famed archipelogo of the Ægean.‡ It contains the two largest and best harbors on

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*Ex-Gov. J. L. Chamberlain's Centennial Address.

†Gov. Chamberlain.

‡"There is nothing which can exceed, in its union of charms, those two "hundred miles of intermingling land and ocean, where lost in each other's "embrace, the sea seems in love with the land, and the shore with the foam- "crested waves."

De Peyster's Dutch in Maine. Quoted by Gov. Chamberlain.

the continent: Hussey's Sound, a part of Casco Bay, and Somes' Sound which extends to the center of Mt. Desert Island. In either of these a nation's navy might anchor all at once.

This coast has more than three hundred habitable islands, besides many smaller ones. They extend on an average about three miles from the main land. These islands, low in the west like the Isles of Shoals, gradually rise towards the east to the picturesque heights of Mt. Desert, and Grand Menan over the New Brunswick line.

Casco Bay extends from Cape Elizabeth to Bald Head, a distance of more than twenty miles. A chain of islands stretches across the mouth of this bay, to which there are five entrances for ships. The principal of these are Bangs, Peaks, Long, Great Chebeague and Sebascodegan or Great Island. The last is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 3 miles wide; and of so irregular shape, that its shore line exceeds 50 miles. The northern end is only 7 rods from the main land. Fort Scannell on House Island, and Fort Preble on the opposite side of the channel, on Cape Elizabeth, command the entrance to Portland Harbor.

East of Bald Head is the Kennebec River, on which stands Fort Popham, where Capt. George Popham landed in 1607. Further east is Damariscotta River, an arm of the sea 12 or 15 miles long; and Damariscotta Pond extends inland as many miles further. Below this pond the water falls 50 feet in a distance of half as many rods. The fisherman without moving, may throw his hook on one side into the stream, or on the other side into the sea.

Penobscot Bay extends from White Head 25 miles to Isle-au-Haut [Isle-o-ho.] Its length is 50 or 60 miles. The north-west part of the Bay is called Belfast Bay; and at the head is Penobscot River, named Reo de Gomez by Spanish navigators in 1525. Mt Desert Island is at the east of Blue Hill Bay. This grandest of islands is connected by a bridge to the main land; it embraces three towns. Within it is Somes' Sound, and Green Mountain 1,900 feet high. Along the eastern coast of the state for 20 miles, a bold and rocky shore breasts the Atlantic and terminates in the

high promontory of West Quoddy Head, the most easterly point of the United States.

The surface of the state is broken, and has an average height of 600 feet above the sea. There is a gradual slope from the west to the east. A broken range of hills crosses the state from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to Mars Hill, 1,800 feet high, on the boundary of New Brunswick, a little north of the center of the state. This range of highlands divides the state into slopes; the northern is drained by the river St. John; the southern, comprising two-thirds of the state, sends its waters direct to the Gulf of Maine.

Mt. Katahdin* in Piscataquis County, near the center of the state, and 5,385 feet high—the highest in New England except Mt. Washington—is the Olympus of Maine. From its summit towards the west, are seen the snowy caps of the White Mountains; beneath its feet, on all sides, nestling like glittering gems on the bosom of the green forests, appear Moose Head, Chesuncook, Caucomgomoc, Pamadumcook, Pamgockamock and more than 120 other lakes and ponds, the great reservoirs of the Kennebec, the Penobscot, the Aroostook, the Woolastook, and the Allaguash; far to the north-east may be seen the highlands bordering the Bay of Chaleur; and to the south the grey heights of Mt. Desert rising from the sea. The summit of Mt. Katahdin was thought by the Indians to be the summer residence of the Great Spirit, Pamola, into whose presence it was death for any Indian to go.

The Camden hills on the west coast of Penobscot Bay are 1,500 feet high; the summit of Mt. Desert, seen 60 miles at sea, and Mt Agamenticus in York County 670 feet high, are landmarks for sailors.

The lakes and rivers of Maine are scarcely less remarkable than her bays and islands. The general direction of the rivers in the southern slope is south; of those in the northern slope, north-east to the river St. John. The head-waters of the Kennebec, the Penobscot, the Chaudiere and River de Loup, tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and the Woolastook, a branch of the St. John, are

* On the same parallel with Mt. Blanc.

all near each other in the north-western highlands; and from the northern part of Moose Head Lake a very narrow portage takes one into the upper waters of the Penobscot.

The Saco River drains a dozen small lakes and falls into Saco Bay; Sebago Lake, with its tributary lakes, finds an outlet through the Presumpscott River into Portland Harbor. The Androscoggin River drains lakes Parmachena, Kenebago, Argwassuck or Rangely, Cupsuptic, Moosetucmaguntic, Molechunkemunk, Welokenobacook, and Umbagog on the border of New Hampshire, besides many small lakes along its course. It flows into Merry Meeting Bay which is an expansion of the lower Kennebec River.

Moose Head Lake is 35 miles long and 5 or 10 miles wide; tributary to it is Moose River, the outlet to five large lakes. It is the source of the Kennebec. Tributary to this river, on the west, are the Dead River, the Carrabassett, the Sandy, the Messalonskee, the Cobbosseecontee; and on the east, the Sebasticook, the Worromontogus and the Eastern Rivers. Each of these, and each of many smaller streams, is the outlet of a chain of lakes.

The Penobscot River drains nearly one-third of the state. Its west branch rises in the border highlands; this and the eastern branch are the outlet of 50 lakes, of which the larger are Chesuncook, Caribou, Milinoket and Pamadumcook. On the west, the chief branches of the Penobscot are the Piscataquis, and the Kenduskeag; on the east, the Mattawamkeag, and the Passadumkeag. Every river flowing into the Gulf of Maine, forms the outlet of half-a-score, or a score of lakes. Union River has a chain of twenty or more; Pleasant River, 10 or 12; Machias River, 12 or 15; Narraguagus River, 8 or 10; Schoodic River is the outlet of Sysladobsis, Witteguerguagum, Big Lake, and a dozen more; the St. Croix drains the Schoodic Lakes on the boundary of New Brunswick, and Chiputneticook Lakes across the line. The St. John River which drains the northern slope of the state is the outlet of 100 lakes.

The surface of the state and the distribution of the lakes and streams are well adapted to produce immense and useful water-power. The general pitch seaward is sufficient to carry off the water rapidly, but not so as to produce dearth or damage; the pitch

explored this coast; the Portugese Cortereals, in 1502, left many names on the charts of these waters; the French Verazzano came and named the whole region New France in 1524; the Spanish Gomez left tokens of his long sojourn, in 1525, in the names he gave to so many places—to the Penobscot, his own name. From this time the fish in these lovely bays attracted swarms of fishermen from all these countries.

Andre Thevet, a Frenchman, in 1557, visited and described the Penobscot and a fort previously erected there, both of which he called Norumbega.* Other Frenchmen and Englishmen came and tried to found settlements; but they failed. In the year 1600, but few white men had their homes in America, on the Atlantic Coast, north of Florida.

SETTLEMENTS.

The French King in 1603, granted to DeMots possession of the country from latitude 40° to 46°—the latitude of Philadelphia, to that of Katahdin and Montreal. DeMots spent a winter on Neutral Island in the St. Croix River, then settled at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and named the whole region Acadia. He also made settlements at Mt. Desert, and on the lower Penobscot, at Castine; he visited Casco Bay and Saco, and made forays upon the English at Pemaquid, in order, as will be seen further on

*In Paradise Lost, Book X, 686, *et seq.* Milton brings in this with that long list of high sounding names; he is describing the disturbance of the elements, which succeeded the fall.

—"At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended: else, how had the world
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now,
Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat?
These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea and land; sidereal blast,
Vapor, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent; now from the north
Of Norumbega, and the Samoed shore,
Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust and flaw,
Boreas, and Caecias, and Argestes loud
And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn."

to extend his western boundary to the Kennebec. France at that time claimed two-thirds of the present Maine.

On the other hand, in 1602, Bartholomew Gosnold sailed direct from Falmouth, Eng., to Falmouth [now Portland], Maine; he settled further south. Martin Prig followed, the next year; he explored the beautiful Penobscot Bay, named Fox Islands from the foxes seen upon them, reached the Kennebec, then the no less beautiful Casco Bay, and sailed up the Saco River to the falls. In 1605, George Weymouth followed him with a similar purpose of discovery and settlement. He stopped at Monhegan Island, and subsequently visited the Kennebec and the Penobscot.

The English King, in 1606, granted to the Plymouth, [England] company, possession from latitude 41° to 45°—New York to Bangor. This grant included Nova Scotia.

Under this charter, in May, 1607, the year in which Jamestown, Va., was settled—two ships commanded by George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, sailed from Plymouth, [England], with 120 persons, to settle on the coast of Maine. "These frail barks were "freighted with the best hopes * * * * of noble men "who through the mists of coming times beheld a new world ris- "ing out of the dense forests behind these rocky ramparts."

They landed at the mouth of the Kennebec, then called Sagadahoc, where Fort Popham now stands. Richard Seymour, their minister, dedicated the spot by prayer and religious ceremonies. They built a fort of 12 guns, 50 houses and a church, and the first American ship, the "Virginia of Sagadahoc," of 30 tons. But disaster followed them, and they soon scattered to England, to Virginia, and to the near Monhegan and Pemaquid where other English settlers dwelt.

Capt. John Smith visited this place in 1614, and named it New England. It was Samoset, the Bashaba, or native lord, of Pemaquid, who greeted the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620 with "Much welcome Englishmen"; and to this settlement those pilgrims went for aid after their first severe winter—aid for which pay was refused by the givers. The first New England settlement, then was in Maine; moreover, it was these settlements chiefly which confirmed the English title to this territory which, as seen above, the French wished to hold.

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But things did not go on well under these separate and conflicting governments. The French occupied the eastern part of the territory, and they were troublesome; the Indians were hostile; civil war had broken out in England, which disturbed affairs here; Gorges died in 1647; and in 1652, the inhabitants voting for annexation, the province of Maine became a county of Massachusetts under the name of Yorkshire. This was a union for the better defence of both parties against hostile French and Indians.

Maine is in no sense the "Daughter of Massachusetts." She was rather the older sister, enfeebled sometimes by exposure, to help the family. She had members in the council of the colony, and afterward representatives in the General Court, or legislature, and in Congress like Plymouth or any other part of the state; and the ballot was here less restricted than in the rest of Massachusetts.

MAINE PART OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Owing to the conflicting claims of the French and the English whose boundaries were not well defined, and the great influence

of the former over the Indians, and owing to the wars of England with the Dutch and the Spanish, up to the fall of Quebec in 1759, and the overthrow of the French power on the eastern coast, Maine was the scene of no less than six Indian wars, whose atrocities would have discouraged any but the most hardy settlers.

Conflicting grants, also, and revolutions in the English government; rival claims of authority; religious zeal, for the French were Catholic, Gorges was a churchman, and the Puritans, dissenters;—all this kept the early settlers constantly disturbed.

The claims of the heirs of Gorges were purchased by the colonial government, in 1664, for the sum of £1250; and subsequently the right to the territory, so purchased and so held, was confirmed by charter from the new sovereigns, William and Mary, in the year 1691.

In the bloody Indian wars, the people of Maine bore a heroic part. Expeditions against the French were several times made; Acadia was twice conquered, though subsequently surrendered by treaty between England and France. In one of these campaigns, that of 1745, Louisburg, a strong fortress on the island of Cape Breton was captured chiefly by troops from Maine, whose commanders, William Pepperell and William Phipps, afterwards royal governors of the Massachusetts colony, were natives of Maine. In all these wars, the Maine settlers had the misfortune to be on the frontier. The Indians had now been subdued, but another serious business was in hand.

THE REVOLUTION.

The oppression that resulted in the revolt of the colonies was promptly resented in Maine. The news of Lexington reached York in the evening. A company of troops arrived at New Hampshire the next morning on the way to Boston; and Maine men were in the trenches at Bunker Hill. It was the third brigade, troops from York and Cumberland, to whom Washington, with uncovered head, addressed the words, "God bless the Massachusetts line."

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one of the officers was Henry Dearborn, of Pittston, afterwards Secretary of War. They went up the Kennebec and Dead rivers and over the highlands to the head waters of the Chaudiere, in the fall and winter. They endured great hardships, and failed. In May of the same year, 1775, the British schooner Margaretta came to Machais. Benjamin Foster in a small coaster, and six brothers O'Brien, in a wood sloop, with two companies came alongside; the vessels fell apart, and only John O'Brien had boarded; seven bullets, were fired at him, but none hit. Then they charged him with bayonets; but he swam to his sloop, and when the vessels came together again, the schooner was captured. This was the first British vessel taken by Americans. Maine soon after became a military division by itself.

In September, 1776, an expedition from Machais set out to capture Fort Cumberland in Nova Scotia. It was not successful. The next year a British attack on Machias succeeded no better.

For the purpose of revenue, in 1779, Massachusetts was divided into districts; as one of these, Maine first became the District of Maine, with a U. S. court—or what corresponded to that—and district officers, as ever since.

To check Maine and keep Nova Scotia, the British commanders now saw that something must be done. With a large force, they took Castine which Congress had left undefended. Steps were at once taken to dislodge them. The very month of the capture, a flotilla left Boothbay with a force of Maine militia, under Brig. Gens. Frost, Thompson and Cushing of Maine. That the British were not defeated, was not the fault of the militia and their generals.

In 1780, two British vessels came up the Kennebec for mischief. On the night of their arrival, they were alarmed by shots across their decks; and they slipped away as soon as it was light and never came back. In 1779, Congress prohibited all exportation from Maine. This greatly distressed the inhabitants. The Continental army had drawn away so many of the militia, that three or four companies only were left—not enough to guard the coast. The British being in possession of the strongholds, tories from the western part of the state began to flock thither and committed

outrages npon the patriots, but little less atrocious than those of the Indian wars; yet Maine furnished in that year 500 recruits for the Contiuental army, besides 240 men in Lincoln and York counties for their own defence. The government, however, sent a flotilla to guard the coast.

In 1783, the war closed and America was an independent nation, Maine had lost in the war 1,000 men; and her part of the war debt was greater in proportion to her population than at the close of the Rebellion in 1865. In reading the history of the Revolution, it is to be remembered, that when Massachusetts is named, Maine is meant too, for she was part of that state.

After the Revolution, Maine increased rapidly in wealth and population. At the adoption of the Federal Constitution, she had one representative in Congress; in 1794, a new apportionment gave her three.

In 1803, it was Com. Preble of Portland, in command of the ship Constitution, who subjugated the Barbary States, and released from slavery the American seamen whom they had captured.

WAR OF 1812–14.

The British at war with Napoleon, assumed the right to take seamen whose allegiance they claimed, even from on board American war-vessels. Six thousand men had thus been taken into the British navy. The American ship President, fired upon the Little Belt, engaged in this business, and drove her off; this led to the immediate declaration of war.

The population of Maine was then 228,000, engaged largely in shipping. This war therefore bore heavily upon her, especially as an embargo, in 1812, forbade all trade outside the state. Her coast was invaded; and several naval engagements took place in her waters.

In the summer of 1813, the Enterprise, stationed at Portland, captured the Boxer in Casco Bay. Both commanders were killed; and they were buried at Portland, by the sea, side by side. In July of the next year, a British fleet captured Eastport and then cruised along the coast. Com. Tucker, who lived on a farm near Bristol, with 45 men armed with an old swivel, muskets,

bayonets, and scythe points tied to the end of poles, captured a 74-gun ship, and sent the crew of 25 men to Wiscasset jail; he then distributed the stores among the people on shore.

Castine had, before this time, been held by five nations, and attacked six times by hostile armies. It was seized again by the British in 1814. They went up the river and took Hampden and Bangor. The people on the Kennebec became alarmed. Gen. Knox collected troops at Wiscasset, some of whom went to attack the enemy on the Penobscot. Machias was captured by the British; but a part of their force who went to Frankfort, were themselves taken. The war was closed by the treaty of Ghent, December, 1814.

MAINE A SEPARATE STATE.

The misfortunes attendant on and following the war, made many people discontented; the "Ohio Fever" broke out, and 15,000 people emigrated from Maine. This disaffection soon died out; and prosperity—and many of the emigrants—returned.

In 1820, the population was 298,000, an increase of 7,000 in ten years. In this year, Maine, now great and prosperous, became a separate state. Enoch Lincoln, a younger brother of Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, was one of the early governors of Maine; and he died in office. In those days, political excitement was often violent. A crowd of roughs attended the inauguration of Gov. Lincoln, intending to interrupt the proceedings at a signal from their leader; but before the signal was given, the governor had concluded. The message was afterward printed in large letters on one side of little cotton handkerchiefs and handed around as a curiosity. It was very brief.

In 1838, Hon. Jonathan Cilley, a representative in Congress from Lincoln County, was murdered in a duel, by one Graves, of Kentucky, set on by the slave power.

Soon after the separation, the northern boundary of the state as fixed by the treaty of 1783, came into dispute. We claimed to the northern sources of the northern branches of the river St. John; the British claimed southerly to the sources of the southern branches. The treaty fixed the boundary on the highlands separat-

ing the waters flowing into the sea, from those flowing into the St. Lawrence. The ambiguity arose because the St. John was not exactly either. It flows into the sea and not into the St. Lawrence. So far, the Americans had the right to the territory drained by its water courses, and lying west of the arbitrary line from the St. Croix northward, which forms the eastern boundary of Maine. On the other hand, the St. John does not flow directly to the sea, but in a circuitous course through the Province of New Brunswick, into the Bay of Fundy. Hence the British claim. This dispute was finally settled after the "Bloodless Aroostook War," by the famous Webster-Ashburton treaty, in 1842.

IN THE REBELLION.

At the breaking out of the war in 1861, Maine responded with troops as prpmptly as she did in 1775. She bore her full share in men, in money, and in the national councils. Of her 75,000 soldiers, 25,000 sleep in patriot graves.

The early settlers of Maine were usually of good parentage, many of them being impoverished branches of noble families The present population is chiefly composed of descendants of these, or natives of other states; only 7 per cent. are foreign born. About 116,000 born here are living in other states, while 66,000 living here were born in other states. Thus, the influence of Maine extends largely beyond her borders.

Two of her early citizens were knighted for bravery at Louisburg: Sir William Pepperell and Sir William Phipps.

The first governor of Massachusetts under the second charter —1692—was Sir William Phipps; and two of the eminent chief magistrates under the constitution, John A. Andrew and John D. Long, were born in Maine. This state has also furnished to the national government a Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin; two Secretaries of War, Knox and Dearborn; two Secretaries of the Treasury, Fessenden and Morrill; an Attorney-General and Justice of the Supreme Court, Nathan Clifford; two Post-Masters General, Horatio King, and the late Timothy O. Howe; and by development if not by birth a Speaker of the House of Representatives and future President of the United States, James G. Blaine.

Two or three of the above statements strike one as novel; and it may be proper, in closing, to point out that they are not, therefore, unfounded.

GULF OF MAINE.

It may be said that the body of water to the south of Maine has not usually been called the Gulf of Maine; and that it does not so appear on ordinary maps. A glance at the map shows that this body of water is much more a gulf or bay than either the Bay of Biscay on the coast of France, or the Gulf of Guinea on the coast of Africa.

What the place has been called is no certain indication of what it ought now to be called. This body of water has probably had as many names as the coast has had owners.

The most appropriate name is the one given; for Maine extends across the whole of one longer side of the gulf; and Maine was first occupied.

The U. S. Coast Survey is the best of authority for such a name; and the decision from this one umpire is of more weight than all the school geographies or wall maps, cheap and otherwise, that we ever have seen; for all these are derived from the maps of the coast survey if they are accurate.

MAINE, THE FIRST SETTLED OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The first settlement at Fort Popham in 1607, was not permanent, it is true, but there had been residents in the territory before, and there were residents continuously from that time.

It is a fact which closes the whole case—*that the Plymouth Colony, after the first severe winter, received aid from their countrymen who were living at Pemaquid.*

It must be borne in mind that the poetical history of Plymouth Rock and the Pilgrim Fathers, begins with the orations of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, two hundred years after the events. Then first, the labors and sufferings of these early settlers were idealized; and the chief actors were elevated into the ranks of heroes, and as it were, deified in oratory and in song. It is necessary for us to discriminate between the creations of a poetic fancy,

and the facts of history. If Gov. Chamberlain's Centennial Address had preceded the orations above named, and thus idealized the settlement of Maine, before Plymouth Rock had been flooded with the sunlight of glory, and the heads of the Puritans had been painted with the nimbus of saints;—in other words, if Pemaquid had been embalmed in literature and poetry before Plymouth—as it was settled before—then it would not have occured to any one to question the priority of the settlement of Maine; and the immortal lines of Mrs. Hemans, beginning:—

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."

would have been associated in our minds—as in fact they belong—with the mighty roar of the billows that come in from the Atlantic and cross the Gulf of Maine to dash themselves against the rocky ramparts of that coast. We should not be obliged to tire the imagination by trying to expand the little ripples that are stirred up behind the sand-bars of the Cape Cod peninsula, and gently wash a few large stones near the low shore at Plymouth; and by trying to make those ripples correspond to the glowing imagery of the poet.

Good subjects to fire the poetic fancy, and to kindle the enthusiasm of the orator, are the welcome to the Pilgrims given by old Samoset, of Pemaquid, who had learned to speak English from the settlers in Maine, "Much welcome Englishmen;" and the bags of corn which these settlers gave to the Pilgrims, without money and without price, to keep them from starving.

THE NAME OF MAINE.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges who first named this territory Maine, in 1639, so far as appears, was not married to the French Princess, Henrietta Maria; he hadn't been smitten in love by Henrietta; it is not known that he had ever seen her; or that he knew her, or admired her at a distance. On the contrary, he probably hated Henrietta Maria with all other French men and women, for they were competitors and rivals; and Henrietta was a Catholic, while Ferdinando was a vigorous Episcopalian Protestant. In the first place, then there is no reason why he should, but several reasons

why he should not name his province for one of her provinces—even if she had one; and, in the second place, she never had any province of Maine.

The Spanish Main is a name applied to the coasts of South America and Mexico, to distinguish them from Spain's numerous West Indian Islands. The origin, of the name Maine is similar.

"MAINE, THE DAUGHTER OF MASSACHUSETTS."

This is a mere figure of speech which pleases us; but the figure is strained. A daughter is usually younger than the mother. In the case of step-daughters and step-mothers, however, this order is sometimes reversed. If Massachusetts were to claim to be the step-mother of Maine, there would be more ground for the claim.

The daughter is usually brought up by the mother; and protected by her. In this case, the alleged mother was at the very outset, rescued from the gaunt jaws of starvation by the so-called daughter; and then the daughter always took care of herself; and she also stood between the old lady and the hostile French, Indians and British.

During the whole of the 17th century, and in the 18th, to the time of the Revolution, Maine was more than a hundred years—more than two hundred years—in advance of Massachusetts, in respect to the ideas of religious toleration, and freedom, and to the liberal thought which now prevails. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Maine had the spirit of the 19th, far more than Massachusetts. For, while the Puritans were hanging witches, burning Quakers, banishing Baptists, and driving people to church by tithing-men and beadles; and while Connecticut was enacting her blue laws, Maine was enjoying a toleration very much like our own. In this respect, Maine was the mother.

THE FAVORITE SON.

As to the future President of the United States: The sentiment expressed above, rests more upon a confidence in the eternal fitness of things, than upon any apparent facts. It is like the boy's idea of faith:—"Something you are perfectly sure of, but have nothing to back it."

At the meeting May 1st, Daniel W. Haskins, Esq., was elected to active membership. Messrs. Franklin P. Rice, Henry M. Smith and George Sumner, were appointed to arrange for the annual excursion of the Society.

Dr. C. Otis Goodwin presented the following, as part of the report of the committee appointed February 20th.

JOSEPH NYE BATES, M. D.

BY C. OTIS GOODWIN, M. D.

Joseph Nye Bates, widely known as a skillful physician and surgeon for the past fifty years, died at his residence in this city, February 22, 1883.

He was born in Barre, Mass., March 16, 1811. He was the son of Dr. Anson Bates, (who went to Barre, from Fairhaven in the early part of this century), and was the eldest of seven children, of whom only one, Dr. George A. Bates, of this city, now remains.

Of his boyhood, little need be said, save that at a very early age he gave evidence of unusual force of character and was the acknowledged leader of his companions. While yet in his teens, he entered Amherst College; here, being possessed of a horse and carriage, he placed it at the disposal of the late President Hitchcock, and was the companion of that worthy on some of the famous "bird track" tours. Whatever else he may have learned at Amherst, it is certain that there he laid the foundation of a geological and mineralogical knowledge, quite rare for those days, and which in after years, added not a little to his fame.

When eighteen years of age, he began the study of medicine with his father, and after attending lectures at Dartmouth College, N. H., Bowdoin College, Me., and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he took his degree from Dartmouth in 1831. He entered at once upon practice, and became, almost from the first, involved in those Herculean labors which he never relinquished, until overtaken by the sickness which ended his life.

He removed from Barre to Worcester in 1856; here he was identified with the various beneficient and literary organizations, notably the Masonic and Odd Fellows; and for six years, subsequent to 1856, was trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital in this city.

At the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the army as surgeon of the 15th Regt., M. V. M. He remained in the service nearly a year, when he was compelled, by failing health, to return home.

In presence, Dr. Bates was dignified and commanding; in speech, effable and courteous; in manner, courtly. He had a strong, personal vitality that made itself felt wherever he went, as a sort of cheery warmth and magnetism, that was especially grateful to the sick. This was something quite exceptional, and was alone enough to have made him a popular physican. But aside from this, he had unusual qualifications for his work. He had a retentive memory, perception that was almost intuitive, and judgment that was always quick, and usually correct. He was courageous; he could, when his duty as a surgeon required it, inflict suffering with nerve that showed no semblance of tremor—yet could, on the other hand, be tender as a woman. Above all, he loved his profession, and he always kept the standard of his duty as a physician, very high. He disdained to make any distinction in favor of station, race or color, but regardless of times and seasons, personal convenience or even safety, held himself always in readiness to answer the call of all alike. Pay was always a secondary consideration; his duty first; he trusted human nature for the rest. To have required a fee in advance, would have seemed to him dishonorable; he never did it. He had a fine physique, reinforced by a resolute will that seemed entirely sufficient to remove mountains, and endurance that was amazing.

Though at home in all departments of his profession, surgery was his especial delight, and in the treatment of fractures and dislocations, I am bound to say he had no superior. He was eminently a man for emergencies, and whatever the emergency, I do not believe that any one ever saw Dr. Bates at a loss; his intimate friend, for more than fifty years, the Hon. Ginery

Twichell, says of him, "His opportunities never fully equalled his resources."

But for the few who came to know him intimately, Dr. Bates reserved the finer qualities. When with them, the bluff exterior was laid aside, and he disclosed all the freshness of a child, with that happy welling over of affection sometimes seen in a young girl, and a real depth and delicacy of feeling seldom met with except in a noble woman.

It remains yet to mention the crowning virtue—that he could say "*forgive.*" Naturally of an impetuous and forceful temper that could illy bear crossing or delay, he would sometimes speak (as what man does not), unguardedly and harshly even to his friends; but let the friend refrain from hot answer—just leave him there—and at their next meeting, when temper had cooled, he would not miss a handsome apology, as wholly unsought as unexpected. This is the sort of heroism I deem to be greater than that required to "take a city." Here was a man with all the *force* required to take cities, who yet could "rule his own spirit." I make his character altogether an exceptional one. It is rare to find either such strength or such delicacy. Never, in any other individual, have I seen the two combined. He possessed the true nobility. *He was one of Nature's noblemen.*

Dr. Bates was twice married; his first wife was Miss Caroline Houghton, of Barre, whom he married in 1835, and by whom he had seven children, five of whom are still living, three of them residing in Baltimore, Md., and two in Barre. In 1878 he married Miss Caroline T. Wilkinson, of Worcester, who survives him.

At the meeting, June 5th, Hon. Clark Jillson and Benj. J. Dodge spoke of the recent death of Hon. Holmes Ammidown, of New York, an Honorary member of this Society. Mr. Jillson was requested to prepare a suitable memorial.

HON. HOLMES AMMIDOWN.

BY HON. CLARK JILLSON.

Worcester County is noted for having been the birth-place of many illustrious men, whose lives have adorned society and elevated the professions, many of whom have occupied the front rank among those exhibiting remarkable activity in fostering and defending the rapid development of our American institutions. The early settlers were fitted, and seemingly selected, by natural causes, for the various places they occupied with such rare fidelity, and their near descendants partook largely of many qualities common to the original stock.

HOLMES AMMIDOWN was a faithful representative of early New England life and manners. He was a lineal descendant of Roger Aimédoune, a Huguenot refugee, who became one of the early settlers of Boston, the name of one of his children being of the first recorded among the births in that town. Roger embraced a liberal faith for the time, and became a tenacious admirer of Roger Williams and William Blackstone. He finally settled in the southern part of Massachusetts, near Rhode Island, where his descendants continued to dwell for more than two centuries, making for themselves and their race an honorable reputation, always exhibiting great strength of character, stability of purpose, and, without effort or admonition, maintaining the strictest integrity.

Caleb Ammidown, the grandfather of Holmes, was a member of the Legislature for many years, and a firm supporter of the state authorities during the perilous time of the rebellion in 1788.

Luther Ammidown, the father of Holmes, was a man of varied information, possessing a full knowledge of the political condition of his own state, and a general knowledge of the primary elements of civil government, as understood under the American system. He was constantly appealed to as counsellor by his fellow townsmen, and was always found to be a liberal promotor of advanced public sentiment.

Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Holmes Ammidown

UNIV. OF MICH.

Holmes Ammidown, the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now Southbridge, Mass., June 12, 1801.*

Previous to the age of twenty-one, most of his time was spent at his father's home, where he grew up under the inflexible discipline of an early New England farmer whose range of thought, as communicated to his children, compassed but little outside of his own neighborhood, and whose highest aim in life, was to become familiar with the raising of farm produce in primitive and puritanic style. The man was content, but the boy was inspired with a spirit of progress, and the farm became too small a field for him. His schooling was meagre, but his power to grasp what others failed to comprehend, rendered him capable of becoming a teacher in the district school during a portion of his minority.

At the age of twenty-one, he entered into partnership with an older brother in keeping a country store, in his native town. At the age of twenty-five, he married the daughter of Daniel Hodges, Esq., of Warren, Mass., who survives him, after nearly sixty years of married life. While Mr. Ammidown was in business in Southbridge, before he was thirty years of age, his public interest in the affairs of the town became manifest in various ways, and the inhabitants of Southbridge are to-day reaping the benefits as they accrue from the efforts of his early life. The few years he spent in his native town, were not lost to him, and the labors he performed, of a public character, will continue in grateful remembrance. He laid out four of the main roads into the town, organized the Southbridge Bank, built a hotel, and improved and beautified the town cemetery where his remains now repose.

In 1835, his health failed, and by advice of physicians, he sought a milder climate, removing to Charleston, S. C., where he remained in business about a year. In the spring of 1836, on his return to Massachusetts, he visited Washington, D. C., and there had the honor of being presented to President Jackson. There were but few railroads in the country at that time, and his journey was performed by stage, where he had an opportunity to meet many of the prominent men of that time. Being exceedingly

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*Southbridge was taken from Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley, and incorporated a town in 1816.

social himself, he formed many new acquaintances during this journey, and his description of men and things as they then appeared to him, was at least delightful.

On his return to Southbridge, he received a cordial welcome, and his townsmen having implicit confidence in his integrity and ability elected him as their representative in the state Legislature. Before the session closed, he was admitted to partnership in a dry goods firm in Boston, then well established. His business affairs were closed in Charleston, and thereafter his time and energy were utilized in the interest and for the success of his chosen occupation, in which he continued for a quarter of a century. He may justly be termed one of the old-time merchants of Boston, and one of the most honorable of his profession. He never manifested a desire to become famous through any of the devious channels leading to public office, but he was constantly consulted, and his advice was highly prized by politicians as well as by business men. As a bank director, insurance director or railroad president, he exhibited the same energy and clear judgment which were so prominent in the successful management of his own business.

He was active in several religious associations, though never a professor himself, nor a believer in any special creed to the exclusion of others; but he was ever ready to contribute to the support of the Christian Church, and he thoroughly believed in the dissemination of Christian principles. He was generous to the poor, and many a sufferer might have bestowed his gratitude upon Holmes Ammidown without mistake, even though he was not informed who lifted his heart from sadness.

Mr. Ammidown early developed a taste for history and genealogy, and made a journey through the towns of Weymouth, Mendon, Rehoboth, and others, in 1844, to collect facts and records, and gather up traditions from the lips of venerable men and women, relating to his own ancestry, and the history of the localities where they had lived.

At the close of his business career, his sons having established themselves in business in New York city, he purchased a residence there in 1863, which remained his home till the close of his life.

Here he turned his attention more closely to historical research. In this new field he found himself better equipped than might have been supposed. He enjoyed an extensive business acquaintance and experience, and had already made for himself, an unsullied reputation by his own industry and enterprise, therefore he had every reason to believe that the same energy applied to his new calling would insure some measure of success. He made personal examination of public and private records, state and town archives, and various libraries for facts bearing upon the local history of Southbridge, and several other adjacent towns on both sides of the state line. He had the good fortune to discover many forgotten points in the early history of the southern part of Massachusetts, some of which were in relation to what was known as "Middlesex Gore" and the "Saltonstall Purchase." He spent fifteen years in this work, during which time he collected a large and valuable library of rare books and documents relating to the subject of his studies. In 1877, he published the result of his research in two octavo volumes, under the title of "Historical Collections."

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* contains the following, in relation to this work:

"The string on which his pearls are strung is I imagine, the line of his genealogy. Oxford, the first town whose history was written, was peopled to a considerable extent by persecuted Huguenots. To make clear the character of these exiled Huguenots, he recites the history of the Reformation, compares the Protestants of France with those of England and gives the history of the Pilgrims and the Puritans. His research is thorough and exhaustive. The work is an encyclopedia of historical information. In writing the history of the seven towns, Oxford, Dudley, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Southbridge and Woodstock, he digresses often to give collateral information. Biographies of leading men are inserted. I have nowhere found more pleasant and instructive books. They are suited to all ages and conditions of men."

I quote the following from a letter published March 30, 1883, only four days before his death:

"Mr. Ammidown is still engaged in literary pursuits. He is a genial, polished gentleman of the old school, wise enough to be a teacher of any 'new school.' Mr. Ammidown is a philanthropist. It may be said of him, as of the Roman Centurion, 'He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue.' The existence of a public library, reading room and museum,

in his native town, attest his generosity. His name is also associated with many valuable improvements in St. Augustine. He is one of the chief supporters of the Presbyterian Church in that city. In fact, everybody knows and loves the retired merchant and scholar, Holmes Ammidown."

Although Mr. Ammidown's residence was in New York city, his winters, of late years, have been spent in St. Augustine, Florida, where he made a host of new friends. His desire to do good was ever present, and his philanthropy was not left in Massachusetts or New York. He aided with a liberal hand the formation of a public library and reading room in St. Augustine, and while a resident there, carefully studied the history of Florida and published a large map of St Augustine.

He planted a great variety of ornamental trees and shrubs to adorn the old plaza of the ancient city, and also suggested that a full supply of water for the city might be attained, after sinking artesian wells in the plaza and on his own premises. One of the last acts of his life was a successful effort to obtain from the general government, suitable grounds in the city for the depot of the new railroad from Jacksonville.

He visited Southbridge every summer, where he did much to enhance its material growth and prosperity. He built a large and costly brick block to accommodate the public library of the town, and established a reading room and museum, all of which add largely to the educational facilities already so abundant in New England, thereby making his native town one of the pleasantest places in Worcester County for a country residence.

In personal appearance, Mr. Ammidown was of more than average height, rather slender, but well proportioned. His form was erect, his movements quick and energetic. his entire make-up the embodiment of self-control and stability of purpose. His keen eye perceived, his cultivated intellect fathomed, and his well balanced mind comprehended in a remarkable degree, the intricate methods of business, and the pleasures of social life as well.

His manner was such as to draw around him numerous admiring friends, and those who wanted to be enemies, were frequently captured by his disinterested appreciation of their own merits. One of his strong points was that of being possessed of an uncom-

mon memory. All that he had seen or read, seemed to remain in panoramic order before his mental vision. Persons who had devoted themselves to special subjects, were surprised to find his knowledge of their own business more acute and comprehensive than their own. His contributions to the public press were numerous, wherein he expressed his own thoughts and feelings in his own way. Only five days before his death, the *Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, published an article of his, just written, on the tariff question, wherein he displayed the clearness and vigor of early manhood. This was his last work.

He died on the third day of April, 1883, in St. Augustine, Florida, at the age of eighty-two, and his remains now repose in his family tomb at Southbridge.

Taking a retrospective view of the life of Mr. Ammidown, embracing his business career, his literary tastes and acquirements, his efforts in behalf of his fellow-men and for the advancement of all that is deemed worthy of public approval, his integrity, his winning manners, his positive and well defined opinions, and the frankness with which he maintained them, we cannot fail to recognize the fact, that the world is better for his having lived in it, and that coming generations may profit by an appeal to the record he has so honorably made.

At the same meeting the committee on the annual excursion reported arrangements for a trip to Lancaster, on Saturday, June 23d.

At the July meeting, on the 5th, the Executive Committee was constituted the Publication Committee for the current year's proceedings.

It was also voted that the excursion committee prepare an account of the trip to Lancaster for publication.

EXCURSION TO LANCASTER.

The fifth annual excursion * of the Society took place on Saturday, June 23rd, the ancient town of Lancaster being chosen as the locality for this year's visit. A special car was chartered and left Worcester with the regular 11.15 A. M. train on the Nashua railroad. The party numbered about sixty, and included the following gentlemen, members of the society and their guests. **Members:** E. B. Crane, Albert Tolman, George Sumner, H. L Shumway, Thomas A. Dickinson, Samuel E. Staples, Clark Jillson, Nathaniel Paine, C. B. Knight, D. W. Haskins, A. Prentice. J. L. Esty, B. J. Dodge, C. C. Denny of Leicester, Geo. F. Daniels of Oxford, Herbert Wesby, J. A. Smith, F. P. Rice, E. R. Lawrence, Daniel Seagrave, A. P. Marble, W. B. Howe, J. Pickett, Wm. B. Harding, E. B. Glasgow, E. F. Thompson, W. H. Bartlett, A. B. R. Sprague, A S. Roe, H. M. Smith, E. C. Stone, H. W. Hubbard, E H. Marshall and A. K. Gould.

Invited Guests: Joseph Lovell, Col. J. D. Washburn, Rev. S. W. Webb, C. A. Wall, S. R. Heywood, B. A. Leonard of Southbridge, Samuel S. Green, Dr. W. H. Raymenton, S. W. Kent, H. A. Denny, A. M. Taft, A. J. Kuesner, C. S. Chapin, J. G. Smith, L. L. Pollard, Geo. Maynard, W. E. Parkhurst of Clinton, Prof. F. G. Sanborn, and Master E. W. Shumway. John Brooks of Princeton, a corresponding member, and B. W. Potter, Esq., met the party at Lancaster.

The town was reached at 12.15, and the party proceeded at once to the Lancaster House, where dinner was served at 1 P. M., the landlord, Mr. D. F. Smith, and his assistant, Mr. Charles F.

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*The previous excursions have been: 1. To Oxford, Oct. 11, 1878; the weather being unfavorable only five made the trip, namely: E. B. Crane, Clark Jillson, H. L. Shumway, E. F. Thompson and F. P. Rice. The day was, however, thoroughly enjoyed, and it was voted to revisit the place the next year. 2. To Oxford, June 5, 1880. 3. To Shrewsbury, Aug. 10, 1881, 4. To Leicester, July 8, 1882.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Mirick, exerting themselves earnestly for the comfort of their guests. The hotel is a spacious, old-time hostelry, in well-shaded grounds, and with ample conveniences for the accomodation of summer guests. The town is particularly attractive to the tourist. It is in a fertile agricultural region, and its broad well kept roads are shaded by magnificent elms. Its trees alone are worth going to see, and there are few places in New England more agreeable for a vacation sojourn.

After dinner the party was met by the local committee, Rev. A. P. Marvin, Rev. George M. Bartol, and Messrs. Henry S. Nourse and Charles T. Fletcher, and escorted to the various points of interest in the town. Lancaster is rich in historic associations. It was one of the earliest inland settlements of the colonists, its first occupation dating from 1643, and for nearly a century was subjected to frequent Indian attacks. Its annals are full of narrations of surprises, burnings and massacres. Such a place could not fail to attract and interest a society of local antiquaries.

The first place visited was the brick church, the fifth house of worship built in the town. It was erected about seventy years ago, and instead of the usual steeple has a cupola or dome supported by a colonade of 12 fluted pillars with cornice and other architectural features in the Ionic style. It was designed by Charles Bulfinch, architect of the Capitol at Washington. Its pulpit is a remarkable structure for modern eyes, being hung high up at one end of the church, about on a level with the galleries, and is entered through a tapestry curtain at the rear. Quite recently the church has received an addition in the rear of a memorial chapel, built in English style, with open timber work, and semi-circular in form Its lower story has a pleasant ladies' parlor, in which are portraits of several old time worthies, including Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Thayer and wife, whose memory the chapel perpetuates.

The next point of interest visited was the elegant Memorial Hall building, erected in 1867, in the first story of which is the public library of some 15,000 volumes. The walls are adorned with tablets on which are engraved the names of the brave soldiers who fell in defense of their country in the war of the rebellion. In the second story are the ancient relics, the examination of which excited

great interest. The most marked ancient thing here is a venerable piece of cabinet furniture, called a locker, sideboard, or buffet, which belonged to the family of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, the first minister in Lancaster. It is made of solid English oak, about seven feet in height and four feet wide, consisting of two double cupboards with doors, and a drawer between them. No nails were used in its construction, wooden pegs being used for fastenings. On it have been several heavy coats of paint, now mostly scraped off, exposing the surface of the wood. Accompanying the article is this account of its history: "It is well supported by tradition that this piece of furniture, now restored, as is believed, by the removal of several coats of paint, to its original appearance, was brought from England in 1638 by the parents of Mary White, who became the wife of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson; that, held by several generations of the posterity succeeding to Joseph and Mary Rowlandson, it was first removed from the possession and descent in their line in 1825, when it was bought by Rev. B. R. Woodbridge of Norwich, Ct. Mr. Woodbridge, who subsequently resided in South Hadley, where he died in 1846, left it to his nephew, Mr. F. W. Dunlap of the same town. From Mr. Dunlap it was acquired in 1876 by the library committee of Lancaster for $100, the sum of a bequest for the improvement of the library by Miss Mary Whitney, a native of Lancaster, who died in Lancaster in 1873." Among the other relics is a pulpit candle stick of wood, used by the First Church in the third meeting house; powder horn of Ephraim Carter, dated 1747; military hat worn by Stedman Nourse of the Lancaster regiment in 1820; spectacles 100 years old; an ancient Bible belonging to Josiah Flagg, bequeathed to the library by his daughter, the late Dolly Flagg, who died in 1881, aged 90; a piece of the fringe to the green satin originally decorating the pulpit windows of the old brick church, presented by S. V. S. Wilder; and portraits of member of the old Flagg family. A copper spoon, evidently very ancient, which was found on the site of the Rowlandson homestead, was also exhibited as another relic of the family. All the historical material in the museum was displayed and examined with interest. This building also has a fire-proof Record Room, in which are safely deposited the early records of the town, which are of much interest. The earliest pages preserved show the births and deaths

in 1647. The first birth recorded is of Jonathan Prescott in 1645 or 1646, but collateral testimony shows that Adam Waters was probably the first born male child in the town. In the collection are three volumes of the Book of Lands, the records of original allotment of territory, which are full of interest and value. Many interesting historical family papers were also exhibited by Mr. Fletcher. The Hall contains a fine cabinet of natural history specimens.

Leaving here the party was conducted to the site of the old town house and one of the earlier churches, now within the limits of the highway, and near this was shown the site of the first house in Lancaster, that of Lawrence Waters. These are nearly in front of the house now standing, which was built by Hon. John Sprague in 1800. The site of the Rowlandson house was next shown. It is now an unbroken field of grass, but elderly people remember when vestiges of the cellar were visible. A clump of horse-radish is growing in the field, which is said to have been there continuously as far back as any one now living can remember, and it is accepted as a survival of the strongest from the Rowlandson garden. The sites of the first and second churches were also pointed out.

The next point of interest visited was the Center Cemetery, the fourth in order from the early settlement of the place. Its earliest date is at the grave of Capt. Ephraim Carter, 1798. His headstone bears Masonic emblems. Here are the grave of Captain Samuel Ward, of Revolutionary fame, the tomb of Rev. Dr. Thayer, and the grave of Professor William Russell, the noted elocutionist, and one of the fathers of the normal school system.

The earliest cemetery was next visited. It is on a singular knoll in the midst of a broad meadow and is filled with the dust of the forefathers. The grave of Rev. John Whiting is here. He was killed by Indians after being captured and refusing to submit, in 1697. Rev. Andrew Gardner is also buried here. His death was a tragic one. He was accommodating a party of soldiers engaged in guarding the place from Indians, and as they were many he volunteered to stand guard for one of them during the night. Early in the morning he was moving about his house, when another sentry, half awake, mistook him for a prowling Indian and

shot him. He lived but a few hours The graves of Rev. John Prentice, 1747, and of Rev. Timothy Harrington, the fourth settled minister of the parish, who died at the age of 80 years, were also shown. The older stones here are rude blocks of coarse local slate, set up without smoothing, and the inscriptions are rude and almost illegible.

The oldest inscription in this ground is at the grave of John Houghton, 1684, one of the original settlers, but there are older stones whose date is known. One stone records the resting-place of "Hon. Col. Samuel Willard, Esq., 1752. Four of the Fairbanks family are buried here under the date of 1697. Numerous Prescotts, ancestors of the historian, lie here, under dates in the last quarter of the 17th century. Many of these graves have large flat stones laid over their entire surface, presumably to ward off the depredations of wolves.

From here omnibuses were taken for a more extended trip. Its first point of interest was the homestead of the late Hon. Nathaniel Thayer, a beautiful country mansion with a farm of 400 or more acres. Close by was seen the Chandler estate; its last occupant was Hon. Francis B. Fay, whose widow recently died here. This was the home of Rev. John Whiting, whose murder by Indians has already been mentioned. Rev. Andrew Gardner also lived and died here, as before related.

At the Old Common the point of interest was the State Industrial School for Girls, in charge of Mr. N. Porter Brown. Its 65 inmates were assembled in the chapel when the party arrived. The cleanly, healthful appearance and orderly behavior of the girls was a striking feature for a school of its class. The girls sung a hymn for the visitors, after which Mr. Samuel R. Heywood, one of the Trustees of the State Schools, made a brief address, introducing the party, and telling them the object of their visit. He also presented Mr. Albert Tolman, a former Trustee of the school, Principal Roe of the High School Superintendent of Schools Marble, and Hon. Clark Jillson, all of whom made brief addresses to the girls.

The cemetery at the Old Common was hastily visited. It is the second in order of establishment in the town. Its chief interest for the party was at the grave of a sister of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, sweet home," which is marked by a marble tablet

At the meeting, Sept. 4th, Charles S. Chapin, Dr. H. W. Watkins and L. L. Pollard were elected to active membership. Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson read the following sketch :—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF

REV. TIMOTHY DICKINSON.

BY THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

Among the names on the Roll of Honor at the Dickinson Family meeting, held in Amherst, Aug. 8, 1883, was that of Rev. Timothy Dickinson, born in Amherst, Mass , June 25, 1761. He was a descendant in the 6th generation of Nathaniel Dickinson, who came from England in 1629, and settled in Weathersfield, Conn. He moved to Hadley in 1659, and had 11 children and about 70 grandchildren.

His father was Nathan Dickinson who died Aug. 3, 1825, aged 90 years. On his tombstone is this inscription :—

"He was among the first settlers of Amherst, 70 years a member of the church of Christ in this place. A kind neighbor—and a warm friend—and affectionate in all his relations of life. Your Fathers where are they ? And the Prophets, do they live forever ?"

His mother was Esther Fowler, who died March 15, 1803, aged 63 years.

On her tombstone is the following inscription : " In the relations, of wife, mother, neighbor and friend, in her charity to the poor, and benevolence to all—her memory is blest."

Their family consisted of eight children, of whom Timothy was the eldest. He labored on the farm until he was nearly 16 years of age, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Continental Militia. May 18, 1807, he writes in his journal: "This day 30 years ago, I first left my Father's house with the recruits to join the army at Ticonderoga. I was then under 16 years of age, but zealous in the cause of my country. Between 14 and 15 months I was in the American Revolutionary Army. I review the various

On the opposite or rear side of the monument are the following lines, written by Dr. T. W. Parsons:—

Here Steuart sleeps, and should some brother Scot,
Wander this way, and pause upon this spot,
He need not ask, now life's poor show is o'er,
What arms he carried or what plaid he wore,
So small the value of illustrious birth,
Brought to this solemn, last essay of earth;
Yet unreproved, his epitaph may say,
A royal soul was wrapped in Steuart's clay,
And generous actions consecrate his mound,
More than all titles, though of kingly sound.

From here the party rode through the center village, and, turning to the left, made the circuit of the broad intervale lying westerly of the village. A halt was made at the base of George Hill, the highest point in the vicinity, and a large portion of the party made its ascent to see the rock by which Mrs. Rowlandson and those captured with her spent their first night of captivity in gazing into the valley upon the smoking remains of their homes. The return was through South Lancaster, where was seen the colony of the Seventh Day Adventists, whose New England headquarters are here. They have a publishing house and tract depository, and a flourishing denominational school with 60 or more members. It being Seventh Day, all work was suspended, and services were in progress in their church.

In the walk through the center of the town, as well as during the entire ride, it was remarked that few people were seen; the inhabitants generally appeared to have retired to their houses, as in case of invasion, and a deep and solemn silence reigned throughout the place. It is a most singular circumstance that not a child was seen in Lancaster by any of the party during the day.

"Can such things be?"

Returning to the Hotel, clothes brushes and abundant lemonade removed most of the unpleasant traces and impressions of the long and dusty ride, and the party left Lancaster with only agreeable remembrances. The trip was in every way delightful, and was in interest and in the number of participants the best the Society has thus far enjoyed. Credit and thanks are due the Lancaster Committee, who were untiring in their efforts to make the affair a pleasant and a profitable one.

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scenes in which I have been interested with wonder, astonishment, and I hope with humble gratitude. I am not only among the living: but the subject of unnumbered mercies. Lord Jesus, may I not forget all thy benefits, use me for thy glory and praise. It is of sovereign Grace, that such a worm should be thus distinguished. What am I? A wonder to myself! "*Laus soli Deo.*"

He fitted for College under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Dwight, afterwards President of Yale College, then teaching a private school in Northampton. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1785, the following year he was preceptor of Moore's Charity School connected with the college. Relating to his college life, his biographer in the *Panoplist* of July, 1814, says: "A friend to the officers of the college, and a steady supporter of its Laws. He was always one of the first to suggest the cautions of prudence, and to restrain the impetuosity of the more eccentric and ardent part of his class in any enterprise, hazardous to morals or good order. One of the most promising traits of his character at college was that of peace-maker. He not only cautiously kept himself from unhappy contentions and acrimonious disputes, but when a classmate was contending, he was ever ready to interpose his efforts as a mediator to reconcile the parties.

"In fine, such was the sincerity of his heart and simplicity of his manners, the uniform consistency of his character, that he was universally loved and esteemed by the officers and students and particularly by his classmates."

He studied theology under the private instruction of Rev. Dr. Tappan, than minister at Newbury, Mass., afterwards Divinity Professor in Harvard University. His first and only settlement was over the church in Holliston, Feb. 18, 1789, Dr. Tappan preaching his ordination sermon. Previous to his settlement in Holliston, he preached in Reading, Exeter, Hopkinton, N. H., and several vacant parishes in the northern part of this state.

He married Margaret Prentiss, eldest daughter of Rev. Joshua Prentiss, his predecessor, who was for 42 years pastor of the church in Holliston.

His tombstone in the Old Burial Ground in Holliston bears this inscription:

"Rev. Timothy Dickinson, A. M., was 24 years Pastor of the Church of Christ in this town. He was born at Amherst in this state, June 25, 1761. Died July 6, 1813, aged LII.

"He was interesting and beloved in all the relations of life; constant in his exertions to do good, and ardent in his desires for the prosperity of Zion.

"As a preacher he was animated, pungent and evangelical; he zealously defended the faith once delivered to the saints; and faithfully taught the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel of Christ. He lived as he died, an example of what he taught."

Dr. Emmons, pastor of the church in Franklin, preached his funeral sermon, which was published. He says: "Nature endowed Mr. Dickinson with that placid countenance, that mild disposition and those social virtues and mental excellencies which attracted the love and esteem of all his friends, connections and acquaintances. But these are not worthy to be compared with those moral excellencies which diffused a radiance around his religious and ministerial character. He was very apparently a man of God who exhibited the reality and beauty of religion in his private conversation, as well as in his more public and official conduct. He carried religion with him wherever he went, and made it manifest to all around him. He had a clear, strong and pleasant voice, which enabled him to speak with peculiar propriety and energy. He loved to converse upon religious subjects, and greatly excelled in private discourses with his people, whether they were in prosperity, or adversity, whether they were in health or sickness. He assiduously performed the most self-denying duties of his office. As we contemplate the character of Mr. Dickinson as he stood at the head of a large family it shines with peculiar luster. He was a kind, tender and provident husband, an affectionate and indulgent parent; his house was eminently a Bethel. Both his example and precept uniformly evinced that he adopted the resolutions of the pious Joshua of old: 'As for me and my house we will serve the Lord.'

"He greatly excelled in family government and instruction. He united mildness with energy; and innocent indulgence with proper restraint. His instruction and example were so uniform,

judicious and consistent, and expressive of sincerity and benevolence, that all under his paternal care felt conscious that his exertions were wisely and affectionately directed to the promotion of their present happiness and usefulness, and to the attainment of their future and eternal good. His house was ever a mansion of hospitality, friendship and peace. He always received his brethren in the ministry and his numerous friends with great cordiality. His society was not only entertaining and pleasant, but peculiarly instructive." *

In Rev. George M. Adams's historical discourse, delivered at Holliston, June 11, 1879, we find the following:—

"Social prayer meetings were not common in the churches of New England in the last century. I have found no allusion to such meetings in connection with this church previous to Mr. Dickinson's ministry. In his diary, under date of Nov. 5, 1794, he writes: 'Met with a number at Col. Perry's for social prayer and conference. These meetings are new to our people.'

"Two months later, he says: 'Attended a praying meeting in my chamber this afternoon; eight of us joined together. Some appeared to have freedom.' A few years later these meetings had come to be held at regular intervals. June 25, 1800, in speaking of the encouraging circumstances of the church, he says: 'I can meet with a number to pray together once a fortnight.'"

Concerning another meeting, he writes, July 14, 1802: "Our monthly meeting, known only to our families. Four ministers met alternately at each other's houses, for prayer and religious conference. Today the meeting was at my house—Freedom. It is as dangerous for a Christian to trust in his prayers as anything else; even prayers and wrestlings must be given up." Dec. 8, 1802, he says of these meetings: "We have met together for prayer once a month for about 3 years and sometimes the spirit of prayer seems to be with us."

Mr. Dickinson was one of the most zealous founders of the American Missionary Society, was one of the board of Trustees, and in 1811, delivered its anniversary sermon, at the Old South meeting house in Boston, which was published.

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*Panoplist. July, 1814.

His diary mentions some of the earlier steps towards the organization of that body. At Boston, May 30, 1798, he says: "Met with seven other ministers to devise some way to unite in a society to spread the Gospel." The next day he writes: "I met these ministers in a third loft, a little after sunrise, and we joined in prayer together." August 23 of the same year, he passed the day with Rev. Messrs. Sanford and Alexander, devising a constitution for a Missionary Society.

Oct. 26, 1802, he writes, "The Trustees of the Massachusetts Missionary Society met at Rev. Mr. Niles' in Abington. We introduced our business with prayer. Subjects, the Missionaries, the Magazine proposed, Reports, Addresses, the next meeting, &c."

"The next day, the Rev. Mr. Austin of Worcester preached upon these words: 'Now we know that God heareth not sinners.' At 10 o'clock we closed our business. Our meeting has been harmonious, and I hope will be the occasion of furthering Christ's cause."

July 25, 1796, he was made a member of the Mass. Humane Society. He says: "The motto of the Seal is, 'I drew him out of the water.' I value the certificate and will exert myself to promote the great objects of the Society."

His Journal, which covers some 14 years of his ministry in Holliston, while chiefly devoted to the affairs of his church and the town, contains much valuable history and memoranda. The following extracts may not be out of place here.

Extracts from the Journal.

Holliston, Jan. 1, 1794. For more than 3 years of the time, when I was a member of college, I kept a Diary. It was so conducted as to consume little or no time which would otherwise have been employed; and it now affords some satisfaction to look back upon those puerile pages and contemplate the changes which have taken place in my circumstances, views, and employments. I remember that I used to look upon it as no inconsiderable motive to industry, and to engage me to redeem the time as it passed. In my opinion there are so many reasons in favor of the practice that

I conclude to resume it. In order to impress my own mind with the belief that time is precious, and to record some of God's Providences, I humbly enter upon this Diary.

Jan. 22. A rainy day. My meeting house opened to accommodate a court; my own people and neighbors parties. Such things I must learn to bear; I do believe in the doctrine of total *Depravity*.

Jan. 26. Lord's Day. "God is in covenant with his people," my subject. A small congregation and indifferent minister. This evening heard of the success of the French Republicans. Toulon is retaken. The Duke of York with all his thousands a prisoner. I rejoice, for I view it the cause of man. May God open the eyes of infatuated and haughty England. May the equal rights of men be understood and enjoyed everywhere.

Jan. 27. The day was lost.

Jan. 28. Little better. I have a grievous stye upon my eye. Visited the school by Capt. Ezra Eames; had freedom in addressing the children. How I allow myself to vary according to circumstances. This day upon accuracy.

Jan. 29, Sherborn. Attended Rev. Brown's lecture. Saw Polly Locke whose family were once very respectable. Her father once the President of Cambridge University; now the family are nearly extinct. She is left alone, appears discouraged and without spirit. So transitory is human applause.

Feb. 3. The new Theatre at Boston opened.

Feb. 28. My lecture; Rev. Sanford preached—"Blessed are the pure," etc. "To be pure in heart," he said, "was, to be ultimately in God's interest, to have a disposition, cordially to render to all their dues; these would see Christ in his glory, and rejoice."

March 13 The cause of France is dear to me; I pray for it. The cruel Algerines, the more cruel and unjust court of Great Britain, but a judgment will come.

April 2. Rose early, and with Sister B. went to Medfield; took breakfast, went to Boston before dinner, traded, visited; heard the news, British insults, Congress confiscating the British property in America. Methodism at Marblehead. I see very little of the spirit of Christ manifested, and yet friends are kind.

April 3, Boston. Attended Thursday Lecture, Dr. Lathrop preached. To me it was general preaching.

May 20. Paid Smith a dollar for cleaning the clock.*

May 21. Read about one hundred pages in Moshieme.† The natural enmity of the human heart has taken various directions. But mankind have been and are the same. In like circumstances there will be like conduct. There is not one to ten, however, who believe this. No. I should not have been thus and thus guilty.

June 11. One church member puts another into prison. These things ought not so to be!

June 18. I finished Moshieme's 2d vol. Talked with Dea. Daniels of Medway; desired him to use his influence in bringing about a settlement between the two churches in Medway, before the day of judgment. The difficulties were made in this world, and if possible they ought to be settled here.

June 22. E. My subject was upon Psalms 119-126. Doctrine, *God's time to work, is when men despair of help from every other quarter.* I spoke with more ease than usual. After meeting visited Kathrine Haven. From seeing her in such a surprise, in consequence of the neighbors' apparent despair concerning her, I am determined to use my influence, in future, to keep all but attendants from persons who are sick and whose nerves are affected

July 28. The air was remarkably smoky and everything had a yellowish appearance.

Aug. 8. Lord's day. My subject in the morning, Matt. XIII: 39. The day of judgment will be God's harvest. P. M. 1 Peter III: 19 and 20, Christ preached to the spirits in prison. A dull minister and a small sleepy audience. After meeting, I read in Mr. Flavel's "Treatise upon the Soul," and a sermon of Mr. Gay's at prayers. Mr. Gay wrote like a sensible, good man. I do esteem him; he pleaseth me greatly.

Sept. 5. The papers this evening. God is doing great things. The combination against *equal rights* crumbling away. France Triumphant. I mean to speak in favor of Republicanism, for I view it the cause of man.

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* Evidently Eleazer Smith of Walpole.

† Johann Lorenz von Mosheim, an eminent German theologian and historian, 1694–1755.

Sept. 27. Moses Cutler wished me not to give up my punctuality as to time at funerals.

Oct. 8. I have got into the habit of doing almost everything I do by exertion, by extraordinary effort. I perform my visits at one riding-out commonly; when I read I do it with despatch; when I write, so much I am obliged to accomplish in such a time. When I journey, the rain must be very hard to hinder my progress. I am ever engaged in the object before me.

Oct. 31. "Fall not out by the way" was the subject upon which I conversed. The subject seasonable for many are at court this week from Holliston, one against another.

Nov. 28. Papers. Those struggling for Liberty crowned with success. The French Triumphant. Brother Prentiss, (Medfield) is a Republican, we agree as to France, &c.

Dec. 2. In Medfield, rose early, rode to Holliston, engaged a team, procured a plough and bought a yoke of oxen before breakfast.

Dec. 30. Buying and selling is the most disagreable work I do. I have done it to day by the job. I have swapped my steers, given boot, and sold my hops to Messenger, and Daniel began to fatten my old oxen by giving them provender.

Jan. 7, 1795. A rainy forenoon, but the snow is not all melted. I passed the day in my study; read 2 chapters of the Greek Testament. I have it in view to read it through entirely. I studied the 45th chapter of Isaiah, concerning Cyrus, and read the life of Cyrus in the Encyclopedia. I put "Brainard's Life and Journal" into the library. Esq. Stone passed the eve in my study.

Feb. 14. The weather cold and frozen, no snow. Visitors from the country are sadly disappointed. They have in general fixed their sleighs upon little wheels, sawed off the butt of white oak logs.

Feb. 19. Thanksgiving throughout the United States. Subject in Proclamation, exemption from war, increasing prospects of the continuance of this exemption. The insurrection at Pittsburgh happily suppressed, government equal, unparalleled prosperity of all classes of citizens. My text, Psalms XXII: 28, Christ the

head of the church, is governor among the nations. Samuel Clark and Elizabeth Miller married. A collection was likewise made for Jacob Winsel, a young man, confined by a broken leg, nearly 20 dollars collected, I hear.

March 30. We hear the cannon at Boston, rejoicing we conclude.

March 31. Rainy. Domestic calls, viz: our folks are making soap. At 12 o'clock today, we heard the cannon at Boston, rejoicing, we conclude.

April 1. At sunrise we hear the cannon again briskly. At noon we hear the French have taken Amsterdam with the Dutch shipping.

April 3. The papers giving particulars of the French Victories in the Netherlands, Amsterdam, &c. Wonderful! I rejoice most heartily. I do believe that God is preparing men to be governed in Christ's Kingdom and by Christ's Law, which is truly Republican.

April 26. Text, James II: 19.—"The Devils believe," &c. My people were sleepy it seemed, that they did not hear me. I spoke longer than common; however, loud speaking is not calculated to awaken the secure. This evening, I resolved to begin with a low voice for the future, and to be calm and affectionate if possible through the sermon.

May 11. A volley of Political Pamphlets have lately been discharged into the world, chiefly Thanksgiving sermons, last Feb. 19th. All upon Political subjects. Some of them, it appears to me, would read better without the texts affixed. I hear of 16 published in this part of New England, and how many more I cannot say. Those which I have seen are Political. Now I feel as though ministers have stepped out of their line and preached politics instead of the Gospel; man, presidents and government instead of Christ.

May 20. Attended early in the morning at Mr. Leland's raising of his windmill. Introduced the business with prayer. Spectators are pleased with the order and attention to business.

May 21. Help goes and completes Mr. Leland's windmill. The frame, with all its difficulties, was performed by his son about 20 years of age, who never served a regular apprenticeship to the business. The carpenters wondered. This day I married Sampson

Bridges and Anna Rockwood, one of the largest weddings and most decent I ever attended in this town.

May 22. The method our farmers carry live calves to market is horribly cruel. Bleed them; tie their feet together, and load 13 or 14 into a wagon, on their backs, and drive on; the calves panting and bleeding.

June 16. Benevolence is essential to worth of character. I can dispute with a benevolent man. I can differ from him, and not shun his house, and so can he from me. When benevolent men speculate, truth is promoted. I am, however, very much disgusted with professed neuters. Let the truth come out. Let men not be ashamed to appear what they are.

July 19. Medfield. Preached P. M. "There is nothing good in the natural heart of man." Some told me by their countenances that they did not believe the doctrine, but they did not go out of the meeting house as they did at Needham.

Aug. 10. Rode to Upton. Rev'd Father Fish's remains interred. Rev'd Emmons preached; some thought the character he gave to be more than just. A sudden thunder storm. I heard of Mr. Dudley's sudden death, by drinking too freely of cold water, last Thursday. In about a fortnight two ministers have died in the county of Worcester. Appleton of Brookfield and Fiske of Upton.

Nov. 16. Dr. Letsome, orator before the Humane Society. I am much delighted with the exertions of the Humane Society to preserve life; their success has been great.

Nov. 30. Evidences of depravity. The poor in Holliston sold to the lowest bidder. Major Chamberlain's tombstone broken, wantonly, i. e. the monument he erected for his three children. His stack of hay burnt near his barn. *You lie* and *you lie*, and perhaps neither are far from the truth.

Jan. 5, 1796. Quarterly meeting for praying in concert through the United States.

Jan. 13. A stormy afternoon, I passed the time reading Morse's Geography. It appears to me as a beginner he has done worthily and deserves well of his country.

Jan. 15. I rose early and rode over to Medway, breakfasted with Mr. Sanford, then rode up to Mendon. In my way home had comfortable conversation with Mr. Sanford. The Bible is full of meaning; but the time is coming when it will be much better understood.

Feb. 18. Finished reading Rev. Whitney's "County of Worcester." He has deserved well of his county, but the critics will not spare him for his language.

April 9, Boston. Talked with Mr. Greenough by the way. Almost all of the Ministers of Christ are politicians at the present day; in town and country this seems to be the case, and in some instances they seem to be sick of Republican ground and would promote Aristocracy. If the Bible be true, what are mankind about? Certainly they are not walking with God, but are against him. Pursuit of gain, dissipation and selfishness in various forms reign.

June 12, Uxbridge. The people heard me civilly but did not in general seem to believe what I taught.

July 15. The weather dull. Nothing done to hay or rye, that is down. The season tries the religion of farmers. It is easy to appear to rejoice in God, when all things go well. But when they have much hay down, all their rye, and a number of men hired and it continues muggy, hot, cloudy and rainy, day after day—trying!

Sept. 9. In Worcester 4, 5, 6, and 7 are buried in a day with dysentery and putrid fevers.

Nov. 28. Devoted the day to reading the European Magazines, the evening to reading the Proverbs; the magazines give the order of the day, but in the Bible the Lord speaks.

Dec. 7. Anderson's Embassy to China. An independent country filled with people. The haughty English were mortified. There are many things in China worthy of admiration and imitation, those not infected with Europeans appear honest.

Dec. 10. Nations at war, hierarchies trembling; on the whole knowledge increasing. The rights of man studied. Infidels more open, &c.

Dec. 12. Read the papers, it is alarming to me, to observe so many vindicate the English against the French. The French fight-

ing for the rights of man. Of all people, I think the Americans ought to be the last to vindicate British tyranny.

Feb. 14, 1797. There have been the good and bad always in the world, our present state. Deistical books in circulation. Religion degenerated into civility, in towns into theatricks. A part of Europe bleeding. America neutral and yet implicitly verging towards England and English politics. The rights of man more and more studied in the world, "Vivat Respublica."

March 16. Was interested in reading a covenant for family meetings among the papers of pious Dea. Prentiss of Cambridge. There is a concern there expressed for posterity. Now it is rare to hear any one say a word about the next generation.

May 18. Twenty years this day, I remember, since I first left my father's house as a soldier to join the American army at Ticonderoga, in which duty I fled before Burgoyne, and the same year I saw him a prisoner.

Aug. 8. Hopkinson's death at Northboro. He was from Boston, riding in his sulkey with an umbrella upon the Lord's day. He and his horse were struck dead with lightning, just as people were going to meeting last Sabbath.

Aug. 16. News of Mrs. Harding's death at Medway; she milked her cows, half an hour after, was found in the chamber hanging by a skein of yarn: aged 73 years!

Aug. 18. Funeral of Mrs Harding; her connections numerous. The jury united that she was insane—evidence clear. Mr. Sanford spoke admirably.

P. M. O how the scene is changed! Holliston meeting house is opened; multitudes of people. Claflin against Chamberlain, Esq * Whitney and Ely Maynard asked me to introduce the trial by prayer.

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*(Case of Claflin against Chamberlain.)

We find a record in 1797, in which John Claflin was appelant and Jason Chamberlain was appelee, wherein Claflin sought to recover for "work and labor" of his son William, performed for said Chamberlain, and also for his own labor, and for "goods, wares, and merchandise," sold to said Chamberlain, amounting in all to 36 pounds, nine shillings. The jury find the appelee never promised in manner and form as set forth in the writ, and judgment was entered for Chamberlain, for 209.28 and execution issued.

The witnesses, O how some of them appeared! I think so. I believe, I don't recollect, some hesitate, some seem confounded. How pleasing did anything like honesty appear on either side! Adjourned to 8 o'clock till tomorrow.

Aug. 19. The court sitting, our meeting house really converted into a Court House. The multitudes again assemble. The court finally get through with the witnesses. The lawyers make their pleas.

Friday, Aug. 25. I finished Horne's "Letters on Missions," a book which has given me sensibility, admirable! He feels his subject, and I believe, writes with the spirit of Christ. "*Go preach the Gospel to every creature.*" News, sickness at Philadelphia, Pinckney invited back to France. Prospects of peace.

Aug. 27. My discourses were novel, and therefore invited attention, but I know they want much correcting. My object was to show that it is an honor for a man to cease from strife, that it is foolish, wicked, to be meddling, and that in order to have and enjoy peace, we must all have that mind which was also in Christ Jesus.

Aug. 28. Fair day. A great proportion of our weather this season has been rainy, cloudy; summer pastures are now vivid and green. Reading the Geography of U. S. A. I am pleased with the prospects before us. What has the God of nature done for us! May all our natural and civil advantages, be improved as subjects of praise to the Creator!

Sept. 8. Parties seem to subside in the United States. All seem to wait the event of the great negotiations in France, now pending. The yellow fever in Providence and Philadelphia, the topics. Unusually healthy with us, great prosperity. Apples not plenty. The world appears to be the great object sought.

Sept. 20. While the Universalists are assembled at Milford, while thousands are assembled at Boston to see the Frigate (Constitution) launched, I rode over to Franklin with sister Betsy and attended a Christian lecture. The large number assembled were not only civil, but *attentive, earnest.*

Sept. 22. Heard that the Frigate did not get into its destined element the first two days. Read of the prospects of peace.

Sept. 26. There has been a promiscuous firing all the later p
of the night. I ro early, and, after breakfast and prayers, t
my way to Concord. Middlesex Militia all paraded today in C
cord, a great body of troops; by some neglect, they stood o
lines from early in the morning until after 12 o'clock. Then th
view took place, in a heavy cold N. E. rain. Gen. Hull, the
offi er, was taken on the field, with a fit of the paralytic
The Governor did not arrive until almost noon. On the w
the troops appeare exceedingly well upon their lines. But
them standing there half a day, and until the storm cam
having marched 30 miles some of them, and what little wa
was done in a tedious storm, and considering that the whole
noon had been lost, owing to the neglect of * * the * *
body, I cam away exceedingly disappointed.

Oct. 12. So many in the U. S. A. speak and write ope
lightly of Republicanism and so respectfully of Monarchy
I tremble. One thing is sure, the kingdom is the Lord's, a
is the governor among the nations.

Nov. 15. We hear that Amos Cutler died last evening 8 o
at Boston. His friends have gone down after the corpse. I
made 4 visits this afternoon, and had Religion for subjects o
versation. Some persons are nowhere in Religion that I
still, like swallows, they are flying everywhere. What a bl
is a steady, soun l mind, a mind that has regular ideas, such
son can be understood.

Jan. 5, 1798. Snow storm, heavy N. E. wind, news, pe
concluded between Germany and France. Bonaparte's ar
retire from Italy, and to be denominated "the army of Engl
Several circumstances seem to speak, our government is co
favour with England. In my opinion, their government is the
I would be yoked to. Their fleets triumph; but the people
groaning under their oppression. A few are Lords, but the
tude are slaves. Being a Republican, I am sentimentally
heartily opposed to the whole system of their politics.

Feb. 26. Griswold and Lyon fighting upon the floor of Con
a shame to the U. S. A.! We may and probably we shall
have other work to do.

March 10. I left my study to read the news. The Directory's speech to Bonaparte. By such brilliant speeches the nation is animated.

March 22. I employed the day reading Beatie's Moral Science, 2d vol. Remember, "The Greeks and Romans had no points like ours," (in writing.)

Remark—Pope's Essay on Man, is Bolingbroke's prose rendered in rhyme.

May 1. Review of Arms, &c. Per Remp. The day exceedingly warm. I dined at Esq. Stones, and afterwards rode up to Esq. Littlefield's. The companies were there reviewed The companies were formed into a circle, and I was asked to pray for them and with them.

May 5. Heard the French were in possession of Rome, the Pope fled to Malta. A king of France set up the Pope. The French have pulled him down.

May 9. A Day of Fasting. By special appointment of the President, on account of our National circumstances. The Directory of France have not received our ministers! The sentiments of the People in U. S. A. are divided. Our commerce suffers by depredations of the French, &c. My subject built upon Jer. xxxii: 33. *Sinners treat God with contempt.* Illustrated and improved.

May 14. I read of the sufferings of Columbus! Great man! An interesting character, honest. One of God's distinguished instruments.

May 30. At half after 2 o'clock, I arose and rode on to Boston in the rain with Appleton in the chaise. Mr. Emmons preached the election sermon. He illustrated the character of Daniel, and made application In the evening, after the convention of ministers was adjourned, I met with 7 other ministers in order to devise some way to unite in a society to spread the Gospel.

May 31. I met these ministers in a third loft, a little after sunrise; and we joined in prayer together. We entered into some agreement. The ministers of Massachusetts warm against the French. They address the President of U. S. A. Dr. Osgood

preached upon the good effects the Gospel has had upon the civil society.

June 7. The United States rushing into a war with France. France making great preparations to invade England *en masse.* Switzerland republicanized. The French marching through Spain to invade Portugal. England exercising horrid cruelties in Ireland, oppressing the poor people with a great military force. England removing her property away from the coasts, putting out the lights of their lighthouses, and almost everybody turning the back upon God.

June 17. To Worcester, arrived at Mower's Tavern at 10 o'clock P. M.

June 18. I have an agreeable time at Rev. Austin's, in the company of two young candidates from New York, Messrs. O'Bean and Janeway. They were zealous friends to the Missionary business.

July 10. I passed the A M. visiting the sick and others, had much conversation with individuals. If I am disposed to work I have no doubt the Lord will find me business.

July 18. I rode early with Emily Prentiss to Cambridge, Commencement. A rainy day. The exercises, a dish of politics. The president said to be dangerously sick. I rode to Boston and met a number of gentlemen who are attempting to form a Missionary Society. Our numbers were so small that we adjourned to the last Tuesday in Sept. next, 3 o'clock P. M.

July 19. Having done my business, I rode over to Cambridge, heard Phi Beta Kappa exercises, highly charged with politics, and then rode home. A shower of hail in Sherborn.

July 31. Our Frigates, &c., are at sea. The Cockade now rages. Major Price and every Old Briton trumps Federalist, and mounts the Cockade. Divine purposes will be accomplished; and perhaps we must be yoked to sinking English politics. Republicanism is so much like the Bible, it will be hooted, hated and put down probably. The Prospect is gloomy, but here is consolation. "*God is greater than man.*"

Aug. 9. I hear of the insurrection in Ireland. Poor oppressed people, I feel for you!

Aug. 27. The worms are devouring the leaves of the oak,—the shrub—red, black oak, &c; some apple trees are covered with nests, ash trees. cherry, &c. I never saw such destruction among the trees, some woods resemble winter.

Aug. 28. Two young men are dead in Framingham of the Boston fever. Dr. Dench brought from Boston sick, to his father's in Hopkinton. My flesh trembleth for fear of Thy judgments.

Aug 29. The fever in Philadelphia New York and Boston alarming.

Sept. 7. Visiting with visitors. Messenger came. In 7 or 8 or 9 weeks he has been approbated; has candidated, been called given an affirmative answer, and the ordination appointed, &c. ! ! ! at Old York!

Sept. 9. Candidate Messenger preached for me; I remarked upon him after meeting. It was new to him not to be complimented.

Sept. 12. At Mendon we agree to send letters to our friends to postpone the meeting relative to the Missionary Society, to the 2d Tuesday in November next, on account of the sickness in Boston.

Sept. 16. G. Mr. Fitch preached seriously and sensibly. O the difference between last Sabbath and this!

July 8, 1802. New York Magazine contains the extraordinary account of a Revival of Religion. Thousands together tented upon the field and in covered wagons, for two or three days, in North Carolina, last March, April and May. The time devoted to religious exercises, preaching, prayer, exhortation, praise. Numbers fall down through the distress of their minds. This day I spent in visiting a number of families. I hope something was said for God wherever we called. Mrs. D. accompanied me.

July 9. In Bonaparte we may see pride and human weakness. Such is the elasticity of his principles that he consents that the people shall choose him first Consul for life. Not a Republican.

July 10. "*Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!*" A word, a gesture, or an unkind thought may lead on to serious evils. I ought, I will watch and pray, that Christ's cause be not wounded.

July 12. I read the extraordinary account from North Carolina to the worthy Mrs. Adams of Mendon. It seems as though it must be the finger of God to collect 4,000 and 5,000 people together and to spend the time from Friday until Tuesday in religious service, to have 400 and 600 communicants at the Lord's Table, and great numbers falling down to the ground in their distress.

July 30. I conversed with Mr. Sanford, who was on his return from Berkshire. He gave agreeable account of God's work at Canaan, at Worthington, and at Greenwich. There has been a wonderful change in the minds and conversation of a number of lawyers in this Commonwealth lately. They now appear to pray, a Woodbridge, an Upham.

Aug. 4. This morning, Asenath Johnson died; the first death except two infant children, since last November! And she was but a few months over 10 years. The people of Holliston have in this respect been wonderfully distinguished of late. Are we not hardening?

Aug. 5. The funeral of Asenath Johnson. It is affecting to see some of my young people to whom I have preached 13 years smile, laugh, and seem to be merry at a funeral! I have preached, and I have talked. Lord, direct me, and open their eyes. It seems in many respects that we are fitting for judgments.

Aug. 6. All who can labor seem to be engaged this season, improving every hour of the sun. As to haying, all practically acknowledge that time is precious. O seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon him while he is near!

Aug. 24. Mrs. Dickinson and I rode to Boston. How high are certain ministers in their political feelings! I can not but suspect and feel that with all their professions for religion, monarchy and aristocracy is their great object. Republicanism is like the Gospel, like the church of Christ, and it will offend unsocial souls, where benevolence does not reign.

Sept. 10. I discontinued the *Centinel*. I have read the paper more than a dozen years. It now, however, seems to express so much bitterness against rulers, that my time is too precious to read it.

Oct. 7. As I was going to the regimental review, at Natick, I heard of Benjamin Bullard's death, of Paxton. He died this morning at 1 o'clock. To-day, Mason was executed at Dedham, for murder. It has been a remark, that at the executions in New England, the sun is generally obscured; and frequently the executions have taken place in the time of great rain.

Dec. 6. A. M. I attended to my school. P. M., I visited the sick. Before I prayed, I read a chapter at each house. It seems proper, that before we speak to God, we should first hear what God has to say to us.

Dec. 7. Last night Major Price of Hopkinton died. An old British officer, awfully profane, and loose in his morals.

Dec. 10. My neighbors assisted me in getting up 25 cart loads of wood. To-day the remains of Major Price have been entombed with military honors, by 2 companies of Militia. The minister an Episcopalian from Boston. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" But there will be a day of judgment!

Jan. 1, 1803. In my study. Look back and contemplate what the Lord hath wrought in the course of the last year! General peace throughout the world. Great prosperity in the United States under our wise and Republican administration of government. Missionary Societies increasing. Great numbers of missionaries sent to the destitute. The Holy Spirit poured out with wonderful and almighty effects in many places. The people in Holliston rising up in earnest, and telling the world how they feel toward God, and the things of his Spirit; with us things are in much agitation. But I have a strong hope to believe that God means all our shakings for good. O Lord, arise and plead thine own cause with us, in thine own way.

Jan. 25. I finished, and sealed a packet of letters, and sent them to Deacon Simpkins of Boston, to be distributed, particularly one to the Boston Female Society, suggesting the propriety of gluing a label upon all the books, bibles, &c., they gave to the poor, importing by whom given, for what end, and their desire that the book never be sold.

Jan. 31. Mr. Levi Nelson, and his nephew dined with us; windy and sharp cold. We hear of a suicide in Worcester, with all the evidence of deliberation. Name Holms.

Feb. 5. John Nelson, jr., came to live with me.

Feb. 7. I set Nelson to work in his Greek grammar.

Feb. 8. I went with the selectmen to visit schools. The first in which we entered, Master Littlefield's. The master would not exhibit, alleging that he had not had suitable notice; he was informed the evening before and most of the scholars. We left them as learned as we found them; went to two other schools, in which we were received kindly.

March 7. This day is our March meeting. I was invited by the selectmen to open the meeting with prayer. The reading of the Act of the General Court against profane swearing was made a matter of sport, &c., yet it was read by the Town Clerk.

April 11. The afternoon improved in transplanting trees. I do these things, I know not for whom. It is well. The Governor of the Universe knows!

April 14. The week past, the flight of pigeons has been extraordinary; some flocks have seemed to stretch across the horizon.

May 13. The season is cold and backward. When the seasons and our circumstances are as we would have them, how little do we realize our dependence upon God!

May 25. Election in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Puffer of Berlin preached the annual sermon, called Election. Our Missionary Society sat when there was any interval of time between the exercises of election. In the evening, Dr. Stillman preached well. In the year past, the Baptists have formed themselves into a Baptist Mass. Missionary Society. This was their first meeting. Dr. S. was certainly blessed with wonderful freedom upon the occasion.

Sept. 1. Rev. Drury Fairbanks of Plymouth, N. H., came to Holliston with his wife. I attended lecture at Medway. Mr. Cleveland preached upon the importance of loving Christ. Our singers can sing at Medway, who will not sing at Holliston. Of what brittle clay singers are made!

Oct. 8. Numbers at work in the highway opposite to my house kept me confused nearly all day. I assisted them with oxen and powder, with some drink. It pleased me to see men lay hold of

public business with spirit. I had a composed and studious evening.

Nov. 10. I rose early, rode to Dedham, thence on the new turnpike to Roxbury. An expensive, but excellent way. I was among the very first who paid toll. It was asked for the first time this morning. I did many errands in Boston, attended Thursday lecture, dined at Mr. Cooper's, the old Town Clerk. In the evening I attended lecture at Dr. Stillman's, I prayed and Mr. May of Marblehead preached. After exercises, exhortation by the ministers. Great attention and solemnity among the people. There is evidence to believe that God is here graciously carrying his work by his spirit.

Dec. 25. In the P. M., I addressed the young men who were behaving very indecently in the gallery, in the midst of my sermon. Alas! The gallery seems to rest upon the ground floor. We are drawing near to some important crisis.

Feb. 3, 1804. Mr. Heath and wife and wife's sister from Amherst called and dined with us. They brought letters from Bro. Fowler, &c. Prentiss is well, we hear, and Silas Dickinson is dead! This profane, intemperate and profligate character awhile since, said: "I mean to live 70 years, 35 of which I mean to serve the devil, and 35 I mean to serve God;" but just before he was 35 years of age he died in a delirious stupor. He has left evidence of keeping the first part of his resolution faithfully.

March 15. I visited 3 sick persons and attended the singing lecture at Milford. I was greatly pleased with their harmony, melody and propriety. The society consists of about 70. Rev. Long has been instructing them. Rev. Wood preached. Traveling dangerous; by reason of the deep holes trod in the drifts.

June 18. The Methuselah of Massachusetts died a few days since, Pratt of Shutesbury. His age is said to be 117 years.*

Remember October 9, 1804. Tuesday was the great storm, wind N. E. The night dreadful with snow and hail in the north-

* Ephraim Pratt was born in Sudbury, November, 1687; lived for some years in Shrewsbury; died in Shutesbury, May, 1804, aged 116. A short time before his death his portrait, was painted and now hangs in Yale College.

ern part of New England. Damage to vessels incalculable, buildings, fruit and other trees blown down, fences blown away and many lives lost. I was in the east part of Attleboro. A general and powerful calamity.

March 21, 1806. In my study, all day. I finished reading Whitefield's life. A wonderful preacher of Christ! made for the very age in which he lived. I love and honor his character.

June 16. Total eclipse of the sun. Center of the eclipse, about 14 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M. The day calm, fair and remarkably serene. The time of total darkness between 3 and 4 minutes. I was with many invalids near Congress Spring, Saratoga. The sight of the eclipse, wonderful, beautiful, grand, awful, solemn. The disappearing of the sun *instantaneous*, and as it immerged from behind the moon, it was as in a moment, and like a lamp, gloriously bright. The people stood generally in silent amazement.

Aug. 15. By the newspaper, I was made acquainted with the affecting tidings, that my classmate and friend, Salmon Chase, Esq., is dead! The account is, he died suddenly! Crane and Chase, two of the twenty are now in eternity. I know not, but 18 of the class, graduated at Dartmouth in 1785, are now living!

Sept. 26. I finished Mrs. Mercy Warren's History of the War. She is rich in biography, excellent as a discerning Republican, and impartial as to the statement of facts.

Dec. 25. Called Christmas. The day exceedingly soft and pleasant. Full moon and serene evening.

Dec. 26. Warm and foggy. A great part of the day we could see but a few rods, by reason of the vapor. Yesterday, robins were seen in great flocks. If the months in the year succeeding should correspond with the days of Christmas, January and February will be mild. But, in my present light and feelings, I cannot attach that consequence and importance to Christmas.

Jan. 17, 1807. Last Thursday evening, the Museum in Boston was burnt! Anniversary evening 4 years, since it was burnt before! It is said, they attempted to mock heaven with thunder and light-

ning. Report, Selfridge* has been hung in effigy in Boston and Charlestown by a vast concourse. The feelings of people in general are exceedingly moved at the result of Selfridge's trial. Astonishment!

Jan. 28. An icy time. Some rain; by freezing, the ways are slippery. Mr. Nelson returned from Beverly, Salem, Boston, etc. The Baptists making great exertions. Boston ministers in general shutting their doors against praying and conference meetings. Dr. Eckley meets some of his praying people Tuesday evenings, but his congregational brethren stand aloof. The consequence is, the Baptists are catching the greater part of the serious people. The Baptists have meetings almost every evening in the week. Said Mr. Baxter, concerning sectaries, and it is the best way to deal with them: "Outpray them, outpreach them, outtalk them, and outlive them!"

Feb. 17. The late rain which began last Saturday morning and continued until 10 o'clock yesterday morning was very extraordinary! The water ran off of the rising grounds as off of a house; every hollow filled and every brook overflowing. The effects we expect to hear were very destructive to bridges, mills, dams, &c. It is remarkable that we should experience two such visitations in 14 days. By the exertions of my neighbors on Saturday night and Lord's day morning, Mr. Cutler's mill was preserved.

March 1. Lord's day. By the rain last night and this morning, we have another freshet, the fourth! Obliged to use a carriage to get to meeting.

March 16. Richardson and Eunice married. Wrote to D. R. A number of our married women in the straw about this time! 4 in one neighborhood! Some refer to the eclipse!

May 7. Mr. Coe goes on to N. H., I rode to Framingham and attended a conference in Oread Hall, cloudy and rainy. Here the town building a meeting house, and a turnpike making through the town.

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* Thomas O. Selfridge, a prominent Federalist and lawyer, shot Charles Austin in Boston in 1806, and was tried and acquitted. The Attorney-General was James Sullivan, and the defence was conducted by Samuel Dexter and Christopher Gore. Political disagreement was the cause of the difficulty.

May 8. A number of ministers and others are associated in mass, "For promoting Christian knowledge." They are circulating tracts, they are good; yet I wish their tracts were more distinguishing. I trust, however, they will be useful to many. I will endeavor to aid their exertions in the great object.

Aug. 26. I rose early at Medfield, and with Prentiss I rode to Cambridge commencement. The exercises were classical, not political as they have been. I heard the result of the Deerfield council! I rejoice that there is virtue enongh in the ministers in that vicinity not to ordain a supposed Arian. It is pleasant to meet with many old friends. Tiffany! Noble!

Sept. 25. This evening at 9 o'clock, Alexander Thayer died! He had a public education: was an ordained minister at Paxton, Mass. He was dismissed for misdemeanors; lived not regularly. His last sickness, a little over a fortnight, the most of which time was a wild delirium. His death a stupid sleep!

Sept. 28. The funeral of Mr. Alexander Thayer. What can I say? To be upright and not misapply scripture. O how important!*

Nov. 26. Thanksgiving in Mass., &c. My subject, Eph. II: 7. Miss Beals and Miss B. L. took supper with us. Evening, a small number at conference with us. This people appear to be fitting for destruction. The guns have been heard from break of day till evening, and many near the meeting house, as though God must be shot out!

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*His tombstone in the Old Burying Ground in Holliston bears this inscription:

IN MEMORY OF THE
REV.
ALEXANDER THAYER
LATE PASTOR OF THE
CHURCH IN PAXTON
WHO DIED
SEPTEMBER 25TH 1807
IN THE 67 YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

Beneath this stone his body lies
And mingles with its native earth,
The immortal spirit to the skies
Is gone, to God who gave it birth.

Dec. 1. General Eliakim Adams' funeral. I was called to officiate, prayer at the house of mourning. At the meeting house, and with the mourners after supper. Our company under arms. I hope the music and novelty did not destroy all serious impressions.

Jan. 12, 1808. There is a grievous division concerning the embargo. People talk as they feel. I believe the measure is wise, but there is an awful spirit in some Federalists, called to condemn our government in every thing; and to justify England in every thing, even in throwing their bombs into Copenhagen for more than 70 hours. The Lord reigns!

Jan. 24. No meeting in the meeting house. I kept house. In P. M., an exercise, two sermons read in the family, two prayers. Prentiss at Medfield. Strange things among the Methodists at Enoch C's, this evening; Eben Cutler's meeting likewise! O Lord, preserve thy people from ignorance, unbelief, and from rendering the table and worship of the Lord contemptible. Arise, and plead thine own cause!

Jan. 26. I received of Captain Cutler $35. For the first time our children are taught this winter, to chew certain words. *Nature* or cheur for cheure, &c., &c. *O affectation abhorrent!*

Jan. 27. I rode out, made some payments. The money which I owe, is not mine, Mr. Osborne, &c. This evening, the papers. The king's proclamation annihilating neutral commerce surely will justify the embargo. "See the vain race of mortals move."

Feb. 1. A rainy day. Dr. Crane tarried until 3 o'clock P. M., conversing on serious subjects, reading sermons, &c. He then rode to Milford. We can make no calculation on futurity; who will possess this, whether a Deist or a Christian, a man of prayer or an unbeliever, a wise man or a fool, God only knows.

June 16. Read of the fatal duel with rifles at 15 yards. Both fell ——into —— eternity. Lord, open the eyes of thy rational creatures! In Virginia, in Massachusetts, in thy world.

June 21. Good conference at brother David Leland's. Remark, pastures, dry lands, and even highways, are filled with *white clover!* Many are saying, they never saw the like. The Lord is good.

July 4. National Birth Day! Warm, muggy, cloudy, some rain. The towns composing this regiment met at Framingham, artillery, cavalry, infantry, a mixed scene, prayer, shouting, toasts, cannon, men and women. I got home before night and visited some who were unwell.

July 7. At dinner, three men came in seeking employment. One an Irishman, and two American sailors; the first, John O'Brien I set to work. He was recommended as honest and faithful.

Aug. 3. I rode in the heat to Milford, and preached brother Long's preparatory lecture. "Come unto me all ye that labor, &c" I spoke to ———who fiddles in our sacred music, to me exceedingly improper, and especially when the female voices are drowned by its screams.

Aug. 26. At Cambridge, Professor Farrar told me that according to his observations, about 10 inches of rain fell in May, 10 in June, and 16 in July, 10+10+16=36 in 3 months. He showed me pieces of the meteor which exploded and fell in the western part of Connecticut last Dec. 14th, a grayish stone, very heavy as compounded by the action of fire.

Nov. 5. While an object is before the mind, pursue it, keep doing; or give it up. To be or not to be, doubting, and wanting decision and energy, is below the dignity of a rational mind.

Said Dr. Bayles to a distinguished British officer in time of the siege in Boston, "Tomorrow more than fifty thousand will be in arms against you!" "How so Dr.?" "It is to be a day of general fasting and prayer." This was once a praying people.

IDEA: Be upright to friends and foes, to Republicans and Federalists, to all beings, and relating to all subjects.

MEMORANDA.

Summers in 1805 and 1806, severe drought in north part of U. S. Oct. 8. Tuesday P. M. and night, extensive and remarkable N. E. wind by which many trees, houses, steeples, &c., were blown down, and vessels wrecked.

Sept. 3, 1806. At 5 o'clock, P. M. A section of a mountain in Switzerland slid down into a rich valley and into a lake; by

which it is said, three villages were buried, part of which 200 feet under the ruins; three square miles covered and more than 1000 inhabitants destroyed instantly.

Monday, June 16, 1806, total eclipse of the sun!

Dec. 1806, and winter 1807, vast flocks of fat robins seen in N. E. and Canada.

The winter of 1807. The winter cold, open, very little snow, Sabbath Feb. 8, extremely cold—the day the French and Russians fought at Eylau. This winter 1807, there have been four remarkable freshets in north part of U. S.; the ground deeply frozen, little or no snow, and abundance of rain! The days, January 31, February 14, February 19, and March 1, by which many dams, mills, bridges, some houses, shops, &c, carried off. From the beginning of winter, frequent and extraordinary rains in the north part of the U. S. A. to the last part of August; last of August and beginning of September, general influenza; latter part of September and beginning of October, a comet in the west; apparent motion retrograde, i. e. in the direction of its tail.

At the request of the President of this society, the following Memorial, by Mr. S. E. Staples, has been prepared :—

HON. JOHN DENISON BALDWIN, A. M.

BY SAMUEL E. STAPLES.

One after another of the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery and Free Soil agitation, which has resulted in a regenerated country, where all men are now accounted free and equal before the law, are rapidly passing away, and they hereafter will be remembered by what they have done; a remembrance, not to be despised. but on the contrary, to be cherished and revered while time shall last.

In this great movement, the public press exerted untold influence in bringing to a final issue, results wonderful and grand, which guarantee freedom to all who dwell within our borders, whether native born or aliens from a foreign land, where freedom to the subject exists only in name, if it exists at all.

Among those who were early engaged in this work of renewal and regeneration, was JOHN DENISON BALDWIN, a man who never faltered in the performance of any duty laid upon him, and which to him was made clear, and was supported by the right. He had the "courage of his convictions," and this trait of his character never failed him through a long and useful career.

Mr. Baldwin was born at North Stonington, Conn., September 28, 1809, and died at Worcester, July 8, 1883, aged 73 years, 9 months, and 10 days.

He was married April 3, 1832 to Lemira Hathaway, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Hathaway, of Dighton, Mass., who, with two of their four children, survives him. Two daughters died before the removal of the family to Worcester.

He was the oldest son of Daniel and Hannah (Stanton) Baldwin, of North Stonington, Connecticut. The family had been prominent in the state almost from its first settlement, the earliest ancestor having arrived in New Haven in 1638. His progenitors had been men of substance among the gentry of Buckinghamshire, England, for centuries.

John Denison Baldwin

Metropolitan Publishing & Engraving Co Boston

His father, Daniel Baldwin, was born at Stonington, May 21, 1783, and died October, 28, 1855. His third wife, Hannah Stanton, to whom he was married April 21, 1808, was the daughter of Captain Nathaniel Stanton of Groton, Conn. She died March 19, 1877, at the advanced age of 91 years, and 8 days.

When the subject of this sketch was seven years old, the family removed to Chenango county, New York, which at that time, was a wilderness and more inaccessible than the far West of our country today. Here they remained for seven years, and during this time was acquired that fondness for field sports which Mr. Baldwin retained during his life, though but seldom gratified in his later years.

The family returned to North Stonington, in 1823, and there he began to apply himself with great diligence in the pursuit of an education, and with such success that at the age of seventeen he became a public school teacher and maintained, at the same time, his place in one of the classes of Yale College. He did not, however, complete the college course in regular order; but pursued his studies from time to time while engaged in other duties. He began the study of law, but soon abandoned it for theology. He preached for awhile to a Methodist congregation, but later, entered the Yale Divinity School, where he completed the theological course in 1834. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, from Yale College in 1839

He was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry at West Woodstock, Conn., September 3, 1834, where he preached till July 25, 1837. He was afterwards settled at North Branford, Conn., from January 17, 1838 to May 1845, and at North Killingly, from April 29, 1846, to September 17, 1849. Mr. Baldwin is still remembered by the older people to whom he ministered as a vigorous preacher, and a man of sagacity and public spirit. A writer in the New Haven Palladium said of him soon after his death, " that he was full of all kinds of queer information that he wrought into his sermons, so that it set young folks a thinking. Then he loved pets of all kinds, and could talk with us about them, asking us as though he wished to learn from us, and making us respect ourselves and him too."

Mr. Baldwin acquired the French and German languages, and by 1844 had begun to give special attention to archaeology and its bearing upon the current schemes of ancient history.

He was alive to the march of improvement, and was interested in scientific researches. He was among the first, as an amateur, to produce pictures by the Daguerreotype process, some of which are still extant.

While the pastor of the church at North Killingly, he was elected to the legislature of Connecticut as a Free Soil member, and as Chairman of the Committee on Education he reported a bill for the establishment of Normal Schools, a subject which had been under consideration for ten years; having been agitated and discussed for years previous by Gallaudet, Barnard, and others, with much earnestness, but the subject was not brought to a final issue till the year 1850, when the bill presented by Mr. Baldwin became a law, and the first Normal School of Connecticut was soon in successful operation. He was chosen a member of the first Board of Trustees upon whom devolved the location of the school.

The late Rev. Merrill Richardson, at that time a resident of Terryville, in Conn., was actively engaged for some years in the work of preparing the minds of the people for this useful, and now considered necessary instrumentality, in the educational system of schools; and added greatly, by his voice and pen, in promoting and bringing to a successful issue this important work.

While a member of the legislature, Mr. Baldwin was influential also in organizing the Free Soil party, being in sympathy and active co-operation with the men of his time who regarded chattel slavery as the great sin of the nation and a revolting crime against humanity, that must be removed and blotted out forever. In the furtherance of this object, the better to carry out his principles upon this subject, and to exert an influence beyond what the individual alone could do, from that time he turned his attention from the ministry to journalism. He succeeded William H. Burleigh in the publication of the Free Soil newspaper, *The Charter Oak*, printed in Hartford, which afterwards became known as the *Republican*.

His interest in the *Republican* began in 1849, and continued till 1852, when he left Hartford for Boston, to assume control of the

Daily Commonwealth newspaper, being a joint owner with William Claflin, John B. Alley, Dr. Samuel G. Howe and William Spooner. This arrangement continued for five years. The paper was afterwards known at the *Daily Telegraph*, and was subsequently merged in the grand consolidation of several newspapers with the *Traveller*.

It was the intention of the buyers to establish a daily, after the style of the leading New York papers, but for some reason this project was abandoned after the consolidation had been effected.

While in the management of the *Commonwealth*, some notable persons were constant visitors at the office, and other men, since become noted, were occupied upon the paper. William S. Robinson was assistant editor, Charles W. Slack, city editor, and Robert Carter was one of the principal writers.

Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson and Theodore Parker were almost daily visitors, the *Commonwealth* office being regarded as their headquarters.

For a while Mr. Baldwin was owner and editor of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, but he disposed of his interest in this paper after a few months, and in 1859, in company with his sons, John Stanton and Charles Clinton, bought the *Worcester Daily* and *Weekly Spy*, and continued his interest in this establishment during the remainder of his life.

Through all these years he was the responsible head of the editorial department, though for the last two or three years he gave up office work, but occasionally wrote leading articles for his paper. Mr. Baldwin was a clear and forcible writer, and no one would be likely to mistake his meaning. He was sincere in his statements and always reliable. As a journalist he exerted much influence, and it is safe to say, that it was always upon the side of right and justice.

At the time Mr. Baldwin assumed control of the *Spy*, it was not in a flourishing condition, having passed out of the hands of Mr. Earle, who for many years was its principal editor, and who gave to the paper great influence during the period of the Free Soil agitation. Mr. Baldwin, by his skillful and laborious labors soon restored its prosperity, and acquired for the paper a renewed and extended influence which did not fail of speedy recognition.

Mr. Baldwin's deep and abiding interest in the question of free soil and a free people led him to look carefully to the political issues of his time. Having become a representative man, and being extensively known through his journalistic work, he was selected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, where his ability and influence received that recognition which was due to him; at his suggestion, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, was nominated as Vice-President, on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. The results of this election, how wonderful, how grand!

Mr. Baldwin's reputation as a sagacious political counsellor, and his services to the party by his pen and otherwise, suggested his nomination for Congress in 1862, and he was elected by a large majority a Representative in the thirty-eighth Congress, and by a still greater preponderance of votes was re-elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth. During his service in Congress he was a member of the committees on Expenditures, on Public Buildings, on the District of Columbia, on Printing, and on the Library. He was not a frequent speaker, but diligent and thorough in his committee work and in the service of his constituents. In his last term, as a member of the Committee on the Library, he attacked the difficult problem of international copyright, and his report and speeches on that subject attracted much attention. The exciting political events of that time distracted the attention of Congress from that subject, and his bill made no progress, but his name will always be associated with the history of the agitation for the rights of authors.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact, undisputed I think, that he was the only literary man in the thirty-ninth Congress. His tastes led him to be a frequent visitor to the library where he found much to aid him in the pursuit of those studies concerning the ancient peoples and civilizations of a pre-historic period, a study in which he liked to dwell, and the results of which, he gave to the world in a volume entitled, "Pre-historic Nations; or Inquiries concerning some of the Great Peoples and Civilizations of Antiquity, and their Probable Relations to a still Older Civilization of the Ethiopians or Cushites of Arabia." This work was issued in 1869.

In 1872, was published his work concerning another portion of the field of archæological research, under the title of "Ancient

America, in Notes on American Archæology," its purpose being to give a summary of what is known of American antiquities, with some thoughts and suggestions relative to their significance. This volume grew out of a series of papers originally prepared for the *Spy*. It has had a large circulation and much influence in directing attention to the interesting and mysterious remains of the earlier races on this continent.

These works do not profess to be the result of original investigation among the primitive sources of knowledge on those subjects. They are in part compilations of material not readily accessible to most readers, and in part the author's speculations, ingenious and plausible in the main, not presented as fact, but as probable conjectures, which, if accepted, would explain much that is obscure, mysterious, or taken literally, impossible.

Mr. Baldwin, also, took great interest in genealogical inquiries and published the following works upon this subject.

In 1880, "A Record of the Descendants of John Baldwin of Stonington, Conn., with notices of other Baldwins who settled in America in Early Colonial Times." This was followed in 1881, by "A Record of the Descendants of Capt. George Denison of Stonington, Conn., prepared by Mr. Baldwin and Rev. William Clift."

In 1882, he published his last work on this subject, under the title of "*Thomas Stanton* of Stonington, Conn., an incomplete record of his descendants."

He also furnished a large amount of material for the Baldwin Genealogy, compiled by Charles Candee Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, which was published in 1881.

The collection of these family records appears to have been a favorite pursuit with him during the later years of his life, and in which he spent much time and took great delight. From what we know of the man, however, this was not done so much to gratify his taste and inclination, and the enjoyment it afforded, but to gather together the facts of family history, that others who should come after him might receive the benefit of his labors,

While Mr. Baldwin was not a rapid writer, yet by close application, he wrote much, and has left behind him a literary record that any man might covet. He was, also, at some periods of his life a large contributor to the Quarterlies and Magazines.

Among his published addresses were the following:

"Lessons from the Grave. A Discourse delivered in North Branford, June 12, 1842, and occasioned by the Death of Dea. Daniel Wheadon."

Speech on "State Sovereignty and Treason," delivered in the House of Representatives, Washington, March 5, 1864, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Speech, "Congress and Reconstruction," delivered in the House of Representatives, April 7, 1866.

Speech, "Human Rights and Human Races," delivered in the House of Representatives, January 11, 1868, in reply to a speech of Hon. James Brooks, of New York, on the Negro Race.

Mr. Baldwin possessed a genius for the beautiful, whether in nature, art, or poetry, and it is to be regretted that he so seldom gave expression to his finer sentiments in verse. The clearness of his statement, the purity of his language, and the force of expression, cannot fail to be admired. But, in the later years of his life he found little opportunity in which to gratify the poetic taste, and in earlier life, but infrequently wrote in verse.

I have purposely omitted to mention till the last, his first venture in book-making. This was a collection of poems issued in 1847, when he was thirty-eight years of age, entitled, "*The Story of Raymond Hill and other Poems*;" and was published by William D. Ticknor & Company of Boston. This little work is "dedicated to Mrs. Mary Howitt, of England, in token of admiration for her character, and gratitude for the pleasure derived from her volumes." In the preface he says: "These poems are firstlings. They are published, not because I suppose they have any very extraordinary merit, nor because I have no hope of writing something better; but because I think they will find friendly readers, and, imperfect as they are, do something to encourage others to love Truth and Beauty,—and love them, not as abstractions merely, but as realities to be felt and manifested all along the ways of human life."

The following is selected from his miscellaneous poems; and, as it shows so finely, both the style and the spirit of the author, is here reproduced for the benefit of such as may be permitted to read this brief memorial of one, whose tender sympathies are therein so beautifully expressed.

THE CHILD'S GRAVE.

SLEEP, little one! the summer winds are breathing
A gentle hymn, to lull thy quiet rest;
Around thy tomb, with mournful beauty wreathing,
The ivy creeps, in freshening verdure drest.

Sleep on, my love, the summer flowers are springing,
In holy peace, above thy mouldering head,
To guard thy dust, and from their bosoms flinging
A mingled sweetness o'er thy silent bed.

We miss thee, love! thy joyous face, once blushing
With rosy light, death-shades have overcast;
And ah! how oft these heart-felt tears are gushing,
To think our eyes on thee have looked their last.

We miss those hours, when thro' our hearts was stealing
The merry music of thy fairy feet;
We miss those hours, when every pulse of feeling
Thrilled quick and warm, thy trusting eyes to greet.

We miss our babe, when evening gathers round us;
Thy place is vacant on thy mother's breast!
We wake no more to feel the spell that bound us,
When, once, to ours thine infant lips were pressed!

Sleep, blessed one! no more for us awaking!
The worm feeds sweetly on our faded flower;
We laid thee here; but, oh, our hearts were breaking—
Breaking to feel Death's unrelaxing power.

Where art thou now? the soul, that once was pouring,
Through this still dust, a quick, mysterious glow,
Lives somewhere yet; it vanished, heavenward soaring,
Far from all pain and blight, all earthly woe.

Where dost thou dwell? It must be thou art wearing
A radiant light, on thy enfranchised soul,
In some bright world, thy part with angels bearing,
Where hymns of holy joy forever roll.

To that deep life, God's love hath surely borne thee,
Our cherished one!—nor seek we to reclaim;
How much we loved, how much we miss and mourn thee,
He knows alone—and blessed be his name!

The last time, it is believed, that Mr. Baldwin appeared before a public assembly, as a speaker, was at Mechanics Hall, June 24, 1878, at the exercises attending the re-interment of the remains of Isaiah Thomas, when he read a very interesting account of the labors of Mr. Thomas in the work of the Revolution.

This address received well merited praise, and was alike creditable to the writer and the occasion.

Mr. Baldwin was a member of the American Oriental Society of New Haven, Conn., established in 1843. He was elected a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, April 22, 1868; of the American Antiquarian Society, October 21, 1869; and an Honorary member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, January 2, 1877.

In his letter of acceptance to the latter society, after expression of thanks for the honor conferred and his good will, he said: "I have full sympathy with the aims of your Society, and I shall find special pleasure in doing what I can to aid it in promoting these aims. I should rejoice to see the disposition to 'remember the days that are past,' and to collect for preservation, memorials of the past generations, much more prevalent than it is now."

One who knew him most intimately, wrote this just tribute to his memory.

"Mr. Baldwin was a man of imposing stature, much exceeding six feet in height, of large frame and great muscular strength. In his early manhood, his massive head, erect figure and stalwart proportions, indicative of activity and power, gave him an aspect of uncommon force, and dignity. His mind, like his body, was large and vigorous. His political sagacity was highly esteemed by those who had long been associated with him. Though so much of a recluse, especially in his later years, he knew human nature well, and could foresee with great accuracy the political effect of any measure or event. His election forecasts were in general singularly near the truth, and his judgment of men, their character, capabilities and popularity, was rarely at fault. His advice in political matters was often sought and was highly valued. It was delivered confidently but without arrogance, and more than once those who had refused to be guided by it at an important juncture had cause

to regret that it had been rejected. As a writer Mr. Baldwin was direct, clear and forcible. His style had no ornament. It was sometimes rugged, but always strong and sincere. His wide range of reading and retentive memory gave him a vast store of facts, and his knowledge of political history was especially large and accurate. But though his profession of journalism kept his mind occupied much with such subjects, his favorite pursuit was the study of antiquity, both the dim past of which authentic history gives only hints and suggestions, and the less remote, but almost as difficult, field of family genealogy to which most of his latest years, while his health allowed, was devoted."

I should do injustice to myself, and the distinguished man, whose life I have attempted briefly to portray, did I not give place in this memorial to his contemporaries in journalism who knew him so long, and so well, and whose words are more appreciative and suitable than any I can express. The following extracts from various sources, show his character and qualities, as a minister, a legislator and a journalist, in a manner that will commend them to all, who, may read this imperfect sketch of the life of a noble man.

There are men in Connecticut who have not forgotten the Hon. John D. Baldwin. His connection with our state politics in 1848-49-50, and along in those years, will be remembered by those who remember the Free Soil party and its influence in this state. Mr. Baldwin was a conscientious abolitionist, who at one time was the conductor of *The Charter Oak*, the old Connecticut organ of the free soilers. He was respected as an honest man, and he had more aptitude for practical politics than his predecessor, Mr. Burleigh.—*Hartford Times.*

By the death of John Denison Baldwin, for so many years the chief editor of the *Worcester Spy*, the press of Massachusetts has lost one of its oldest, as well as the most honored, of its representatives.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The editorial fraternity of New England will lament the death of the venerable John D. Baldwin, senior editor and proprietor of the *Worcester Spy.* A man of the highest character, a self-educated

man of broad scholarship, earnest in the cause of human rights in the days when it required courage as well as convictions to be an abolitionist, his life work has been long, honorable and useful, and he goes to his reward leaving to all who knew him or have felt his influence a blessed memory.—*Hartford Courant.*

He was a patriarch among the journalists of the state, venerable in years and dignified in manners, and was respected alike for his ability, his integrity and his fearless support of his principles.—*Boston Traveller.*

Mr. Baldwin had distinguished himself during a busy life by successful labors as a minister, a journalist and a legislator, and devoted the well-earned leisure of his later years to valuable historic studies. Among the veteran editors and public men of New England his name held a deservedly high place.—*Providence Journal.*

Mr. Baldwin led a laborious life. If he was not a brilliant editor he was a useful one. In his earlier days he was not afraid of the anti slavery agitation, when many of his confreres hesitated to speak out boldly. He was a pioneer free soiler when it did not pay to speak for human rights, and happily he lived to see slavery abolished and every foot of our national domain consecrated forever to freedom He rests from his labors and his works do follow him. —*Springfield Union.*

Another veteran New England journalist has gone to his rest. The Hon. John D. Baldwin of the *Worcester Spy* died suddenly at his home in that city on Sunday morning. In every position which he has ever held, whether as minister of the gospel, state or national legislator, or journalist, he has performed honorable service. Although during his later years he has devoted his time to historical studies rather than to the active duties of journalism, he will be greatly missed by his brethren in the profession throughout New England.—*Providence Press.*

The Hon. John D. Baldwin, who died in Worcester on Sunday, was for several years a man of large and useful influence in the city in which he lived, in the state, and in the nation. Beginning life as a clergyman, he became an editor, and as such, was distinguished for good sense and steadfastness of principle, rather than

for brilliancy, although he was a good writer. He always seemed to regard a newspaper rather as a means of publishing sound opinions, and so influencing men's minds, than as an organ of news. For sensational reporter's work, and much of the product of modern journalistic enterprise, he never had much favor. He was a man of wide information and cultivated intelligence, who had strong likes and dislikes, and he did his editorial work with a conscientious fidelity. He was a sturdy politician and a sagacious one; but he had a fondness for studies which were wholly alien to politics, and which kept him in sympathy with scholarly men and literary aims. He was always kindly to young men, and very willing to aid those who had a worthy ambition with good counsel and substantial service. In the earlier days of his career as journalist he was associated with the leaders of the Free Soil party, and made acquaintances which were long continued. He became editor of the *Spy* at a time when its fortunes had been wrecked, and to his steady industry, business capacity, and power as a writer, its survival and development into one of the best of the papers issued in the smaller cities of the country is due. During the war period and the period of reconstruction he was one of the trusted leaders of the republican party in this state, and his predilections were always in favor of a bold and radical policy. He was more conservative in methods than in opinions. Among the latest acts of his active participation in affairs was his earnest work in the movement which resulted in sending Bristow delegates from Massachusetts to the national convention of 1876. In recent years he has withdrawn himself from the strife of affairs, and left the conduct of the paper to his sons and their assistants, whom he had selected, being able to pass the evening of his days in comfortable leisure, craving little society beyond that of his family and his favorite books.—*Boston Advertiser.*

At the October meeting, on the 2d inst., Augustus N. Currier, William Dickinson, Henry L. Parker, Esq., and Rufus N. Meriam of Worcester, and H. L. Hapgood of Athol were elected to active membership. A letter was read from Charles C. Baldwin of Cleveland, O., complimenting the Society upon the appearance of its publications, and presenting a copy of his "Candee Genealogy."

At the meeting, Nov. 6th, on motion of Samuel E. Staples, an invitation was extended to Rev. A. H. Coolidge of Leicester, to prepare and read an address before the Society, on such subject and at such time as may suit his convenience.

The following was offered by Samuel E. Staples, and its consideration was deferred until the next meeting:—

"Whereas the tenth anniversary of the institution of The Worcester Society of Antiquity will occur on the 24th day of January, 1885, and in order that the occasion be observed in a suitable and profitable manner, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Worcester Society of Antiquity will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary by a public meeting in some suitable place and that some eminent person be obtained to deliver an address upon the occasion.

"*Resolved*, That there be a committee of five, consisting of the President, *ex-officio*, and such others as he may appoint, whose duty it shall be to mature plans, and make all necessary arrangements for an appropriate observance of the occasion.

"*Resolved*, That this committee be authorized in the name of the Society, to solicit subscriptions for funds to defray necessary expenses, and to provide for a banquet or otherwise for the occasion, as they may think proper, and to extend invitations to such persons and societies as they in their judgment may think expedient."

The annual meeting was held December 4th. John Stansfield of Leeds, Eng., was elected to corresponding membership.

Officers for the ensuing year were duly elected, as follows:—President: ELLERY B. CRANE; 1st Vice-President: ALBERT TOLMAN; 2d Vice-President: GEO. SUMNER; Secretary: HENRY L. SHUMWAY; Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN; Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON; Committee on Nominations for 3 years: E. R. LAWRENCE.

The following reports were presented, accepted, and ordered on file:—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society, from Dec. 5, 1882, to Dec. 4, 1883, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.		*CASH PAID.*	
1883.	DR.	1883.	CR.
Assessments,	$237 00	Rent,	$175 00
Admissions,	44 00	Fuel,	7 50
Donations,	6 00	Gas,	7 82
	$287 00	Printing Proceedings,	123 00
		Postage,	15 13
		Advertising,	8 50
		Interest, J. A. Smith,	26 17
			$363 12
Balance from 1882,	119 91	Balance on hand,	43 79
	$406 91		$406 91

There are accounts due the Treasurer to the amount of $140.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the past year, we have received additions to the Library and Museum from 124 contributors, including 11 societies, as follows: 219 bound volumes, 1404 pamphlets, 509 miscellaneous papers, 23 pictures, 8 maps, and 73 donations to the Museum, making a total of 2133.

The Society has issued during the year No. XVIII. of its publications, being, "Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1731 to 1737," edited by Franklin P. Rice; also, No. XIX, "Proceedings of the Society for the year 1882."

Among the many valuable and acceptable gifts, I will mention the following:

From Hon. Oliver Ames, The Oakes Ames Memorial; from Miss Sara B. Alden, Memorial of Hon. John Alden of Randolph, Mass.; from Mr. Ledyard Bill of Paxton, 3 ancient candlesticks, used by a Masonic body in Holden; and from Francis E. Blake, of Boston, Plans of the Town of Worcester and Quinsigamond Plantation, copied by him from the State Achives. Our President Mr. E. B. Crane, has added to the Library, many valuable papers and pamphlets, and also the binding of 17 volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Dr. George Chandler has given his History of the Chandler Family; and Hon. Samuel A. Green of Boston has sent to the Society, many valuable documents, including 8 pamphlets relating to the Old Burial Grounds of Boston. The late Clarendon Harris, Esq., presented 20 volumes of the Manual of the General Court of Massachusetts from 1863 to 1882. From Lieut. F. G. Hyde, of Oxford, we have received a large collection of old sermons and pamphlets, including a Memorial Sketch of the late Hon. Lafayette S. Foster of Conn. Our thanks are due to Hon. Clark Jillson, for many additions to the Library and Museum, and for the Granite Monthly for the year. Special mention should be made of a valuable and useful bookcase, which was built for Rev. Horace James in 1843, while he was settled in Wrentham, Mass., from his own design. This has been repaired and put in order, through the kindness of Mr. Pardon A. Lee. With the bookcase, which was given by Mrs. James, were two folio volumes by

Joseph Caryl: "An Exposition with Practical Observations upon the Book of Job," 1676, which were bought in London for Mr. James by John B. Gough, Esq., at a cost of £5.

Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Paige has given his History of Hardwick. Several valuable pamphlets, including the Paine Family Record, and a Washington Album, have been received from Nathaniel Paine, Esq. Mr. Alfred S. Roe has added largely to our collection of Magazines, Historical Papers and University Catalogues. We are indebted to Mr. Franklin P. Rice, for a continuation of his valuable services and for valuable donations, including his "Reminiscences of the Rev. George Allen," and a framed portrait of Mr. Allen. From Mr. Samuel E. Staples, we have received 104 miscellaneous books and pamphlets, including a copy of his paper on "The Thursday Lecture;" from the estate of the late John C. Mason, Esq., a finely bound set of American and other Almanacs, and 16 bound volumes of Niles's Register; from Mr. H. L. Shumway, valuable pamphlets and the Magazine of American History for the year; and from Mr. H. M. Smith, portraits of the Representative Journalists of the U. S. An interesting relic was presented by Mr. Geo. Sumner, being the snow shoes or rackets worn by the late Hon. Ginery Twichell in bringing the mail from Barre to Worcester during the winter of 1840. Another interesting relic connected with the early history of Holliston, was presented by Rev. Joshua T. Tucker of Boston, who was minister in Holliston from 1849 to 1867. This was a communion tankard bearing the inscription: "The Gift of Mrs. Dorothy Ware, late of Sherborn to the church in Holliston, 1745." Mr. Stephen Salisbury, jr., has presented, with other contributions, copies of his translation of Dr. Valentini's "The Olmecas and the Tultecas;" from Messrs. Putnam & Davis, many valuable pamphlets, relating to Worcester and serial files, book catalogues, &c.; from Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, The Genealogy of the Descendants of John May, 1620; and from Mr. Charles Candee Baldwin of Cleveland, Ohio., his Candee Genealogy, 1882. Our honorary associate, Hon. J. W. Lawrence of St. John, N. B., has manifested his interest in the Society by sending some Historical Papers, and a copy of his "Foot Prints, or Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick."

By exchange we have received Genealogies and History of Watertown, Mass., by Bond; Ward's History of Shrewsbury; History of the Worcester Association by Allen; 20 Town Reports; History of Warner, N. H. from 1735 to 1879; The town of Wayland in the Civil War; Groton during the Indian War by Hon. Samuel A. Green, M. D.

Papers from the Publishers: New England Home Journal, The Athol Transcript, and Webster Times, all weekly, for the year.

Regular publications have been received from the American Antiquarian Society; The Narragansett Publishing Company; Canadian Institute, (Toronto;) Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., (London;) Harvard College Library; Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society; New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Penn. Historical Society; Rhode Island Historical Society.

For many other valuable donations from the friends of the Society, I will refer you to the list which accompanies this report.

Considerable work has been done during the past year in assorting and arranging in order the pamphlets in pamphlet cases, and a beginning has been made in the rearrangement of the books. This change has for a time broken up the arrangement of the card catalogue which will require renumbering after this plan is complete. While we now have shelf room available for present demands, we very much need more room to arrange the collection in the Museum Department, and also for the collection of duplicates which have largely accumulated.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON,
Librarian.

DONATIONS.

AMES, HON. OLIVER,—The Oakes Ames Memorial.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,—Proceedings for 1882 and 1883.

ANGLIM, JAMES & Co., (Washington D. C.)—Monthly Bulletin for Nov. and Dec.

ALDEN, MISS SARA B.—Memorial of Hon. John Alden of Randolph, Mass.

ARNOLD, JAMES N.,—The Narragansett Historical Register for the year 1883.

ASTOR LIBRARY,—34th Annual Report.

ATHOL TRANSCRIPT, PUBLISHERS OF,—Weekly Transcript for the year.

BALDWIN, CHAS. CANDEE, (Cleveland, Ohio,)—His Candee Genealogy.

BANISTER, C. H.,—Collection of Progrmames.

BATES PHINEAS,—Boston School Documents for 1882 and 1883. Oration of Mayor Palmer, 1883.

BILL LEDYARD,—3 Candlesticks formerly used by a Masonic body in Holden.

BLAKE, FRANCIS E., (Boston,)—Plans of the Town of Worcester and Quinsigamond Plantation, copied by him from the original in the State Archives; Plan of Worcester and surrounding towns; Cemetery Inscriptions, Milton, Mass.; 4 historical letters, 1812; Paper Trade Directory; Historical and Genealogical Register.

BOSTON RECORD COMMISSIONERS,—Report of Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, vol. VIII.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,—Census of Mass., 1880.

CALDWELL, A.,—3 Hammatt Papers; 12 Nos. Antiquarian Papers; Picture of North Meeting House, Ipswich, 1749; Historical Sketch, 1818.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE,—Proceedings. vol. I, parts, 3, 4, 5.

CHAMBERLIN, H. H.,—Plan of Old South Church.

CHANDLER, DR. GEO.—His History of the Chandler Family.

CHENEY, MRS. A. B.,—2 old papers, (written) 1738 and 1749; Memento of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association, (Medallion of 1856.)

CLEMENCE, HENRY M.,—84 miscellaneous pamphlets and miscellaneous papers.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,—List of Pensioners on the roll, 1883, 5 vol.

COOLIDGE, REV. A. H., Leicester,—Report of the Ladies Charitable Society of Leicester, 1882.

CRANE, E. B.,—60 catalogues; 8 miscellaneous pamphlets; Extracts from Public Statutes of Massachusetts containing Laws regulating the sale of liquors, the Lord's Day, gaming, &c., by Henry H. Faxon, 1882; 5 vols Scientific American; 2 Nos. Genealogical Register; binding of 17 volumes of Historical and Genealogical Register.

CURRIER, AUG. N.,—2 Photographs of Dickinson Family; 1 pamphlet and blank book for Daily Journal.

DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES,—Proceedings, vol. III Part 3.

DICKINSON, T. A.,—Stamp, W. S. of A.; Photograph of the old Conkey Tavern in Prescott, Mass.; Harrison Campaign Badge of 1840.

DODGE, B. J.,—15 pamphlets; Sermon by W. R. Huntington, D.D., preached in Worcester, Dec. 3, 1882; 50th anniversary of Ladies Charitable Society of Leicester; Annual Report of Public Grounds; In Memoriam Chas. W. Smith; Annual Report of Worcester County Mechanics Association; History, Prophecy and Poem of the class of 1883, W. F. I.

DRURY, FRANK H.,—Fac-simile of Declaration of Independence.

FELCH, MRS.,—Phrenological Chart, 1839.

FULLER, HOMER T. PROF.,—His Inaugural address, 1883.

GREEN, SAMUEL S.,—Second Parish of Worcester, gleanings from its History, by Samuel S. Green; Library Aids.

GREEN, HON. SAMUEL A.,—7 reports of Boston Board of Health 1875-77-79, 1880-81-82-83; Result of an Ecclesiastical Council at Groton, Mass., by Lyman Beecher, D. D.; 2 Medical Communications of Massachusetts Medical Society, vol. XII., No. 7; vol. XII. No. 11; 8 pamphlets and 6 broadsides of Burial Ground Records. Inscriptions on the Bronze Tablets on the Gates of the older Burial Grounds in Boston; Historical Address, Melrose, Mass.; "General Sullivan not a pensioner of Luzerne." Inaugural address of Samuel A. Green; Proceedings of 90th Anniversary of Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,—Bulletin, January, April, October, 1883.

HARRIS, CLARENDON,—20 vols. of the Manual of the General Court of Massachusetts, 1863 to 1882; Farmers' Almanacs, 1880-81-82.

HARDING, W. B.,—Commission signed by James Madison and James Monroe.

HENSHAW, MISS. H. E.,—Magazine of American History, Feb. 1883.

HILDRETH, HON. S. E.,—His Inaugural Address, as Mayor, 1883.

HOWARD, JOSEPH J.,—"Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica." for 11 months, January to November, vol. XXI.

HOWE, P. M.—Commission of Ensign Willard Moore of Paxton, from Geo. III., 1768.

HYDE, LIEUT. F. G.,—Connecticut Almanac, 1772; Memorial Sketch of Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, LL. D., of Connecticut; 2 copies Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners, 1809; Comedy by Kotzebue, 1800; Tragedy by J. Thompson, 1774; National Preceptor, 1839; 3 pamphlets; Pope's Essay on Man, 1761; Discourse by Nathaniel Niles, 1773; Series of sermons Ante, 1768; 8 sermons.

JAMES, MRS. HORACE,—1 cabinet case (black Walnut,) 2 vols.

JILLSON, HON. C.,—Granite Monthly, for the year; 41 miscellaneous pamphlets; 12th annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons for the year 1882; 2 Indian implements from Thompson; 2 hand cards; 1 sewing

machine; ancient griddle cake iron; hand reel, 150 years old; his Memorial of Thomas Melvin Lamb; Map of Webster 1878; 18 Nos. Republic.

JOHNSON, CHAS. R. ESQ.,—22 miscellaneous pamphlets.

LAWRENCE, HON. J. W.,—His Foot Prints: Early History of New Brunswick; Program of Arbor Day, Oct. 4, 1883; The Weekly Telegraph for May and October, 1883.

LEE, PARDON A.,—City Document, No. 34; Mass. Agricultural Reports, 1880, '81 and '82; framed portrait of Charles Hudson; nails and piece of pew rail, Old Church Chestnut Hill, Blackstone, erected 1769; piece of lead pipe laid by Ichabod Washburn, in Northbridge Centre in 1818; framed engraving of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden; Chinese coin; Portrait of Winfield Scott; 1 Bulletin Board and work done on Library Case.

LEWIS, F. W.,—Weymouth in its first 20 years.

LITTLEFIELD, GEO. E.,—Catalogues of old rare and curious books.

LIBRARY CO., (Phila.,)—Bulletin for January, 1884, No. 12.

LINCOLN, EDW. W.,—Transactions of Horticultural Society, '82.

LIBBIE, C. F.,—Catalogues.

MARSHALL E. H.,—The Worcester Annual, 1883; Biblical Geography; Daboll's Arithmetic; Marshall's Spelling book; 2 pamphlets, the Assassination of Lincoln; History of Rebellion, (Victor) vol. 1.; Arguments natural, moral, and religious for the Immortality of the Soul, printed by Isaiah Thomas, 1805; History of Watertown, Mass., by Francis; Hull Half Penny, 1791; Map of Luneuburg, 1833.

MASON, JOHN C. (Estate of,)—32 vols. of American Almanac; 2 vols. of National Almanac; 4 vols. of Tribune Almanac; 10 Nos. of Tribune Almanac; 16 vols. of Niles's Register.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY.—3rd Annual Supplement to General Catalogue.

MARBLE, A. P.,—Circular of Information, Bureau of Ed. No. 4; Written Examinations of Worcester Schools, 1870 to 1883.

MAY, REV. SAMUEL,—Genealogy of Descendants of John May.

MANITOBA HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—4 publications; Annual Report for 1882 and 1883.

MCALEER, R.,—Holy Bible, A. D. 1703.

MEMBERS, SEVERAL,—Lincoln and Hersey's History of Worcester.

MESSINGER, D. S..—1 vol. Sermons, 1725; 2 broadsides; 1 pamphlet.

MERIAM, R. N.,—Indian axe; 2 pictures; 9 miscellaneous papers; 7 illustrated catalogues; 18 pamphlets; 1 vol. "Sparks from Anvil," Elihu Burritt 1846; 2 sermons; 4 autograph letters from American Anti-Slavery Society.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,—Report for 1883.

MORGAN, CHAS. A.,—Free Masonry Magazines, London, 1856; The Divine Theory System of Divinity, by Rev. Joshua Spalding, (Salem,) 1808; the History of the Martyrs; 1 paper and music.

MORSE, GEO. R.,—Catalogue of town histories.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY,—State Library Reports, 1880-82-82

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,—Register for 1874 and 1883.

NEW ENGLAND HOME JOURNAL, PUBLISHERS OF,—Journal for 1883.

NILES, D. W., M. D.,—Brass Medal; Geo. III., 1802.

O'FLYNN, RICHARD,—Journal of a Soldier; menu of banquet to Major McCafferty, Feb. 1, 1883; Worcester Artillery Roll, 1825; 3 packages catalogues.

PAIGE, REV. LUCIUS R., D. D.,—His History of Hardwick.

PAINE, NATHANIEL,—The Dutch and the Iroquois, 1882, by Rev. Chas. H. Hall; Paine Family Records; Washington Album; collection of miscellaneous autograph letters, manuscripts, etc.; package of miscellaneous papers; 47 plaster Medals, representing the Elgin Marbles.

PECK, A. E.,—Illustrations, the Bottle, 8 plates and sequel, by George Cruikshank.

PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM,—48th annual report.

PRINCE, LEE & Co., (New Haven)—Railway Guide, Jan. 1883.

LEICESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY, DIRECTORS OF,—School and Library Report, 1882.

PUTNAM, S. H.,—Adjutant's General Reports, 2 vols.

PUTNAM & DAVIS,—94 pamphlets; 2 calendars; 5 Nos. Paper World; 164 miscellaneous papers and pamphlets, 1 vol.; 10 Nos. American Bookseller; 13 Nos. American Stationer; 14 Nos. Publishers Weekly; 10 miscellaneous papers; Publishers Trade List, 1882.

RAYMENTON, W. H., M. D.,—Plants of Worcester Co. (W. N. H. S.)

RAWSON, O. F.,—Call and signatures of 3200 citizens, requesting Dr. F. H. Kelley to accept the nomination for Mayor, Dec., 1879.

RICE, HON. W. W.,—Report of Director of the Mint; Statistics of production of the Precious Metals; Reports, Commerce and Navigation, 1881 and 1882; 4 vols. Message and Documents.

RICE, F. P.,—1 catalogue; over sheets of the Early Records of Worcester, Books 1 and 2, Records of the Proprietors of Worcester. Worcester Town Records, 1753 to 1783, and Records of Court of General Sessions; Manuscript of Records of Court of General Sessions; 1 set U. S. stamp envelopes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cts.; framed portrait of Rev. Geo. Allen; his Reminiscences of Rev. Geo. Allen; Campaign Documents.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,—Proceedings for 1882 and '83; Memorial of Zachariah Allen by Amos Perry, 1795-1882.

ROBBINS, ELISHA,—Mackerel Bob or Gig, used by him in 1835.

ROBINSON, A. F.,—9 Vols. Publications of Seventh-Day Adventists.

ROE, A. S.,—Diploma to Jaalam Gates from State of Massachusetts; 80 Nos. of Atlantic Monthly; 37th Report of Education, Mass.; 19th Century for Dec. 1882; his "Sketch of the Life of Rev. Levi Pillsbury;" U. S. Census for 1820 and 1850; Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society for Jan. 1883; Copy of the Evening Star; Copy of Critic, 1882; Catalogues Brown University, 1830 and 1852; 7 vols. Congressional Record; The Nation, 1882; Statute Laws, State of Conn., 1835; 7

pamphlets; The Youth in the Rebellion: Address Geo. H. Ward Post 10, G. A. R., June 3, 1883, by A. S. Roe; Boston Journal of Chemistry for 1883.

SAMSON, LOW & Co.,—Publishers' Circular, 1883.

SALISBURY, S. Jr.,—Young Folks History of Mexico; His translation of Dr. Valentini's "The Olmecas and the Tultecas," 2 copies.

SEAGRAVE, DANIEL,—9 pamphlets; 1 paper; 7 posters.

SHUMWAY, H. L.—Address of Inauguration and Dedication Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.; 82 miscellaneous papers and pamphlets; 1 vol.; 65 miscellaneous pamphlets and 2 broadsides; Magazine of American History for the year; 5 circulars and programmes; 1 No. The Academy; New Five cent coin; Report of Commerce, Manufactures, &c., Feb. 1883; Catalogues of Art Students' Club; Chart, Origin of Stars and Stripes.

SOCIETE HISTORIQUE DE MONTREAL,—Mémoires de la Société Historique de Montreal, 1880.

SMITH, I. H.,—Instrument for pulling teeth, (turnkey.)

SMITH, Henry M.,—Portraits of the Representative Journalists of the U. S., with fac-similes of papers on a broadside.

SMITH, JAMES A.,—80 pamphlets, Congressional speeches.

SMITH, JOHN G.,—"Bibliomania," Catalogue of private library of J. G. Smith, Esq.

SIMMONS, REV. CHAS. E.,—Ancient and curious stone from Hamilton, N. Y.

STANSFELD, JOHN (Eng.,)—Stansfeld Pedigree.

STONE, AUGUSTUS,—31 pamphlets.

STONE, E. C.,—Fire Alarm Card, (Worcester); New England Home Journal for 1883.

STAPLES, S. E.,—6 bound volumes; 13 Nos. of the Missionary Herald; 1 magazine; 1 catalogue; National Peace Jubilee Badge, Boston, June, 1869; 75 pamphlets; Postal Cards, announcement of meetings; Young Mathematician's Almanac, 1847; h s "Thursday Lecture;" 26th Annual Festival Worcester County Musical Association; 4 almanacs.

STRYKER, W. S., (N. J.,)—7 volumes. N. J. Archives; 1 vol. Minutes of Provincial Congress; 1 vol. Officer's and Men of N. J., in the Revolution; 4 pamphlets.

SULLIVAN BROS. & LIBBIE.—9 catalogues.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, (London.,)—Collections, vol. 8, part 2.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA,—Geology of Iowa, 2 vols., 1870; 23 miscellaneous pamphlets.

SUMNER, GEO.,—"Snow Shoes, or "Rackets" worn by Ginery Twichell in bringing the mail from Barre about 1840; Map of the Town of Shrewsbury; 5 reports and 1 almanac; 2 copies Sumner Coat of Arms; papers and pamphlets; specimens of Hawaiian Stamps and Flags; Fast Proclamation of John D. Long, 1882; 2 photographs, Barnard & Sumner's Store; Newspaper Scraps; 8 Directories; 47 miscellaneous papers and pamphlets.

TAFFT, H. S.,..Sharks tooth; stone hatchet, (Indian) from Mr. Tafft's Plantation, S. C.

THOMPSON, E. F....5 pamphlets and 2 papers.

TOWNE, E. H.,..1 vol. Worcester City Document, 1883.

TILLINGHAST, C. B.,..Election sermon by Robert R. Meredith, D. D.; 40 vols. Congressional Globe; 4 vols. Report Board of Education; 4 vols. Report Board of Agriculture.

TUCKER, REV. JOSHUA T.,—Ancient Communion Tankard presented to the church in Holliston, 1745.

WEBSTER TIMES, PUBLISHERS OF..The Weekly Times for the year and annual for 1884.

WESBY, J. S. & SON,..Alphabetical List of Patentees and Inventors from July 1881 to Dec. 1881: Lot miscellaneous Pamphlets.

WESBY, HERBERT,. 26 miscellaneous pamphlets; 1 Canadian Almanac, 1884; 1 vol., Hon. Clark Jillson's Address at the Centennial Celebration of the town of Whitingham, Vt., 1880.

WESTERN RESERVE AND NORTHERN OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, (Cleveland),--2 pamphlets, Nos. 58 and 59.

WHITAKER, GEO. M.,--History of Southbridge by Moses Plimpton, 1836.

WINCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.,—Collections, vol. 9.

WILDER, HARVEY B.,—5 years Annual ,Record; Artillery Sermon,1827; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Rules and Regulations, May 7, 1 83; Sealing of Century Box, 1881.

WOODS, HARDING. (Barre,)—A Memorial, 100th Anniversary of the Town of Barre, by Rev. James W. Thompson.

WOODS, HARRY D., (Boston,)..City of Newton Municipal Register and School Report, 2 vols. 1883.

WORCESTER FREE INSTITUTE,--Annual catalogue for 1883.

YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY,—Triennial, 1883; Obituary Record, June, 1883; Yale College in 1883.

The resolutions relative to the observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the Society, deferred from the last meeting, were unanimously adopted, and the President appointed the committee provided for in the resolution. The Committee is: Ellery B. Crane, Samuel E. Staples, Clark Jillson, Franklin P. Rice, and Alfred S. Roe.

The President was instructed to obtain insurance upon the property of the Society.

The annual assessment for the next year was fixed at $3.00.

The annual meeting was adjourned for two weeks.

At the adjourned annual meeting, December 18th, the annual report of the Department of Relics, Coins and Curiosities was presented by Samuel E. Staples.

Department reports not yet submitted were directed to be made to the Committee on Publication.

The death of Elijah Harrington Marshall, an active member of the Society, was announced, and the President was requested to prepare a Memorial Sketch.

ELIJAH H. MARSHALL.

BY ELLERY B. CRANE.

Mr. Elijah Harrington Marshall, the subject of this sketch, died in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 17, 1883. He was son of Jacob and Polly (Harrington) Marshall, born in Lunenburg, Mass., April 5th, 1815, and the third among a family of eight children. The first twelve years of his life were passed upon the farm where he was born. In the year 1826, he went to live with an uncle in Watertown, Mass., of whom he learned the trade of book-binding. In 1834, Mr. Marshall returned to Lunenburg and worked during that summer on the old homestead. The following year, he passed most of the time in Fitchburg, but in the fall of 1835 removed to Boston, where he worked at his trade until the year 1839, when he came to Worcester, with the intention of permanently locating here, but finding business at this time very much depressed, he divided the time between this place and Lunenburg until March 1840,

when he returned to Boston. In September of that year, after the death of his uncle, he removed to Watertown and formed a co-partnership with Mr. William Harrington, for the purpose of continuing the bookbinding business as successors to his former master. In the year 1847, finding his health impaired by overwork, he sold out his interest in the business and retired to Lunenburg, where he remained until the spring of 1850, when he came to Worcester, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Marshall was a prudent, industrious man, and taking as he did, a lively interest in his chosen occupation, he acquired a fondness for books which continued throughout his life. As a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, he was always alive to every interest pertaining to the welfare of the Society, having contributed in many ways towards enlarging its usefulness. His contributions to the library were always of special value. During the past two or three years, he seemed to take real delight in devoting what time he could command by assisting the Librarian in rearranging the books in the library and seeing that the rooms were made comfortable, and in many other ways manifesting an interest in the Society, which was thoroughly appreciated by his fellow members. His loss will be seriously felt, not only in this organization, but among his wide circle of friends.

Remarks were made relating to Dea. Samuel W. Kent, recently deceased. He was not a member of the Society, but its warm friend, and a frequent attendant at its meetings.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Report on Archæology and General History.

As heretofore, no direct work can be reported by this department, and reference can only be made to what has been done and is doing elsewhere.

It will be remembered that in a former report some details were given of explorations and excavations about the site of ancient Babylon, and that allusion was made to the finding of a great quantity of inscribed tablets. It is interesting to know that a large number of these tablets have recently been taken to the British Museum, and their inscriptions deciphered. The place from which they came is known as Abu-Habba; it is the site of Sippara, the Biblical Sepharvaim, and is situated about sixteen miles from Babylon. The tablets are, for the most part, documents relating to trade and property in land, slaves and merchandise. By their number and otherwise they attest the truthfulness of the Bible narrative as to the wealth and commerce of Babylon. Other tablets recount gifts made to the sumptuous temple of the sun-god at Sippara. A female figure of elaborate workmanship discovered in the same locality is considered remarkable as showing that fullness of form was to Babylonians an essential element of beauty.

We may expect important additions to our knowledge of Egyptian antiquities from the researches going on at Thebes. It is reported that the excavation of the Great Temple at Luxor has at last begun, and that the dwellers in the mud huts, which have long choked every part of that noble structure, are moving out in a body. It is justly believed that a magnificent harvest of inscriptions extending over many dynasties will result from the work now being done in the ruins of that once splendid edifice.

In this connection it is worthy of note that there has been organized at Paris under the direction of the learned Abbe Morgno, the founder of Cosmos, a society having for its object the dragging

of the bed of the Red Sea and the Bitter Lakes, to find the chariots and treasure of the army of Pharaoh, supposed to be at the bottom of these waters covered by saline deposits. 750,000 francs have been raised to cover the expense. Recourse will be had to divers, and every available means will be used to discover and bring to the surface whatever vestiges remain of the lost host.

An account published in the Greek newspaper, Parnassos, describes a remarkable find by some Æginetan fishermen. While fishing for sponges near Delos the boatmen came upon an ancient bronze horse at a depth of about two and a half fathoms. The image was of colossal size and almost covered with shell fish. With difficulty the fishermen succeeded in breaking off a foot of the horse which they took to Ægina and offered for sale. It was bought by two archæologists who found it of fine workmanship, an indication that the statue is a valuable relic. An attempt is to be made to regain the horse, which is supposed to be an ancient votive offering once set up in the island of Delos. If recovered, it will be the only bronze horse of large size which has been preserved since the classic age of Greek art. Of the very few equestrian statues preserved from ancient times there are hardly any which can be demonstrated to be of Greek origin.

A sanctuary of the sun-god Mithras has recently been discovered on the river Maine in Germany amid extensive ruins of the Roman period. This is important as showing that the worship of Mithras was early introduced into the Roman empire from Persia. An altar of Jupiter was found at the same place.

It is gratifying to know that our country is at last reaping results from the Lorillard expedition to Central America and Mexico. This expedition, which was under the direction of M. Désiré Charnay, was equipped and maintained in the field for about two years at the joint expense of Mr. Pierre Lorillard and the government of France, our government lending its moral support. Casts were taken on the spot, by means of the procès Lotin de Laval, of many of the most notable inscriptions and bas-reliefs existing in the ruined cities. By the terms of the agreement, the French government was to pay for the first set of casts and our government the second. The casts belonging to the United States have already arrived at Washington, and have been set up in a large room at

the Smithsonian Institution, where they are now on exhibition. They are divided into two groups, one from Palenque, the other from Chichen-Itza. There are also a few pieces from Ocosingo, Tezcuco, and other parts of Mexico. Among the Palenque casts is the celebrated group of "the Cross." Charnay represent sit in three pieces; Dr. Rau, on the other hand, insists that there are five. The bas-reliefs from Chichen-Itza consist of thirty-five pieces, making the materials for two groups, one being an elaborately sculptured dado, the other forming an immense wall and inclined ceiling. These remains indicate a high degree of artistic culture in the people to whom they belonged.

This has been a busy period for students of archæology in our own country. The Mound Builders, the Cliff Dwellers, the Pueblos of the South-west, and the Red Indians, have all come in for their share of attention. Many public museums as well as private cabinets have been enriched as a result. Even the District of Columbia has been made to render tribute. Two soapstone quarries have there been discovered, together with a large quantity of pottery, axes and arrow heads. These have been examined and described by Messrs. Elmer Reynolds and F. H. Cushing.

One of the most singular discoveries lately made is, that by Col. Stephenson, of the Ethnological Bureau, of some ancient dwellings in Arizona carved in the solid rock. They are not like some previously found in the same region, cut in the faces of cliffs, but on the summits with entrances from above.

As was said at the outset, no progress can yet be reported at home. All that could be set forth here was a brief account of the doings of others compiled from such sources as were at hand, and that is all that has been attempted.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

Report on Local History and Genealogy.

Upon other pages of the present issue are recorded the more formal tributes due and tenderly paid to members of this Society who have passed away within the year 1883. It devolves upon your Committee on Local History and Genealogy to bring into mention other names of the departed who were or have been residents of this city, the record of which will possess historical meaning.

There is no human life, even the humblest, which can end without closing finally and forever a page of human history of interest and value to his race and time. Every life is a picture gallery, a treasure-house of incident, locked up when powers of memory and reason fail, and lost forever from earth, when the silver cord is finally loosed.

No human life has therefore a total absence of the special interest and value it is the province of this Society to care for and preserve. But there are lives whose broader contacts lift them above the level of common associations and of average human experience; where the story of the individual bears an important page in his time, and opens or closes an era. The history of such a life is therefore something more than the history of an individual, and such are some of the names in the mortuary record before us.

One of the best and most widely known of our resident musical artists and composers, Henshaw Dana, died suddenly at his home in this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, in his thirty-seventh year. He was a native of Newton, and a portion of his boyhood was passed in Northampton, but from his fourteenth year he had been a resident of Worcester. A devoted lover and enthusiast in his beautiful art, his reputation had gone out very widely among music lovers and disciples. He was the idol of a large circle of friends whose regrets for his untimely death, in their wide expression, marked the esteem in which he was held.

John C. Mason, long prominent in affairs in this city, died at Hotel Pleasant, on Feb. 17th, in the 73rd year of his age. He will be longest and most widely remembered from his place in the royal old Worcester firm of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, manufacturers of agricultural implements, the predecessors of the Ames Plow Co.,

in this city. He had in later years been prominently and honorably connected with our financial institutions. He married a daughter of Rev. John Miles, and the pair were looking forward to the celebration of their golden wedding in the coming month of June. Mr. Mason leaves two sons, Henry W. and J. Fred, and three daughters, Mrs. Henry A. Marsh, of this city, Mrs. William Moulton of Newburyport, and Miss Sarah E. Mason of this city.

On March 3, occurred the death of CHARLES W. SMITH, by his own hand, during an attack of mental aberration induced by disease. The event filled the community with sadness, from its suddenness, from its nature, and more permanently than either by the universal sense of loss. Mr. Smith was a man greatly loved, in whose great prosperity many shared. The tributes to his worth were very numerous and genuine, such as only exalted qualities could have elicited.

The death of REV. GEORGE ALLEN, March 31, removed one who from its earliest period was one of the warm friends and earnest helpers of this Society. His long life, and his marvellous powers of mind and reminiscence, made him a valued authority and counsellor, and from his sympathy with the purposes of our organization he was a frequent visitor and attendant upon our gatherings. He rarely failed to enrich the occasions of his presence with something from the wonderful storehouse of his memory.

To the last days of a life extended far beyond the common human period, he was a full and vivid chronicler of the past. A career of thorough usefulness and association with the deepest and strongest currents of his time in the reforms and progress of the day, had given him abundant material illustrative and preservative of the past, not only of that which he had seen, but that in which he had borne a part.

In another place in these Proceedings, a more formal tribute is paid to him and his life covering three generations. But this brief reference cannot be omitted in this place; nor can the regret be too strongly expressed, that so much of the history of the men and matters of the three-quarters of a century comprised in his period of active life, held in a mind like his, is forever lost to the world for the lack of his making permanent the chronicles that were

clear in his brain and ready on his tongue. It is believed by those who knew him best that this was by a deferred intent; and they also know the value of the unwritten volume thus lost.

On Sunday afternoon, April 1st, died in this city, Hon. Isaac Davis, aged 83 years and 10 months. He was a native of Northboro, a son of a farmer, Phinehas Davis, with whose employments his early years were passed. He was educated at Leicester Academy and Brown University, and pursued his law studies in the office of his uncle, Hon. John Davis, of this city, entering the bar in 1825. He was a life long Democrat, and prominent in the councils of that party. He was earnest in opposing secession, and one of the most earnest advocates for the war in behalf of the Union. He has a marked place in city annals. He was the first Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in 1835; a member of the Executive Council, 1851-2; State Senator, 1844; Mayor, 1856, 1858, 1861. For forty years, he was President of the Worcester Academy Association. He had been a director of the Quinsigamond Bank from its foundation in 1833, and its president from 1836 to 1881. He received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, Washington in 1846, and from Brown University in 1850. His whole life, until the demands of advanced age became imperative, witnessed his great fidelity to numerous appeals of office and trusts. He married in 1839, March 30, Mary H., daughter of Hon. Joseph Estabrook of Royalston, who died Sept. 13, 1875. Of their ten children all but one survive.

On April 14th, at Berlin, Germany, died Joseph Astor Broad, in the 38th year of his age, this blow falling close beside that which a few months before had removed from the same guild of high music culture, Henshaw Dana. The death of Mr. Broad followed a painful illness, the more saddening, because in a foreign land. Mr. Broad was born in Ashland, Mass. He was the son of a prominent railway contractor, Mr. Lewis Broad, and received his early education in Chicago. In 1862, the family returned to the east, and young Broad's studies were concluded in Boston schools. He was for many years widely known in the ranks of musical artists and composers, and many of his published works possess more than an ephemeral value. His remains were brought to this country, and funeral services were held at Plymouth church, with whose service of music he had been identified. He was buried at Natick.

Samuel S. Leonard died in this city, Monday, May 21st, at the age of 81. He was one of the fathers and founders of the Express system, whose earliest enterprise was merged into the Adams Express in 1862. For many years previous to his death, he had the affliction of total blindness. His tall figure, guided in its steps by his cane, or the kindly support of some friend, was a familiar sight on our streets, and many outside the immediate circle of his family honored and loved the kindly old man whose spirits of cheerfulness were proof against his loss of eyesight, and the afternoon of whose life was passed quietly in a city where forty years ago he was among the busiest of citizens.

Hon. Ginery Twichell died July 23d, in Brookline, Mass. He was born at Athol, in 1811. His education was finished in the public school at the age of 16. Three years later he was manager of the Barre and Worcester stage line then and for years after a prominent route of travel. The generation now passing off the stage remember Mr. Twichell as the Napoleon of energy and enterprise in all matters of travel and transportation. A very rare engraving, "The Unrivalled Express Rider," commemorates his marvellous feat of expressing steamer news through from Boston to New York in the winter of 1846, in a splendid rivalry of newspaper enterprise. Mr. Twichell rode post from Worcester to Hartford, 66 miles, in three hours and twenty minutes, thence travelled by cars to New Haven, thence 76 miles to New York on horseback carrying the *Tribune* its despatches in advance of those of the *Herald*. With this zeal and courage born of old stage coach days, Mr. Twichell made himself a prominent figure in the first era of the railroad. To him is due largely the building of the Boston and Worcester railroad, of which company he was for 10 years president. He was in Congress for six years from 1866. His later work was in connection with the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., of which he was president.

James White died in this city, Sept. 7; born in Pomfret, Ct., and learned the trade of carpenter and builder. He came to Worcester from Thompson, Ct., in 1824, and engaged in the constructions called for by our pioneer manufacturers, at a mill, built in what is now New Worcester. He was a man of sound and careful judgment, and was selected about 1830 to visit Illinois, and

study the advantages of the West. He aided in the forwarding of one colony, but was not himself impressed sufficiently to exchange the East for the West. His report on the West called out on this occasion was widely published, and its positions are today recognized as sound. He was as a builder associated with important structures, notably the Free Institute and the Union Depot. On the occasion of the dualin explosion, near the junction in 1870, he was assigned by the railroad corporation the duty of awarding all the damages. His qualities were frequently called into exercise as appraiser and referee. He leaves a widow by second marriage, and one daughter, the wife of Prof. B. D. Allen.

Dr. Lemuel B. Nichols, a homœpathic physician of excellent and long repute, died at his residence in this city, Sept. 28, aged 67 years. He was a native of Bradford, N. H., and the son of a physician. He graduated at Brown University and the Philadelphia Medical College. He had been in practice in this city for 33 years. Was president for many years of the Worcester County Homœpathic Society. He left a widow, a son, his successor in practice, and four daughters.

Hon. George F. Verry, ex-mayor, and a leading member of the bar of this county and state, died at his residence, on Cedar street, on Friday evening, October 5, after a protracted illness. He was a native of Mendon, born July 14, 1826. He was early left dependent on his own resources. Intent on getting an education he pursued his studies at Phillips Andover Academy, but, forced to relinquish a collegiate course, he went into business life at Woonsocket, and later was a manufacturer of woolens at Grafton and Worcester. But his destiny was superior to his accidents, and he began the study of law in 1849, in the office of the late Henry D. Stone in this city, being admitted to the bar in 1851, and became the partner of Mr. Stone. In 1875, F. A. Gaskill became his associate. Mr. Verry was a skillful practitioner, especially at home in the mazes of criminal law, his great specialty as a counsel. In 1872, he was chosen Mayor, as an independent candidate, having previously been identified with the Republican party. Subsequent to his mayoralty, he associated himself with the Democracy. He was a member of the State Senate in 1874-1875, serving on the Committee of Judiciary, finally as chairman. He was Democratic

candidate for Congress in 1872 and 1876, in a district too strongly Republican for such selection. He took an active part in the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1880. He was a member of the Masonic Order. As a citizen he was popular and greatly esteemed.

JOSEPH P. HALE, widely known in the piano trade, as a leading manufacturer, whose mammoth undertakings were a feature in the annals of his guild, died at New York, Oct. 12th. He was formerly one of the firm of Hale & Wright, shoe dealers, whose place of business was on Main Street near Central, in this city. Later he was a partner with Henry Phelps in the paper hanging business. He became interested in real estate and building operations, and went to New York where he embarked in the timber business. He began the business of manufacturing pianos, on a scale of great magnitude, his great factory was one of the wonders of New York. He seems to have been a man of indomitable courage and energy.

GEORGE W. WHEELER, long known in business and financial circles in this city, died suddenly on December 24, aged 73. He served as City Treasurer, from 1850 to 1872, when he became treasurer of the Five Cents Savings Bank, an office he held until his decease. He was a man of strength of purpose, much geniality and intelligence, and thoroughly identified with temperance movements, and discussions.

CHARLES W. FREELAND died in Boston, Dec. 25, aged 62 years. For many years prominent in trade and one of the pioneers of the ready-made clothing business in this city, in the era which advanced what had before been known opprobriously as "slop clothing" to a staple and desired article. He was a native of Hopkinton, and came to Worcester as a clerk for Messrs. Handy & Luther, which firm later became Luther & Freeland, occupying in 1846 the store in the single story block, known as "the Tombs," in front of the old Worcester House, now Lincoln House, on the present site of Lincoln block. Mr. Freeland in 1852-53 joined with others in the erection of Union block, now occupied by Barnard, Sumner & Co., and occupied one of the stores for C. W. Freeland & Co. He was greatly successful and removed to a larger

field in Boston in 1860. He retired from business in 1870, and for years suffered from impaired health.

Within the year, three venerable clergymen, long non-resident, but in former years associated with religious work and offices in this city, have passed away, and deserve a record here, as follows:

Rev. Loammi Ives Hoadley, formerly and first pastor of the Central Church, in this city, died at Shelton, Ct., March 21st, in the 92nd year of his age.

Rev. Samuel Kelley, widely known as Father Kelley, formerly pastor of Laurel Street M. E. Church, in this city, died at Quincy, July 7, at an advanced age.

Rev. Isaac Hosford, formerly a chaplain of the Lunatic Asylum, died at North Thetford, Vt., July 8, aged 86.

Deaths in this city at ages exceeding 85 years:

Jan. 9, Emily Slater, 88 yrs.; Jan. 13, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Metcalf, 87 yrs.; March 11, Susannah Gibbs, 91 yrs.; March 16, Mrs. Nancy Howard Hamilton, 95 yrs. 11 mos.; March 31, Rev. Geo. Allen, 91 yrs.; March 31, Mrs. Mary Kenney, 86 yrs.; April 1, Mrs. Abigail D. Fairbanks, 89 yrs. 3 mos.; April 17, Artemas Goddard, 87 yrs. 6 mos.; April 25, Mrs. Sevilla G. Stowell, 89 yrs.; June 6, Mrs. Rosanna Peyton, 91 yrs.; Aug. 21, Mrs. Eliza Williams, 87 yrs. 4 mos.; Sept. 7, James White, 87 yrs. 7 mos.; Nov. 25, Mrs. Mary N. Wellington, 85 yrs.; Nov. 28, Mrs. Phebe Adams, 93 yrs. 10 mos. 8 days.

Deaths in the county, at ages of 90 years and upwards:

At Princeton, Hon. Charles Russell, Jan. 1, aged 90 yrs.; Clinton, Jan. 5, John Coyle, 92 yrs.; Westminster, Jan. 19, Mrs. Asaph Gates, 90 yrs.; Fitchburg, Jan. 21, Dea. David Boutelle, 91 yrs.; Harvard, Feb. 14, Lowell Sprague, 91 yrs. 11 mos.; Holden, same date, Ebenezer Wilson, 90 yrs. 7 mos.; Clinton, Feb. 18, Timothy McNamara, 97 yrs.; Oxford, Feb. 21, Senath Hartwell Smith, 94 yrs. 2 mos.; Sturbridge, March 18, Mrs. Matilda McKinstry, 91 yrs.; Auburn, March 19, Mrs. Betsey B. Taft, 91 yrs. 3 mos.; Petersham, Mar. 12, Mrs. Fanny Houghton, 91 yrs.; Templeton, March 26, Mrs. Martha Hager, 91 yrs.; Templeton, April 21, Mrs. Roxa L. Lord, 91 yrs. 9 mos.; Holden, May 13, Mrs. Amerilus Sanborn, 93 yrs. 6

mos.; Winchendon, May 25, Isaac L. Hain, 90 yrs.; Westminster, June 15, Mrs. Sally Titus, 96 yrs. 1 mo.; Upton, June 25, Mrs. Susan Bachelder, 91 yrs. 5 mos.; Sterling, June 28, Mrs. Nancy Aiken, 97 yrs.; Upton, July 30, Mrs. Ruth D. Fiske, 98 yrs.; Berlin, Aug. 22, Jacob Felton, 92 yrs.; Sterling, Sept. 20, Mrs. Martha D. Winn, 91 yrs. 5 mos.; Charlton, Oct. 9, John H. Rich, 90 yrs. 9 mos.; Royalston, Oct. 15, Harriet Flint, 90 yrs.; Dana, Oct. 23, Mrs. Nathaniel Johnson, 92 yrs.; Oxford, Oct. 3, Rev. Benjamin Paine, 90; Oxford, Nov. 9, Sylvanus Robinson, 91 yrs.; Oakham, Nov. 16, Joseph Dwelly, 92 yrs.; Charlton, Nov. 25, Samuel Hammond, 90 yrs. 5 mos.; Westboro, Nov. 28, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Forbush, 94 yrs.; Spencer, Dec. 1, Warren Livermore, 94 yrs. 8 mos.

HENRY M. SMITH,
Chairman.

Report on Ancient Manuscripts, Publications, and Engravings.

In conversation with a friend, not long since, something was said about the value of old pictures and the importance of their preservation from absolute destruction. The person with whom I was conversing, not being a fancier of ancient things, frankly remarked, that he had just consigned an old engraving to the wood-box, and was intending to kindle his fire with it the next morning. He said it was somewhat soiled and so old as to be worthless.

Without knowing what it represented, I induced him not to destroy it. The next day I had the pleasure of looking upon a fine old picture; and when it was turned over as my property, I was thoroughly pervaded with a thrill of gratitude as strongly marked as the shrug of contempt exhibited by the donor for all that bore the seal of antiquity.

Upon inspection it was found that this picture was painted by Rubens from an ancient bust, and engraved by Faber, which established its claim to a remote origin, and indicated a suspicion of its present value as a relic.

The portrait is half life size, beautifully engraved, and has under it the following inscription:

P. P. Rubens Del'. *Ex Marmore Antiquo* *I. Faber Fecit*
e

HIPPOCRATES HIRACLIDÆ. F. COVS.

He grounded his Precepts upon Æsculapius. He was by some stiled ye Prince of Physicians, & by others honored as a God, and his works are to this day greatly esteemed in most parts of Europe. He dyed at 104 years of age about 425 years before the birth of Christ.

Printed for and sold by Thos. Bowles next ye Chapter House in st Pauls Ch. yard and John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill.

There are those who seem to appreciate a fine engraving when found upon clean white paper, but the moment it exhibits the slightest tint of age, the caldron of the paper-maker is replenished, and something more modern takes its place.

The intended felonious disposal of this picture shows the probable fate of a large mass of art-labor. A handful of old pictures will light a very respectable fire without much labor, and thereby put out of sight a few "horrid" old water-stained pieces of useless paper.

In this way we credit ourselves with occupying the vanguard of reform, and keeping pace with modern improvement and progress; but we also exhibit a selfish foresight in trying to maintain our position at the head of the progressive column by destroying all that is behind us. A great portion of modern invention is simply the restoration of lost arts.

CLARK JILLSON,
Chairman.

Report on Relics, Coins, and Curiosities.

In the department of Relics, Coins, and Curiosities, the accumulations have been considerable during the past year, enough at least, to justify such an arrangement and the time bestowed in collecting and arranging for preservation the various articles that have been presented, illustrating the usages of former generations and customs of a later period, which, ere long, will be looked upon by those who come after us, with interest and satisfaction. It is to be regretted, however, that so few of the members constituting this department, have taken an active interest in its growth, and have contributed so sparingly to its treasures. Had it not been for the effort of the custodian, in securing contributions, and classifying and labelling with much care and taste what we have received, our showing would be a meagre one; but under his skillful management, our cabinet has become a museum of curiosities, well worthy the attention of all our members.

Among the contributions of the last year, I find Indian Pestles and Axes. Snow Shoes or Rackets, Hand Cards, an ancient Griddle Cake Iron, Sewing Machine, Wooden Candlesticks, Mackerel Bob or "Gig;" Relics from the Old Church, Chestnut Hill, Blackstone; Lead Pipe laid by I. Washburn in 1818; Medals, Coins, Photographs; Cruikshank's Illustrations of the Bottle; Set of U. S. Stamp Envelopes; framed portraits of Rev. Geo. Allen, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Hudson, Winfield Scott; case of plaster copies of the Elgin Marbles; Turnkey for extracting teeth; Map of Lunenburg, 1833; one of Webster, and one of Worcester; Commission of Ensign Willard Moore, from King George III., 1768; a valuable Cabinet Case, formerly owned by Rev. Horace James, presented by Mrs. James; and an ancient Communion Tankard, used by the Church in Holliston, Mass., and presented to this society by the Rev. John T. Tucker, D. D. of Boston.

A considerable number of articles of Ethnological interest have been secured, which are interesting in themselves, but especially valuable to the student of Ethnological inquiry. In these, we learn something of the different races of men and their customs, especially, in relation to their warfare, the means of offense and defense, and their growth and intelligence in the way

of sustaining life, and their development towards a higher manhood. In the warm latitudes, but little protection is needed against exposure to the elements, consequently, very little attention is given to providing substantial homes. Time is therefore found for games, and the sports of fishing and hunting, though rudely done, and for warfare with neighboring tribes, no more elevated in the scale of living than themselves. In higher latitudes, we find evidences of advancement, in homes or places of habitation, cut out of the solid rock, and those who occupy them are called the Cliff or Cave dwellers. Very little is known concerning this people, but some evidences are found illustrating, though faintly, their modes of life.

So man, fallen from the high estate wherein he was at first created, has gradually risen, step by step from those lowest depths to a higher and a nobler state of existence, developing his powers to the utmost, and making the world beautiful by his skillful hand. Whatever, therefore, can be brought together illustrating this upward growth, finds a fitting place in our Cabinet, and will serve to educate the young, and give to all larger and more comprehensive views of the growth and development of the race of man.

Children never tire of asking questions concerning those subjects that excite their curiosity. So those of a larger growth will be led in the same way by the objects we present before them, and knowledge with be diffused thereby. For this department I therefore ask your careful attention, with the assurance, that whatever is here brought to enrich our collection, will be preserved with the greatest care, in order that the rising generation, and those who come after us, may find a bountiful harvest springing up as the fruit of our labors.

SAMUEL E. STAPLES,

Chairman.

MILITARY HISTORY.

With our first report in this department, we are confident that we present to the public a record that has never before found its way into print. The first Roll of Officers of Col. James Converse's Regiment as well as that of the Company of Captain Timothy Paige, of Hardwick, Mass., was presented to the Society by Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, Mass.

The original, which is at the office of the War Department at Washington, D. C., is an exceedingly interesting document, as it gives a record of service rendered by Worcester County men in the Revolutionary war, which so far as we have yet been able to learn is nowhere else to be found. As the copy bears no date, a search was made among the archives at the State House, Boston, for the purpose of fixing the time of this service. The only return for the effort, however, was the satisfaction of knowing that no record of the Roll in question was there to be found. The original document is in the handwriting of Stephen Newton, of Hardwick, Mass., then a private in Capt. Paige's Company, and doubtless found its way into the office of the War Department at Washington, through the desire of some person to obtain a pension on account of service rendered at that period. As to the authenticity of such service there is little doubt, as many of the names upon the Roll belong to men who were prominent among the inhabitants of the several towns from whence they enlisted. It will be noticed that the record gives the line of march, naming the towns through which the company passed on its way from Hardwick, Mass., to North Castle, near the Hudson river, five miles north of White Plains.

The following letter will explain itself.

LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE SHELDON.

Deerfield, Nov. 17, 18

HON. CLARK JILLSON:—

I take pleasure in presenting to The Worcester Society of Anti the roster of Col. Converse's Reg't, and the roll of Capt. Paige's (judge from the character of your publications, that these are of class of documents which it is your special aim to put beyond the of loss by accident. They appear to me to be valuable contributio the history of Worcester County in the Revolution.

Although not official, they bear internal evidence of being what profess to be, faithful copies from the original.

The enclosed exact transcripts were made for me from the origin the War Department at Washington.

Very truly yours,

GEO. SHELDO

[redacted] OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRI

[redacted] COMPANY OF CA

N THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY
VOLUTION.

HE CO. OF TIMOTHY PAIG OF HARDWICK.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	RANK.	RESIDENCE WHEN ENLISTING.	NO. OF MEN IN EACH COMPANY.
John Ran,	Major,	Westminster,	
Joseph Stow,	Surgeon'sMate,	Brookfield,	
Daniel Robson,	2d Lt.,	Hardwick,	70 men.
Asa French,	"	Oakham,	59 "
Jabez Farebank,	"	Lancestor.	61 "
Simon Cooper,	"	Harvard,	40 "
Samuel Healey,	"	Dudley,	49 "
John Litel,	"	Luningburg,	46 "
Bers'd Spauldin.	"	Ashburnham,	49 "
William Comings,	"	Chalton,	47 "
Nathaniel Whitin,	"	Sutton,	46 "
			467

The summing up of the total of Companies is specified as 462 } 470
Field and Staff Officers, 8 }

doubtedly be Converse.

or of the church in Shrewsbury, Mass., but declined the invitation, and was
le College in 1759, being a classmate of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D., of

rdwick. He was born at Hardwick, May 24, 1727. Held many public offices
dering service in several campaigns during the war of the Revolution. He

led in Charlestown, N. H., where he died in the year 1802.

pation of their country's call.

The correspondence attending investigations concerning the foregoing Record, brought out, through the kindness of Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, Mass., another Roll of equal value, that of the Company of Capt. Ebenezer Newell, who served in Col. James Converse's regiment, bearing date June 1st, 1777.

A RETURN OF THE STATE OF CAPT. EBEN'R NEWELL'S COMPANY, IN COL. JAMES CONVERSE'S REGIMENT, BROOKFIELD, JUNE 1, 1777.

MEN'S NAMES.	Guns.	Bayonets.	Swords.	Cartridge Boxes.	Balls.	Lbs. Powder.	Buckshot.	Jack Knives.	Flints.	Knapsacks.	Blankets.
Sergt. Charles Adams,											
Nathaniel Bartlett,	1		1	1	40	1		1	6	1	1
Lieut. Obadiah Bartlett,	1		1	1	40	1		1	6	1	1
Jonas Brewer,	1				20	1					
Daniel Ball,	1	1	1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
Roger Bruce,	1		1		40	1		1	6	1	1
Silas Crosby,											
Samuel Edmands,	1	1		1	33	1		1	6	1	1
Sergt. Daniel Forbes,	1		1	1	48	1	100	1	10	1	1
Hubbard Gould,			1	1	30	1-2	100	1			
Jonathan Goodale,											
Lieut. Abraham How,	1								6		
Timothy Hall,											
Joseph Hatfield, Jr.,			1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
Ephraim How,											
Eli How,											
Doct. Abraham How,											
Doct. Adonijah How,	1			1							
John Hinds,	1	1				1			6	1	
William How,	1				30	1		1	4		1
Thomas Hathaway,											
Doct Jacob Kittredge,											
Corpl. Thomas Moor,	1										1
Jonathan Pickard,											
Sergt. John Raymond,	1		1	1	20				3	1	1
Capt. John Woolcott,	1		1	1	40	100	100	1	6	1	1
Ens. John Ward,	1	1	1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
Ens. Emerson Woolcott,											
Sergt. John Watson,	1		1	1				1	6		1
Sergt. William Watson,	1	1	1		40	1	100	1	6	1	
Sergt. Nathan Bartlett,	1	1	1	1	30	1		1	6	1	
Sergt. Ezekiel Stevens,	1	1	1	1	40	10	100	1	6	1	1
Sergt Obadiah Rice,	1	1		1	40	1	30	1	6	1	1
Corpl. Caleb Chase,	1			1	30	1		1	3		1
Corpl. Seth Babbitt,	1		1	1	28	1		1	6	1	1
Corpl. Abner Bartlett,	1		1		40	1		1			
Corpl. Moses Woods,											
Moses Ayres,	1		1	1	40	1		1	3	1	1

MEN'S NAMES.	Guns.	Bayonets.	Swords	Cartridge Boxes.	Balls.	Lbs. Powder.	Buckshot.	Jack Knives.	Flints.	Knapsacks.	Blankets.
William Bowman,	1			1	8	1	100	1	6	1	1
Thomas Ball,	1				25	1		1	6	1	1
Eli Bartlett,	1		1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
John Bell,	1		1		40			1			
Thomas Bartlett,	1		1		40	1		1	6		
Wyman Bartlett,	1		1	4	40		100	1	3		1
Samuel Barnes,											
Elkanah Babbit,											
Jesse Cutter,	1				30			1			
Hugh Cunningham,	1		1		40	1		1	6	1	
David Chamberlin,	1	1		1	100	1	100	1	6	1	1
Elisha Drake,											
Solomon Dewing,						1				1	1
Robert Grayham,											
Asa Goodale,											
Samuel Hair,	1	1	1	1	30	1		1	6	1	1
William Hastings,	1	1	1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
Oliver Hinds,	1		1		20			1	6	1	1
Timothy Hall, Jr.,	1		1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
Elijah Hobart, (?)											
Thomas Hathaway, Jr.,	1		1	1	40	1		1	6	1	1
John Jennings,	1		1	1	40	1	50	1	6		1
Charles A. Knowlton,	1		1	1	40	1	100	1	6	1	1
Jonathan Marble,											
Ezra Richmond,					40			1			
Roger Stevens,	1		1	1	40	1		1	6	1	1
Jude Stevens,											
Samuel Slayton,	1		1								
John Saben,											
Witt Taylor,											
Ezra Torrey,	1			1	40	1	100	1	6		
James Washburn,			1	1	40	1	100				
Jabez Warren, (?)											
David Watson,			1		1						
Daniel Wait,											
Samuel Watson,											
Peter Washburn,				⟨ Corner torn off. ⟩							
Samuel Wright,											
Silas Whitney,	1										
Jesse Watson,	1										
Samuel Walker,	1										
Roger Willington,											
Oliver Willington,											

Capt. Eben'r Newell, } Equipt with
Lieut. John Potter, } arms and
Lieut. Joseph Bush, } ammunition.

JOHN STEVENS, *C*——⟨ torn off. ⟩
⟨ perhaps clerk. ⟩

LETTER FROM HON CHARLES ADAMS, Jr.

North Brookfield, March 14, 1884.

H. L. Shumway, Esq., Sec'y, &c.,

My Dear Sir:—Superannexed you have a list of one Company of Col. Converse's Regiment. They were all of Brookfield, and I see, although it is not so stated, that they were all from the second precinct, or North Parish, in Brookfield, (inc. 1750) the territory, substantially, of the present town of North Brookfield (inc. 1812.) The titles connected with the names, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, do not indicate the then officers of the Company—their names being signed at the bottom of the return. The return was written in the well-known hand of Capt. John Potter, who, however, was then Lieutenant of the Company. He raised a company in 1786, and marched with it to aid Goverment against Shays' Rebellion; but their services were not required but two or three weeks. He was also a Lieutenant in Col. Ezra Wood's regiment in the Revolution. I have a pay-roll, made by him, of the officers of that regiment, dated White Plains, August 19, 1778.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. ADAMS, Jr.

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No. XXI.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1884.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1885.
U. S. A. CIX.

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WORCESTER:

PRIVATE PRESS OF FRANKLIN P. RICE.

MDCCCLXXXV.

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Nos. IX. to XII. inclusive. Records of the Proprietors of Worcester, 1667-1788. With nearly 300 plans. (pp. 336.)

No. XIII. Proceedings for 1880. (pp. 80.)

Nos. XIV. to XVI. inclusive. Worcester Town Records, 1753-1783. (pp. 472.)

No. XVII. Proceedings for 1881. (pp. 164.)

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No. XX. Proceedings for 1883. (pp. 136.)

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No. XXII. Proceedings at the Tenth Anniversary of the Society, January 27, 1885. (pp. 100.)

*** Nos. I. to XXII. are arranged to form six volumes under the name of *Collections*. A pamphlet containing Title Pages, Indexes and Directions for Binding the first three volumes can be furnished by the Librarian. Nos. XIV.-XVI. form Vol. IV., Nos. XVII.-XIX. Vol. V. and XX.-XXII. Vol. VI. A Title Page is supplied with the last number of each volume.

PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS

For 1884.

The first meeting of the Society for 1884 was held at the rooms on the evening of Tuesday, the first of January. Present: Messrs. Crane, T. A. Dickinson, Staples, Shumway, Estey, W. H. Bartlett, Knight, Gould, Lee, Stedman and Rice.—11.

President Crane addressed the Society as follows:

Members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity,

Gentlemen:

Again you have conferred upon me the honor of a reëlection to the office of President of this Society. For this renewed expression of your confidence I would extend my most hearty thanks, feeling that this high compliment comes not so much from worthy or meritorious conduct on my part, as from a desire on your part of recognizing and rewarding true zeal and an honest purpose in promoting the interests and objects of this Society, by whomsoever displayed.

In times past, I have felt most keenly my inability to satisfactorily meet the requirements of this office, and have often wished

that your choice might rest upon some other member, who by means of culture and experience, might by his presence not only bring the Society into high favor and make it conspicuous, but also preside over your deliberations with better grace and dignity.

While sensible of my own weakness, I again accept the trust, relying wholly on your sympathy and forbearance. To each individual member of the association I extend my sense of obligation for their generous concurrence in all matters relating to the transactions of the Society during the past year. Such harmony represents true strength. Those who have been my associates in office I desire to thank most heartily for their timely assistance given the Society during the many weeks of my confinement to the house by sickness. Should such a misfortune again befall me, I have the full assurance that the interests of the Society will not be left to languish in my absence.

The period for the annual reckoning is upon us. At this very moment to the successful and prosperous persons the whole atmosphere seems freighted with the sweet perfume of satisfaction and contentment, while the unsuccessful and unfortunate recognize or detect only the noisome gases of discontent and destruction. The first of January is the usual time among all classes of men for taking a retrospective view of operations during the twelve months that have just forever passed beyond their reach. In many instances the picture is indeed sad and exceedingly unsatisfactory; but there is no power that can reproduce the canvas that it may here and there receive a palliating touch from the regretful artist. This custom of reviewing events is not confined strictly to the mercantile branch of mankind. Societies become rightfully imbued with the same scrutinizing spirit, so that if found necessary, improvements may be inaugurated, to the end that real and substantial progress may be made; and at this point it is fitting that we should take a retrospective view of the workings of this institution, and see whether our ship is lying in the midst of a calm, or making real headway.

Since the last annual meeting, in addition to the Proceedings for 1881, we have added two more numbers (XVIII. and XIX.) to

the printed collections of the Society. No. XVIII. contains Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for Worcester County, for the years 1731 to 1737 inclusive, edited and printed by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, who has also furnished it with copious notes, adding much historic value to the interesting and serviceable Court Records. From the first organization of this association Mr. Rice has been continually placing his fellows under lasting obligations by his persistent and extremely successful efforts in increasing the volume of our publications; and that a large portion of the valuable pages that go to make up the five volumes bearing the official stamp of the Society came through his wise judgment and unfailing energy, is a fact which must not be ignored.

No. XIX. contains the transactions of the Society for the year 1882; and I have failed to detect within its covers the first sign of abating interest. Much, however, may be found there to increase our pride and command our admiration. This number completes the fifth volume of our Collections, the whole covering over two thousand, two hundred octavo pages, relating almost entirely to historical matters of local interest, an accomplishment which should receive the attention and approbation of every citizen of Worcester who entertains the slightest regard for the community in which he dwells, or the men and institutions that go to make the Heart of the Commonwealth conspicuous.

This work is all the more commendable when we consider that it has been accomplished within a few years and without the aid of bequests or special funds. The Publishing Fund of which we so much stand in need, has not as yet fallen to our lot; but we still live in hopes, feeling assured that if we continue in well doing we shall sooner or later receive the reward.

The Department Reports are, as usual, full of interest and highly flattering in their character. Our Librarian tells us of a material increase in our number of pamphlets and bound volumes, many of the donations being quite rare and exceedingly valuable. Large acquisitions have also been made to the department of Relics, Coins and Curiosities; and the rearrangement by the Librarian has made the collection more accessible and interesting. We also learn from the report of the Treasurer that our financial matters

are in a healthy state. Surely the picture gives no cause for any feeling of discouragement.

The year that has just been brought to a close demands more than ordinary attention, for upon its historical tablet have been engraved the records of centennial days commemorative of the closing scenes of that protracted struggle which ended in the birth of the new republic; and of a period when the hearts of an overburdened and oppressed people swelled with unbounded joy and gratitude for a complete deliverance from oppression and strife.

Although preliminary articles of peace between England and America were signed at Paris, France, on the 30th day of November, 1782, by a majority of the commissioners, England did not publicly acknowledge the independence of the United States until January 20th, 1783. As the preliminary compact of November 30th, 1782, had been signed without the knowledge of the French Government, and consequently in violation of the terms of alliance between the several nations, a ratification of the preliminary articles of peace was exchanged at Paris on the 3d day of February, 1783; and on the 19th of April, just eight years from the day of the commencement of the war, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army, and furloughs were granted to those of the soldiers who desired to visit their homes. June 19th, Gen. Washington gave notice to the governors of the several states of his intention to resign command of the army.

September 3d, the definitive articles of peace between England, France, Spain and America were signed at Paris; and the treaty of peace was proclaimed October 6th. Twelve days later the American army was disbanded by proclamation, a few of the soldiers, however, reënlisting until the terms of peace should be more fully established. November 2d, Washington issued his farewell orders to the Continental army.

Nearly a year had elapsed since England had signed the first articles of peace, and ten months had passed away since she had acknowledged the independence of the United States, and yet Sir Guy Carleton, in command of a remnant of the British army, still held the port of New York. Ample time had now been allowed for all persons loyal to the crown to adjust their affairs preparatory

to leaving the country, and the day had arrived for the departure of the last British soldier from the soil of the republic. That day was the 25th of November, 1783. Can you imagine with what unbounded joy and exultation the oppressed citizens of New York witnessed their embarkation? How the poor Continental soldier's heart throbbed with fervent gratitude as he took his last lingering look at the departing enemy; how all the trials, hardships, privations and sacrifices of that eight years' service flashed across his mind as he stood there the successful conqueror?

It was, indeed, a season for rejoicing, and the annual celebration of such an event is worthy the attention that has been accorded it by the great city of New York during the many years that have passed. The programme adopted for carrying out the Centennial Anniversary of Evacuation Day, had it not been interfered with by inclement weather, would have proven one of the grandest of the series of Centennial Celebrations of the Revolutionary War.

Carleton, with subtle cunning, before leaving Fort George, ordered the British colors nailed to the top of the flagstaff, that he might see them floating in the air as his ships left the port; and it is stated that Sergeant Adam Phyfe not only nailed the colors to the staff, but also took the further precaution of removing the cleats and greasing the pole. But no sooner had Gen. Knox and his little band of Continental soldiers taken possession of the fort than the young patriot, John Van Arsdale, found a way of replacing the cleats, and Carlton had an unexpected view of the Stars and Stripes waving at the top of the staff before he left the harbor. That same evening Governor Clinton entertained Washington and those of his officers who could be present, at the tavern of Mr. Samuel Fraunce, which stood at the corner of Broad and Queen (now Pearl) streets. Do you wonder that festivities and social congratulations were continued for more than a week here on the recovered spot from whence the American army had been driven by the redcoats more than seven years before? On December 4th, at the same hospitable inn, Washington bade an affectionate adieu to his associate officers, and at once started on his memorable journey to Annapolis. All along the route it was a triumphal march, being escorted from place to place by throngs of exultant

and grateful citizens. Arriving at Annapolis on the 23d day of December, he delivered up his commission which Congress had given him in June, 1775, after more than eight years of faithful and successful service for his country.

Francis G. Sanborn was elected a member of the Society.

The Librarian reported 322 contributions to the library and cabinet for the month, from 20 persons.

Mr. Staples spoke of the importance of the observance of anniversaries of historical events, and remarks were made by Messrs. Crane, Knight, Estey, W. H. Bartlett, T. A. Dickinson, Rice, Haskins and Stedman.

The February meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday the 5th.

Present: Messrs. Crane, Clark Jillson, James A. Smith, Shumway, T. A. Dickinson, Rice, R. N. Meriam, Gould, C. R. Johnson, Sanborn, Hubbard, Seagrave, Staples, Tucker, Sumner, Harding, Stedman and Glasgow, members; and Joseph Lovell, William Sumner and Dexter Rice, visitors.—21.

Gen. William S. Stryker of Trenton, New Jersey, was elected a corresponding member.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, presenting 135

election sermons, and 130 sermons on the death of President Lincoln.

The Librarian reported the contributions for the month to be 1961 books and pamphlets.

Hon. Clark Jillson presented the following memorial of Clarendon Harris, an Honorary Member of the Society, lately deceased.

CLARENDON HARRIS.

BY CLARK JILLSON.

Possibly once in a generation we may meet with a marked representative of that combination, the Human with the Divine, so carefully and uniquely blended as not to obliterate or modify either element, but intensify and add luster to both. The person who inherits such qualities seldom, if ever, impresses his identity upon the minds of others by reason of any brilliant achievement or startling display of what is commonly known as genius, but seems willing to wait for bud and blossom to adorn the diadem of a completed life.

A parallel to this type of manhood has been clearly traced out, even to the minutest detail, in the patient and unpretending life-service of Clarendon Harris, who died in this city on the 13th of January, 1884, at the age of 83 years and four months.

Mr. Harris was born in Dorchester, Mass., September 8, 1800. His father was the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris, who came to Worcester as a teacher in 1787. He was married to Miss Mary Dix, January 28, 1795, and died in 1842, after having been pastor of the first church in Dorchester for more than forty years.

Clarendon Harris came to Worcester in 1822, at the age of 22 years, and was employed in the registry of deeds for a few months. In 1823 he purchased the book store of George A. Trumbull, located on the south corner of Main and State streets, where he remained

till 1829, when he removed to the building of Dr. John Green, where the Five Cents Savings Bank now is. In 1848 he sold out the book store, having been chosen secretary of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company in 1844, when it was first organized.

In 1829 Mr. Harris published "The Worcester Village Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants, their dwelling houses and places of business, arranged according to the streets and squares, to accompany a map of the Village of Worcester." This pamphlet contained 12 16mo pages and the names of 220 owners of houses and business blocks, with the names of 350 occupants. The map was also published by Mr. Harris, and at that time was considered quite a stride towards city notions. Worcester then contained about 4000 inhabitants, but Mr. Harris lived and was identified with the progressive interests of the town till its inhabitants numbered nearly seventy thousand. He was chosen Treasurer of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank in 1854, and in 1879 he was promoted to the office of President of that institution. A summary of his long business life may be briefly stated. He kept a book store 25 years, was Secretary of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company 40 years, Treasurer of the Five Cents Savings Bank 20 years, President of the same 4 years, and an honest man during the whole time.

In all these positions Mr. Harris displayed the same quiet industry combined with the most untiring devotion to the details of his business. What he failed to know about it might safely have been omitted.

As a bookseller Mr. Harris was not a success. His methods, though gentlemanly and concise, were too direct to be pleasing in all respects to those of his customers who preferred to trade through the consoling influence of mercantile persuasion.

He was not a politician nor a fanatic, but pursued an even and consistent course through life, adding daily to his list of friends, and died without an enemy.

Mr. Harris was a collector of rare books and pictures, often expressing an interest in antiquarian research. He probably had the best collection of Fables in the state, if not in the country, many of which were most elegantly bound and profusely illustrated.

Charlotte Mary Thayer, the wife of Mr. Harris, was born in Boston in 1804, and was daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Mary (Baker) Thayer of Braintree, Mass. She died in Worcester August 21st, 1867. They leave no children.

Mr. Harris was made an Honorary Member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity November 11, 1876, and has always manifested a strong desire for its prosperity and success, contributing liberally for the enlargement of its library. He was not only a person of antiquarian tastes, but an admirer of literature and the arts as they exist to-day. He could see more of design in a picture than the engraver had ever thought of, and could weave into fantastic but rational forms the unconscious delineations of the artist.

Mr. Harris took great interest in children, not altogether for his own benefit, but he contributed to the amusement and instruction of the young people who were so fortunate as to become his favorites. He spent much time and money in collecting juvenile books and publications, many of which were elegantly illustrated by eminent artists. It was not unusual to find his rooms cheered with the presence of little children, and frequently callers more advanced in life have found Mr. Harris explaining to them the artistic charms of some elegant engraving. He felt that childhood furnished a lesson, and that he was not too old to be a pupil, nor too proud to learn from the humblest teacher.

His influence was felt in numerous ways, and he maintained an enviable position in society, very near to the hearts of the people, not by reason of his financial standing or social polish, but because his sincerity, his truthfulness, his incorruptible integrity, one and all, had never been invaded by any of the wiles of mankind.

He was one of the most decided and persistent of men, but his quiet way of asserting his convictions completely disarmed all malignant opposition, and made him an unsuspected conqueror, without detriment to friendship. He was like a rock, silent, and yet immovable. He concealed nothing of his own life, nor borrowed from others. He was the original and not the copy. He possessed within himself the power of moral preservation. He was not led into temptation, and needed no monitor to herald his

digressions from the path of moral duty. His life was not interlined with amendments or confessions. He lived to the age of eighty-three without knowing when and where he had reformed. He died as innocent as a child, quietly and fearlessly passing through the dark valley, into the serene light of a new life.

Prof. Francis G. Sanborn spoke in an interesting manner of a brother of Clarendon Harris, Thaddeus William Harris, State Entomologist of Massachusetts for many years, who died in 1856 at the age of 60; and paid a tribute to his many fine qualities as a man, a scholar, and a naturalist.

Charles R. Johnson, Esq. presented a memorial of the late Francis T. Blackmer.

The Society then listened to the reading of the following historical sketch of the Worcester County Musical Association, and other musical societies in Worcester during the past sixty years, by Mr. Samuel E. Staples.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY SAMUEL E. STAPLES.

A complete history of Music and Musical Societies in Worcester and Worcester County, would exceed alike my knowledge and my present purpose. What I design especially, is to narrate, in as concise a manner as may be consistent with the object I have in contemplation, the history of the Worcester County Musical Association, and its antecedents, with brief notices of some of the prominent actors who have been interested in these enterprises.

The study and practice of music has occupied the attention and engaged the talents of some of the best minds the world has ever known. Who that has listened to, or taken some humble part in the performance of the great oratorios,—musical productions unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty—but has been deeply impressed in view of the greatness of the minds that composed them, whose talents were so much above those of most men that few even can comprehend their works. Such names as Handel, Haydn and Mendelssohn, composers of oratorios; and Mozart and Beethoven in other departments of the highest musical art, will survive when other names now noted shall have become obscure, or be altogether forgotten. The study and practice of music is a worthy and laudable occupation, and as a profession should be ranked with the highest. Music expands the intellect, softens the asperities of our natures, and ennobles the lives of men. It aids in devotion, and lifts the thoughts on high. "He that hath no music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils," says the great poet who so perfectly delineates every phase of human character. We will not then, undervalue real musical culture, but rather encourage and foster it in all suitable ways.

In the performance of duties of a public nature, I called upon a Swedish family where there were a large number of persons, none of whom could speak enough of the English language to answer

intelligibly the inquiries I desired to make. While trying to gain such information as was possible, I noticed the head of the family holding in his arms a little child. Soon he began singing to the little one in that baby tongue, so familiar to all who are fathers or mothers, and as the well-known syllables and tones came from his lips, I was again impressed with the truth I have oftentimes before contemplated, that music is an universal language, the same in all places, by all nationalities, and in all the ages.

Societies for musical instruction and practice have existed in Worcester and in other parts of the County for many years, and much benefit has resulted in consequence of what has been accomplished through these agencies. The first musical society in Worcester concerning which I have been able to obtain any information, there probably having been no other previous to this, was the Worcester Harmonic Society. At what time it was organized I have no definite knowledge.

The fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the United States was celebrated by the municipal authorities of the town of Worcester, on the fourth of July, 1826. Brig.-Gen. Nathan Heard, Col. Samuel Ward, and Lieut.-Col. Artemas Ward were the marshals. An oration was delivered in the South Meeting House by Charles Allen, Esq.; and the music was furnished by the Worcester Harmonic Society. This must have been remarkably good, for the *Massachusetts Spy* of the following week, in giving an account of the celebration, says:

"The music, by the Worcester Harmonic Society, was led by their President, Mr. Emory Perry; and we do not deem it too much to say, that its power, effect, and general excellence, were sufficient to satisfy the most refined amateur in that delightful art."

Mr. Perry also sung an original ode, of which the following is the first stanza:

"The day is Freedom's Jubilee!
Her joyous song is swelling
From every hill—from sea to sea—
Her glorious triumphs telling:

On Plymouth's rock the strain arose,
The western ocean hears its close;
On lips of millions borne along,
A Nation's lofty choral song."

We here have the fact settled that this society was a living power in 1826. How long it had been organized I do not know; but that it was an active society I find further evidence in the following advertisement printed in the *Massachusetts Spy*, October 4th of the same year:

ORATORIO.

THE *Worcester Harmonic Society* propose having an ORATORIO in the South Meeting-House, on Wednesday, the 11th of October, consisting of Anthems, Duetts, Sacred Songs, &c.

Tickets of admission may be had at the Bookstore of Dorr & Howland, at the Store of Daniel Heywood & Co. and at the Bar of Hayne's Hotel.

☞ Doors open at half past 5, and performances commence at 6 o'clock precisely. By order of the Trustees,

Worcester, Sept. 30, 1826. HENRY W. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

This concert was given at the time of the annual Cattle Show, to which the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, had been invited, and was present as the guest of Gov. Lincoln; and in whose company and that of other distinguished persons, he attended this concert, called an oratorio, though as appears by the advertisement it was a miscellaneous performance, consisting of anthems, duets, sacred songs, etc.

Other concerts were given by this society, one March 29, 1831, the programme made up from selections of a sacred character from the oratorios and other works; and another, Sunday evening, 31st July following, at the Old South Meeting House, for the benefit of the president, Mr. Perry, with an admission fee of twenty-five cents. The society also furnished the music at the Fourth of July celebration in 1833. It is quite probable that other concerts were given from time to time, for the society appears to have been in a flourishing condition.

The Harmonic Society continued its existence for quite a number of years, as many as ten or twelve, and possibly more. Mr. Albert Allen informed me that he remembers attending a rehearsal

in 1835, at the old Town Hall, with his mother who was a member, he being at that time eight years old. Mr. Edward Hamilton was connected with the society and played the flute and violin.

Putnam William Taft, for many years president of the Mozart Society, of which I shall speak hereafter, and who was always actively interested in musical matters, was a member of the Harmonic Society. He came to Worcester in 1834, and taught school at Quinsigamond during the winter of 1835. Mr. Taft was born in Mendon, Nov. 2, 1810, and died in Providence, R. I., where he was visiting, Nov. 2, 1872. His remains were brought to his home in Pearl street, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Adin Ballou of Milford, and were subsequently interred in Rural Cemetery. A massive mausoleum marks his last resting place, erected by his near relative, Mr. Pardon A. Lee.

When Samuel R. Leland came to Worcester in 1839, the Harmonic Society had ceased to exist. Mr. Leland has been one of our most active and influential musicians from his first engagement in Worcester, Oct. 1839, as organist at the Second Congregational Church, then and for many years under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D., where he served at different times fifteen years, his first engagement continuing, by annual renewal, twelve years. Mr. Leland since that time has served as organist in different churches, the Central and the Unity claiming a large portion of his time. He has played here and elsewhere for more than fifty years, and it is a remarkable fact that during this long period, he was never once absent from his post. He taught music in Worcester twenty-five years, and twenty-one years of that time he taught at the College of the Holy Cross. As a teacher during these twenty-five years he lost but half a day. I wish, also, to recognize his valuable services in the promotion of musical culture by his generous aid to the old Mozart Society; and his controlling influence in bringing to this city more than thirty years ago, the Germania Band, then the best orchestral combination in this country. His influence as an instructor and teacher of music has been widely felt. Mr. Leland is the son of the late Deacon Daniel Leland of Sherburne, Mass.

At the time of Mr. Leland's engagement at the Second Church, the late Emory Perry was the musical director, serving there in that capacity a period of about twenty-five years. Mr. Perry was also choir leader at the First Church for many years, and subsequently performed the same service at the Universalist Church. Although Mr. Perry knew but little about music as a science, yet as a singer and teacher of singing schools, he excelled most others of his time. His voice had a great compass, so that he could readily sing bass or tenor, and illustrate before his class or choir, either part with nearly equal facility. His services were in great demand as a teacher of singing schools in different towns of the County, which he conducted with marked success. He handled the violin with much skill, and made it very effective in his schools. Emory Perry was the son of Adams and Annie Perry, born at Hollis, N. H., July 17, 1799, and died at Worcester, April 2, 1855, aged fifty-five years, eight months and fifteen days.

Among other early teachers of music in Worcester were L. S. Rust, Rufus D. Dunbar, Edward Hamilton, and our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. William Sumner. Mr. Alexander Stocking was also for many years a prominent choir leader and instructor.

September 16, 1845, Mr. Rust offered his services by advertisement in the *Spy* as a music teacher as follows: "Musical Societies, Choirs, or private classes can obtain his services on the most reasonable terms. Refers by permission to Lowell Mason and George James Webb, in relation to his qualifications as a teacher." With what success, or how long Mr. Rust continued in Worcester I am not informed.

Mr. William Sumner came to Worcester in 1845, and started a music class in the fall of that year. This culminated in the formation of THE WORCESTER SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY, with Rufus D. Dunbar, president; Albert S. Allen, pianist; and William Sumner, musical director. Its first concert was announced in the *Spy* of March 31, 1846, as follows:

CONCERT, FAST EVENING.

The Worcester Sacred Music Society will give a Concert, vocal and instrumental, consisting of Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Choruses, &c., in Brinley Hall, Thursday evening at 7 1-2 oclock. Tickets 25 cts. each, to be had at Livermore's Bookstore, and at the Door during the afternoon and evening.

The *Massachusetts Spy*, April 1, 1846, contained the following in regard to the proposed concert:

"It will be seen by a notice in this paper, that the Worcester Sacred Music Society propose giving a concert of Sacred Music, Fast Evening, at Brinley Hall. The Society is a combination of much of the musical talent in Worcester, both vocal and instrumental, and have had weekly rehearsals through the past winter, for the sole purpose of improvement in the practice of a higher order of sacred music than common church psalmody affords. Other organizations similar to this have heretofore existed in this town, and have failed, not from lack of musical talent and skill, but from indifference to its aims and objects on the part of the community who should have sustained them. This may fail. The encouragement and patronage it receives may be such that it cannot sustain itself. We hope, however, that this will not be the case; but that the efforts of the projectors of the Society may result in enabling them to carry out their original design of performing some of the compositions of the great masters in the 'art divine'."

In the next issue of the *Spy*, April 8, 1846, is the following:

"THE SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S concert Fast Evening was fully attended by, as far as we could learn, a highly gratified audience. Indeed, the only complaint we heard was, that there was not room enough in the Hall for those who wished to attend. We are glad to learn that the encouragement received was such that the Society has resolved upon a permanent organization for the coming season, for the performance of music of a higher character than has heretofore been presented to a Worcester audience."

At this concert there was an orchestra of twelve, made up from musicians resident in Worcester, which rendered effective service adding much, no doubt, to the enjoyment of the occasion. It must be admitted that this was a very hopeful state of things, but it did not long continue.

The second concert by the Sacred Music Society was given on Fast Day Evening, 1847, with Edward Hamilton as musical director. This is the last that we hear of the Worcester Sacred Music Society.

In 1848 Samuel R. Leland gave the Fast night concert, at which the juvenile element was brought out in connection with adult singers. The evening of Fast Day was at that time, and for many years afterwards, considered the most favorable for concerts of any during the year. The custom of a Fast night concert has been

continued till within a very few years, and, upon one occasion at least, there were rival concerts the same evening: notably, one by the Mozart Society at the City Hall, and another at the Old South Church, conducted by Mr. E. S. Nason; at both places the old-time church music was sung.

On May 20th, 1852, the Worcester Musical Association was organized. This society must not be confounded with the Worcester *County* Musical Association which was not founded until more than ten years later. This local society continued with considerable success for three or four years. It was formed in the interest of those singers who were believers in the school of music of which Dr. Lowell Mason and George James Webb were the exponents, and among whose adherents may be mentioned A. N. Johnson, E. H. Frost, George F. Root, William Sumner and Edward S. Nason.

At this time, Mr. Nason had been in Worcester but a few years, having removed from Newburyport in 1849, to take charge of the choir at the First Church of this city, where he continued as director and organist for fourteen years, acting in the latter capacity most of the time, though Mr. B. D. Allen was organist for the first year or two. Mr. Nason was, and always has been, a very successful teacher of the rudiments of music, having been long employed as teacher of singing schools in many towns of the state, and music instructor in the public schools of Worcester for eight years previous to the present incumbent, Mr. Seth Richards. He drew around him a large number of enthusiastic lovers of music, who attended his schools for instruction, many of whom united their efforts with his in the formation and support of the WORCESTER MUSICAL ASSOCIATION. Made up, as this society was, largely of persons not permanently located in Worcester, though at one time it numbered nearly or quite one hundred members, the removals and changes incident to such a membership in a few years so diminished its numbers that the expenses of the association could not easily be met; and, being regarded by some persons as the rival of the Mozart Society, it had to contend with much opposition. Its rehearsals were suspended, not to be renewed again as the sequel has shown, though it was never disbanded, and the surviving

officers to-day would feel authorized to call the society together if anything should arise that would warrant such a procedure. It did a good work in its day, therefore let it rest in peace.

The first president of this association was John Boyden, Esq., who always took a deep interest in whatever tended to improve the musical taste and develop a higher standard of musical culture in this community. Mr. Boyden was treasurer of the city for the first two years after its incorporation, and subsequently was a money and stock broker; but of late years, his health having become impaired, he has lived in retirement at his home on Pleasant street. Recently he sold his homestead and has found other quarters.

The other officers of this society first elected were John D. Andrews, now of Boston, vice-president; Asaph G. Wood, secretary, at that time engaged in insurance business here, but for many years since a resident of San Francisco, California; Dr. O. F. Harris, treasurer; Edward S. Holmes, librarian; and Edward S. Nason, Samuel E. Staples, E. P. Wright, John C. Brown and J. T. Putnam, directors. Edward S. Nason was musical conductor. The society gave concerts in a number of the towns in the county, and also in this city.

The Mozart Society, formed in 1850, was a more permanent organization, and continued with varying success and failure until it was united with the Beethoven, formed in 1864. A very complete history of the Mozart Society was published a few years since, and I therefore refrain from giving details concerning that organization.

The Beethoven Society was the outgrowth of a singing class taught by Mr. William Sumner, who for nearly forty years has been identified with the musical culture of Worcester in an eminent degree. As a careful, painstaking musician and teacher, he has been excelled by none of his contemporaries. Mr. Sumner served as organist and music director at the Universalist Church two years, at the First Baptist Church eight years, and at the Salem Street Church about seven years. He was also conductor of the Mendelssohn Society of Spencer, and has taught singing schools in many parts of the county. The Worcester Music School, which is doing efficient service in the promotion of a higher musical culture,

may justly be regarded as the outgrowth of Mr. Sumner's work in Worcester. His labors as a teacher and director of music societies will amount to about one hundred and fifty courses, and he has been a tuner of piano-fortes for fifty years.

The Beethoven Society was of short duration, but it served an excellent purpose, and resulted in producing a stronger union of the musical forces in Worcester than had existed for many years. The first board of officers, chosen Sept. 12, 1864, was composed of Austin L. Rogers, president; Joseph E. Hastings, vice-president; William E. Chandler, secretary and treasurer; F. A. Blake, librarian; and William Sumner, musical conductor. The union of the two societies, the Mozart and the Beethoven, was consummated November 16, 1866, under the name of the "Worcester Mozart and Beethoven Choral Union"; and on the 28th day of the same month the following board of officers was elected: president, Edward Hamilton; vice-president, William Sumner; director, Carl Zerrahn; secretary, Edward L. Spalding; treasurer, Alexander C. Munroe; librarian, George M. Pierce; trustees, Charles E. Wilder, Benjamin D. Allen, John W. Howe, Seth Richards and Joseph E. Hastings. The union was a successful one, and in the year 1871, on the petition of A. C. Munroe, S. Richards, S. E. Staples, E. M. Barton and L. H. Goodnow, a committee appointed for the purpose, the society was incorporated by a special act of the legislature under the name of the Worcester Choral Union. The first board of officers, subsequent to the act of incorporation, elected Sept. 9, 1872, comprised the following persons: I. N. Metcalf, president; J. A. Titus, vice-president; David Manning, Jr., secretary; Charles G. Stowell, treasurer; B. D. Allen, conductor; Charles D. Allen, librarian; and J. D. Grout, C. H. Hutchins, J. H. Sampson, E. A. Harwood, George F. Curzon, trustees.

Of late years the Choral Union has not sustained regular rehearsals, the necessity for them not existing as in former years, the rehearsals of the County Society being a substitute; but the organization remains intact, and, upon two or more occasions within a few years past, it has given concerts in Providence, R. I., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

There is a little heretofore unwritten history of the doings of the old Worcester Mozart Society that seems of importance to preserve on account of the influence it had in leading to the formation of the Worcester County Musical Association.

Upon another occasion mention was made of a musical convention which was held in this city at Horticultural Hall, some years before the inauguration of the County Musical Association, which was managed and conducted by Messrs. A. N. Johnson and E. H. Frost. At the time referred to, Mr. Frost was located in Boston, where he obtained more that a local popularity as the conductor of music at Tremont Temple and also at the Park Street Church. He assisted Mr. Hamilton at Brookfield, at a convention held there the 18th, 19th and 20th of Oct., 1858. The organization was called the Worcester and Hampshire Musical Association. Here Mr. Frost gained much favor, not only as a conductor of a large chorus, but by his fine tenor voice and excellent rendering of a number of solos which gave much pleasure to those so fortunate as to hear him.

Mr. Frost was an enthusiastic lover of good music, possessing an admirable faculty of imparting instruction, and infusing his own spirit of enthusiasm into others. None could sing with him, or under his direction, without partaking of his zeal, and feeling that inspiration which he could impart to others, and which, indeed, it was difficult for any to withstand. Such a man, possessing so genial a nature, and musical talents of a high order, was calculated to make many friends wherever he went, and, becoming well known in Worcester, his services were in frequent demand.

Mr. Frost was elected conductor of the Mozart Society for the season of 1861-2, by a handsome majority vote ; but this result was contrary to the wishes and expectations of some of the officers at that time, and after one or two rehearsals, he was notified by them that his services were no longer required. This act created great dissatisfaction in the society, and caused a division among the members that was never healed.

Mr. Frost's supporters were very much attached to him. He had won their esteem as conductor at musical conventions, and as di-

rector of the Mozart Society the previous year, and they were not disposed to give up his services in Worcester without a strong and persistent effort to retain him here; but by great effort on the part of the officers of the Mozarts, first by getting persons to vote who were, perhaps, members only in name, not having taken any active part in the affairs of the society for years, they were enabled to out-vote the friends of Mr. Frost. Upon another occasion, by taking advantage of a technical rule of the society excluding all who had not paid the annual assessment and signed the by-laws within a certain number of days after the assessment was made, it was found that the society numbered about five persons, and they were the officers who were opposed to Mr. Frost. These things were too much for poor human nature; and the result eventually was the formation and organization of the Worcester County Musical Association, with E. H. Frost as musical conductor. Mr. Frost died at Fitchburg in September, 1866, greatly beloved and deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

I think I can say without contradiction, that the leaders and managers of the old Mozart Society were generally opposed to Dr. Lowell Mason and his style of church music. It is well known that Mr. Hamilton did not approve of it, and the same can be said of others who were active members of that society. The evidence of this is further seen in the fact that Mr. B. F. Baker, an opponent of Dr. Mason, was employed as musical conductor in the conventions when under their management, and there and then brought out his own music, and severely criticized that of Dr. Mason. It will be remembered, I presume, by some, that upon one occasion Mr. Baker was employed by the Mozart Society to give a lecture on music at Washburn Hall. In this address he criticized Dr. Mason's work with great severity, and I think very unjustly. Among other things he referred to the tune *Ariel*, "O could I speak the matchless worth," and attempted an analysis of it, strain by strain, accusing Dr. Mason of plagiarism. He concluded by saying: "the tune ought to be committed to the flames, and its author to oblivion." But what is the judgment of the people on this tune and almost numberless others of Dr. Mason's compositions and arrangements? They are sung in every Christian

land the world over, and are as familiar as household words ; while not a single tune of Mr. Baker's, so far as I know, has made its impress upon the heart and mind in any portion of Christendom. This fact is sufficient to settle the whole controversy, if there is room for controversy now. Dr. Mason was the true composer, for he reached not only the intellect, but the hearts of the people. It would be useless for me to attempt to enumerate his popular tunes, the catalogue is too long for that ; but such tunes as Ariel, Missionary Hymn, Cowper, Uxbridge, Boylston, Naomi and Bethany, ("Nearer my God to thee") will not soon be forgotten.

Dr. Frederick Louis Ritter, director of the School of Music at Vassar College, in his recent work on "Church Music in America," refers to the successful labors of Dr. Mason in securing the introduction of music as a study into the public schools of Boston ; but this, in his opinion, is "of more importance than his semi-amateurish teaching about church music." I am inclined strongly to the belief that Dr. Ritter may be a much better historian than critic, and that his estimate of Dr. Mason as a teacher and composer of church psalmody will certainly fail, as it will not abide the test of an enlightened popular sentiment.

The first of the series of Musical Conventions which preceded the formation of the Worcester County Musical Association, was held in September, 1858, under the management of the late Edward Hamilton, assisted by Prof. B. F. Baker of Boston. The programme of the closing concert comprised Mr. Baker's new cantata, "The Burning Ship" ; selections from the "Sanctus," Mr. Hamilton's book of church music ; and choruses from the "Messiah" and the "Creation". This Convention was held in Mechanics Hall, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 28, and closed the Friday evening following.

From the circular issued calling attention to the Convention I copy the following, setting forth its purposes and designs.

"Lectures will be given upon the voice; the different styles of Church Music, ancient and modern; the philosophy of Scales, Harmony, &c.; with Singing by the whole class, and by select voices; Solos by members of the Convention, and by ladies and gentlemen from abroad.

"It is proposed to make Congregational Singing a prominent subject of discussion; and it is earnestly hoped that all who feel interested in this matter, whether for or against it, will give their attendance and contribute to the discussion. The platform is to be perfectly free, and it is hoped that much may be done, on this occasion, to bring the public mind to right views upon this interesting subject. A time will be set apart for this discussion.

"It is the purpose of the movers in this enterprise, to make it a permanent annual meeting of those interested in music throughout the County of Worcester; and to furnish an occasion for the exhibition of whatsoever talent we have amongst us—to quicken musical enterprise—to promote honorable emulation—to improve the taste of singers and hearers of Sacred Music; and especially, to spread abroad a knowledge of the works of the great masters. It is even hoped, that at no very distant day, it may be possible to achieve the performance of the entire oratorios, and other grand works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. Let us begin in earnest, and the result may become sure."

Where so much was promised and anticipated, it may be interesting to know that the tickets for the whole course were to be furnished at the moderate price of fifty cents for gentlemen, and twenty-five cents for ladies.

These conventions were held annually, either by private enterprise, or under the auspices of the Mozart Society, until 1863. The second began September 27, 1859, and was under the management of Messrs. Baker and Hamilton. The third began Sept. 11, 1860, under the auspices of the Mozart Society, and was conducted by E. H. Frost, assisted by Edward Hamilton. This appears to have been quite a successful convention; the chorus was large, and two concerts were given. The fourth, beginning Oct. 29, 1861, was under the management of Mr. James A. Dorman, at that time secretary of the Mozart Society, and was conducted by B. F. Baker. The fifth commenced Sept. 29, 1862, and was under the same management and direction as that of the preceding year.

In 1863, Mr. Dorman went to the West for a season, in the hope of regaining his health, which had become impaired, and it was not expected that he would be able to manage a convention that autumn. Therefore Mr. J. D. Moore, who had recently come to Worcester, and who took a deep interest in musical matters, advertised a convention to be held at Mechanics Hall, to begin Sept.

29, and to be under the musical direction of Mr. E. H. Frost, who as we have before seen, had already won many friends in Worcester.

Mr. Dorman unexpectedly returned, and announced a convention to be held the same week at the City Hall, with B. F. Baker as conductor.

Here, then, were two conventions at the same time. The musical people of Worcester were greatly divided in sentiment, and had been for some years; and there was a strong rivalry between the two factions. But Mr. Frost and his friends were too strong for their opponents; and the assembly at Mechanics Hall adopted the name of "WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL CONVENTION," and organized Oct. 2, 1863, with the following board of officers, nominated by a committee chosen for the purpose:

President, Samuel E. Staples, Worcester; vice-presidents, William Sumner, Worcester, B. K. Deland, North Brookfield, Moses G. Lyon, Fitchburg, A. C. Munroe, Worcester, J. H. Samson, Worcester; recording secretary and treasurer, William S. Denny, Worcester; corresponding secretary and librarian, James D. Moore, Worcester. Board of directors: Rev. William Phipps, Paxton; Rev. A. H. Coolidge, Leicester; Jasper Howe, Clinton; Dr. Oscar Howe, Princeton; Calvin M. Ward, Brimfield; Lyman Barr, New Braintree; Lyman A. Powers, Spencer; Samuel Durand, Fitchburg; G. C. Rice, West Boylston; George F. Daniels, Oxford; Jason Waters, Sutton; George W. Merritt, West Brookfield; William L. Powers, Warren; Rev. J. H. Rouse, Clappville; William Hunt, East Douglas; E. Y. White, Leominster; N. H. Sears, Millbury; J. T. Clark, Dudley; Addison Walker, Ashburnham; Charles O. Bachellor, Northbridge; H. W. Rice, Brookfield; Adolphus Rand, Shrewsbury; Addison Bailey, Sterling; S. R. Leland, Alexander Stocking, W. E. Chandler, Thomas Kinnicutt, Newell Merriam, J. F. Bacon, Henry D. Putnam, Lucius Merrifield, George H. Brown, H. L. Ainsworth, Samuel Tyler, John E Spaulding, E. L. Drury, Worcester.

You will pardon any seeming egotism on my part if I quote a few lines from the records of the first session of the organized body.

the sixth convention in course, but in fact, the first session of the Worcester County Musical Convention, as it tends to show, somewhat, the interest felt by those present, and their determination to continue the work so well begun.

"On Friday afternoon, at the close of the rehearsal, the convention was addressed by Mr. S. E. Staples, who congratulated the class upon its present successful and satisfactory session. He also offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, that it is the desire of this Convention to hold sessions in the autumn of each succeeding year."

The seventh session in Oct. 1864, was under the direction of E. H. Frost and Edward Hamilton. The eighth, October, 1865, was directed by E. H. Frost and Solon Wilder. The ninth convention, in Oct. 1866, was under the direction of Carl Zerrahn and Solon Wilder.

At the time of the organization in 1863, no constitution was adopted; but at the annual meeting held Oct. 25, 1866, a form of constitution was presented by the president, S. E. Staples, which was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Deland, Cheney, Livermore, Waters and Stearns. At an adjourned meeting held on the succeeding day, the 26th, Mr. Deland from the committee reported it back with slight alterations, and as amended it was unanimously adopted.

So much of this constitution as refers to the title, object, membership and government of the association, I will here insert, as it will show the broad and liberal plan upon which it was founded, and which gave to the association great success from the first:

TITLE AND OBJECT.

ARTICLE I. The name of this Association shall be the Worcester County Musical Convention, and its object and aim the improvement of Choirs in the performance of church music; the formation of an elevated musical taste, through the study of music in its highest departments; and a social, genial, harmonious reunion of all lovers of music.

MEMBERS.

ARTICLE II. Gentlemen and Ladies holding tickets to the annual session of the Convention shall be considered members of the Convention for the

current year, and shall be entitled to vote in all business meetings that may be held, and shall be further entitled to all privileges of the Annual Session.

GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE III. The Government of the Convention shall be vested in a President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, who together shall constitute an Executive Board for the general management and superintendence of the Convention. There shall be also five Directors chosen from the city of Worcester, and one or more, as may be desirable, from each town represented in the Convention, whose duty it shall be to look after the interests of the Convention in their respective towns and localities, and who shall also constitute an Advisory Committee to the Executive Board with the right to vote upon all questions relating to the interests of the Convention that may come before them. Meetings of the Directors shall be held for consultation and business when in the opinion of the President or the Executive Board it may be thought desirable; or upon application in writing of seven Directors representing at least four towns belonging to the Association, and it may be competent for the Convention at their Annual Session or subsequently through their Board of Directors to appoint a Committee of five or more members of the same to make all necessary arrangements for the Session of the Convention when in their judgment it may be thought best to appoint such committee.

At the annual meeting held at Mechanics Hall, Oct. 26, 1871, it was voted that article first be so altered and amended, that the name shall be the WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, and the annual gatherings shall be called *Musical Festivals*.

Since 1866, annual sessions have been held as follows; and for sake of convenience we number them from the first convention in 1858, instead of the time of organization in 1863. The tenth convention was held in Oct., 1867, and was directed by Carl Zerrahn and W. O. Perkins. The eleventh session, in Oct., 1868, was under the direction of Solon Wilder and George F. Root. The twelfth convention, in Oct., 1879, was under the direction of Carl Zerrahn and George F. Root. The thirteenth, in Oct., 1870, was directed by Carl Zerrahn, C. P. Morrison and Solon Wilder. The fourteenth, in Oct., 1871, was directed by Carl Zerrahn and L. H. Southard. The directors for 1872 were Carl Zerrahn and L. O. Emerson; and for the sixteenth annual session in 1873 were the same as the preceding year.

The festival of 1874 began Oct. 19, and was under the direction of Carl Zerrahn and Dudley Buck. In 1875 it began Oct. 11, with Carl Zerrahn and C. P. Morrison, conductors. In 1876, the conductors were Carl Zerrahn and B. D. Allen, and the festival began Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Zerrahn and C. C. Stearns were the conductors in 1877; and this year the time of the festivals was changed to the last week in September, and they have been held in September since that time. An interesting feature of the exercises this year was the performance of the Mass in D, under the direction of the composer, Mr. Stearns. Other original works have from time to time been produced at these festivals by their composers, Messrs. Solon Wilder, C. P. Morrison and B. D. Allen.

In 1878, Mr. B. D. Allen was again associate conductor with Mr. Zerrahn. Since that time Mr. Zerrahn has been the sole conductor.

Among the prominent vocal artists who have appeared at the concerts of the association in its earlier years, can be named with pride and grateful recollection, Madam Anna Bishop, Adelaide Phillipps, Mrs. Chas. Moulton, Nellie Fisk, Jennie M. Keyes, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Fannie Riddell, Mrs. A. C. Munroe, Flora E. Cary, Clara Doria, Dr. Charles Alexander Guilmette, Messrs. M. W. Whitney, Geo. Simpson, J. R. Thomas, James Whitney and Nelson Varley.

For instrumentalists we were favored with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, the Boston Orchestral Union, and the Germania Orchestra. Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist, rendered us much service by her artistic playing. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist, played at one concert in 1863; and Dr. J. H. Wilcox, organist, was heard upon another occasion. I should fail of doing justice to our home talent if I did not mention with pride and satisfaction, the valuable aid rendered by Messrs. B. D. Allen, Howard E. Parkhurst, G. W. Sumner and E. B. Story. And here, I can only barely refer to a few of the pioneers in our work, whose devotedness to the interests of this association cannot and should not be overlooked—the self denying and persistent labors of W. S. Denny, A. C. Munroe, J. H. Samson, William Sumner and W. E.

Chandler. Neither would I be unmindful of the work done in the elevation of the standard of music by Mr. Edward Hamilton and those associated with him, in the early days of musical conventions in Worcester. Mr. Hamilton died Jan. 2, 1870. From a very interesting sketch in the *Spy* of Jan. 5, by Mr. B. D. Allen, I make the following quotations:

"Mr. Hamilton came from a musical family, his father having been a singer and teacher, his grandfather a fifer in the revolutionary war and a bass singer of no mean ability, and his great-grandfather precentor in the olden time when it was customary to 'line' the hymns.

"At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Hamilton abandoned the profession of law, for which he had been educated, and entered upon the profession of music. As a teacher his services were in great requisition throughout the county, and in places more remote, his skill upon the violin adding greatly to the interest with which his instructions were received.

"In some departments of musical science Mr. H. undoubtedly had a more profound knowledge than any other in the county. We refer to the mathematics of music.

"As a musical critic he was distinguished by soundness of judgment, candor, and a generous appreciation of good intention, as well as an abhorrence of everything savoring of clap-trap."

The writer in referring to his musical compositions remarks:

"Let them be to us, more than mural tablet or stately monument, a perpetual memorial of the worth and genius of Edward Hamilton."

Perhaps to no one man, however, are we more indebted, than to Mr. Frost, whose efforts were untiring while life lasted, in advancing and promoting the success of this association. Other persons have rendered valuable assistance in the formative period of the society, whose labors will not soon be forgotten by their associates and co-workers. I would also gratefully recognize the valuable services of Mr. Seth Richards as secretary from 1871 to 1876.

It is not necessary to give in detail the work of the association during its later years, for what has been accomplished is fresh in the minds of all. Suffice it to say, that the best solo talent available, vocal and instrumental, has been secured, and the chorus

work has greatly improved from year to year. Grand orchestras have been employed which have given universal satisfaction. In financial matters the association has been successful.

The following is a list of the principal works that have been performed, and the times at which they were given.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS PERFORMED BY THE WORCESTER COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, From 1865 to 1883.

Time.	Title.	Composer.
Oct. 27, 1865.	The Creation. (in part)	Haydn.
Oct. 26, 1866.	Judas Maccabeus.	Handel.
Oct. 18, 1867.	Judas Maccabeus.	Handel.
Oct. 22, 1868.	The Stabat Mater.	Rossini.
Oct. 23, 1868.	The Creation, (First time with full orchestra.)	Haydn.
Oct. 21, 1869.	The Stabat Mater.	Rossini.
Oct. 22, 1869.	Oratorio, "Samson."	Handel.
Oct. 14, 1870.	Oratorio, "Samson."	Handel.
Oct. 27, 1871.	Oratorio, "Elijah."	Mendelssohn.
Oct. 18, 1872.	Oratorio, "Elijah."	Mendelssohn.
Oct. 10, 1873.	Judas Maccabeus.	Handel.
Oct. 23, 1874.	Oratorio, "Samson."	Handel.
Oct. 14, 1875.	In Memoriam, Solon Wilder.	Morrison.
Oct. 15, 1875.	Oratorio, "Elijah."	Mendelssohn.
Oct. 4, 1876.	The Stabat Mater.	Rossini.
Oct. 6, 1876.	Oratorio, "Joshua."	Handel.
Sept, 27, 1877.	Mass in D.	Stearns.
Sept. 28, 1877.	Oratorio, "Joshua,"	Handel.
Sept. 26, 1878.	L'Allegro, Il Pensieroso.	Handel.
Sept. 27, 1878.	Oratorio, "Elijah,"	Mendelssohn.
Sept. 25, 1879.	Messe Solennelle.	Gounod.
Sept. 26, 1879.	Oratorio, "The Messiah."	Handel.
Sept. 23, 1880.	Requiem Mass.	Verdi.
Sept. 24, 1880.	Judas Maccabeus.	Handel.
Sept. 28, 1881.	Requiem Mass.	Verdi.
Sept. 29, 1881.	Loreley, (unfinished opera)	Mendelssohn.
Sept. 29, 1881.	The Creation.	Haydn.
Sept. 30, 1881.	Oratorio, "Elijah."	Mendelssohn.

Time.	Title.	Composer.
Sept. 27, 1882.	La Damnation de Faust.	Berlioz.
Sept. 29, 1882.	Oratorio, "The Messiah."	Handel.
Sept. 25, 1883.	St. Cecilia Mass.	Gounod.
Sept. 26, 1883.	La Damnation de Faust.	Berlioz.
Sept. 28, 1883.	Ninth (Choral) Symphony.	Beethoven.
Sept. 28, 1883.	Oratorio, "Samson."	Handel.

In the year 1876, the time seemed to have arrived when the interests of the association required that it should throw off its voluntary character and organize under a state charter. The funds had become considerable, and the library a valuable one; and at the annual meeting, held Oct. 7, of that year, on motion of S. E. Staples, it was voted that the Executive Board be authorized to petition the legislature for a special act of incorporation.

Having failed to obtain a special act, at the annual meeting of the board of directors, held April 19, 1877, the subject having again been introduced by the president, Mr. Staples moved that the Executive Board be instructed to proceed at once to organize the *Association* under the general laws of the Commonwealth, which motion was adopted. At the annual meeting held Sept. 28, 1877, it was again called up, and was voted that the matter of organization under a charter be carried on by the Executive Board. At the annual meeting held Sept. 26, 1878, the board reported that upon their petition for a charter they had leave to withdraw, on the ground that an organization could be effected under the general laws, made and provided for such cases. Mr. G. W. Elkins, a member of the board, urged immediate action; and it was voted by the association that the Executive Board go on and organize under the general laws, which was done by the Board of Government in April, 1879.

The design of these several votes is apparent. No question can arise as to the meaning and intention of the action of the Musical Association concerning an act of incorporation. It was, simply, that the *Association*, not the Board of Government, should be organzied under a state charter, for the better protection and care of its property.

But since that time it has been a close corporation, as neither the association, which comprised all persons who held tickets to the preceding festival, nor the board of directors chosen at the last annual meeting before this action, have ever been called together to hear the report or act upon the doings of their committee, the board of government, which was instructed to perform a specified work for the association. Judging, however, from the support that has been given to recent festivals, the work of this committee, so far as it relates to these, appears to have been done to the satisfaction of the public, whose patronage they receive.

Under the present management the terms of admission are such that twenty-two persons only, as I have been informed by competent authority, have become active members of the association under the charter. The following is the list so far as I have been able to obtain their names.

William R. Hill, Sutton ; William Sumner, Benj. D. Allen, Isaac N. Metcalf, J. Q. Adams, C. E. Wilder, C. M. Bent, Alexander C. Munroe, James E. Benchley, G. W. Elkins, Daniel Downey, Worcester ; Israel Plummer, Northbridge ; Rev. G. M. Howe, Lewiston, Me. ; J. G. Morneburg, Saxonville ; Ivers S. Paine, Grafton ; L. H. Cudworth, Oxford ; Edward L. Davis, Worcester ; B. L. M. Smith, Whitinsville ; Luther M. Lovell, Worcester.

The following persons have been elected honorary members : Carl Zerrahn, Boston ; Dudley Buck, New York ; George F. Root. Chicago ; C. C. Stearns, S. E. Staples, S. Richards, Worcester ; William S. Denny, Boston ; A. V. Hill, Lowell ; L. Soule, Taunton ; C. E. Prior, Jewett City, Conn. There is also a board of counsellors, but these are not necessarily members of the association.

Under the voluntary system, before incorporation, all members of the chorus and others who had tickets of admission to the annual session, were members of the association for the current year, many of whom exercised their privilege by attending the annual meeting, and participating in its acts and deliberations.

During a period of nearly twenty years, from 1863 to 1879, there were but few changes made in the board of government.

Four members died,—Edward Hamilton of Worcester, Moses G. Lyon of Fitchburg, Anson Rice of Northborough, and Leander Stockwell of Grafton. During this time the Society had only two presidents; the first to occupy that honorable position served by successive annual elections for a period of ten years, when he declined a reëlection, and Hon. William R. Hill was chosen his successor, and has continued to serve with dignity and grace since that time. The vice-presidents have been as follows: For the years 1863-4-5, William Sumner, Worcester; B. K. Deland, North Brookfield; Moses G. Lyon, Fitchburg; A. C. Munroe and J. H. Samson, Worcester. For the year 1866 the number was increased to eleven, and the following persons were added to the list of the preceding years: Edward Hamilton, Seth Richards, Benjamin D. Allen, Cassius C. Stearns, Worcester; Austin Cummings, Ware; David Chase, Westborough.

Upon adopting the constitution in 1866, provision was made for five vice-presidents, and the following were elected for 1867: Edward Hamilton, William Sumner, B. D. Allen, C. C. Stearns, B. K. Deland; and these gentlemen were reëlected in 1868, excepting Mr. Deland who was succeeded by Anson Rice of Northborough. In 1870, William R. Hill was elected to succeed Mr. Hamilton, deceased; and in 1873, A. C. Munroe took the place of C. C. Stearns. Upon the election of Mr. Hill to the presidency in 1873, Leander Stockwell of Grafton was chosen a vice-president; and in 1876 I. N. Metcalf succeeded Anson Rice deceased. Mr. Stockwell died May 18, 1877, and Israel Plummer of Northbridge was elected the next year in his place. May 17, 1877, S. E. Staples was chosen to succeed A. C. Munroe, who resigned to become secretary.

At the adjourned annual meeting held Sept. 27, 1878, the committee appointed the previous day, to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year, reported through their chairman, Israel Plummer, the following list which was adopted, viz.: President, Hon. William R. Hill, Wilkinsonville; vice-presidents, William Sumner, B. D. Allen, I. N. Metcalf, C. M. Bent, Worcester; Israel Plummer, Northbridge; secretary, A. C. Munroe, Worcester; assistant secretary, J. Q. Adams, Worcester; librarian, G. W. Elkins,

Worcester; assistant librarian, Charles E. Wilder, Worcester. A board of 82 directors, and the following honorary directors were also elected: Carl Zerrahn, H. O. Perkins, William S. Denny, L. B. Barnes, Dr. C. A. Guilmette, Boston; Dr. L. H. Southard, Baltimore; Dudley Buck, New York; Geo. F. Root, Chicago; L. O. Emerson, Framingham; A. V. Hill, Lowell; J. H. Morey, Concord, N. H.; R. Dubois, Bridgton, N. J.; C. P. Morrison, C. C. Stearns, S. Richards, S. E. Staples, Worcester; W. E. Chandler, New Haven.

These were superseded by the board of government when they organized as the Worcester County Musical Association in April, 1879.

The other officers have been as follows: Secretaries, William S. Denny, 1863 to 1866; A. C. Munroe, 1867 to 1870, when he resigned and was succeeded by S. Richards who held the office until 1876. He then resigned and Mr. Munroe was again elected and has served since that time.

Treasurers: William S. Denny, 1863 to 1870, when he resigned. James E. Benchley was elected his successor and has served since that time.

James D. Moore was elected librarian for the years 1863 and 1864; and J. H. Samson for 1867 and 1868. Mr. Samson left town in 1869, and G. W. Elkins, who had been the assistant, was elected librarian, and has held the office continuously since his first election. The other assistant librarians have been, L. H. Cudworth, 1869-72; J. Q. Adams, 1873-76; Charles E. Wilder, 1876-78.

The assistant secretaries were S. Richards and I. N. Metcalf.

I have endeavored to state openly and fairly the history, in brief, of this association, and others that preceded it. I have mentioned a number of the persons by name who have been prominently identified with one or another of the societies, but I have not spoken of them all; time would not allow of going more into detail. I hope I have done no injustice to any by what I have said, or by what I have failed to say.

Other societies and musical clubs have existed for brief periods

in Worcester, but they were of a more private character, and do not necessarily come within the scope of this paper.

I cannot more fitly conclude this sketch than by quoting the following impressive lines:

> "There is a moral of all human tales;
> 'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,
> First Freedom, and then Glory; when that fails,
> Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last;
> And History, with all her volumes vast,
> Hath but *one* page."

At the invitation of the President, Mr. William Sumner made brief remarks upon the subject of the paper. The meeting was then adjourned.

The March meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday the 4th. Present: Messrs. Crane, Shumway, T. A. Dickinson, Tucker, Meriam, Hubbard, Gould, Seagrave, Staples, Knight, C. Jillson, Rice, Dr. C. O. Goodwin, Wesby, Sumner, Stedman, and two visitors.—18.

Rev. Stephen W. Webb was elected an active member.

The President proposed the discussion, at such meetings as were not otherwise occupied, of historical topics suggested by the date of the meeting. The proposition was favorably discussed by Messrs. Knight, Staples and Seagrave.

The Librarian reported the donations for the month to be 25 volumes and 238 pamphlets.

The President read the following paper:

THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER,

AND ITS USE IN HOUSE BUILDING.

BY ELLERY B. CRANE.

House building as we understand the term, the construction of buildings where wood occupies an important part, is an industry of very recent origin in comparison with the existence of the human race. For untold ages man sheltered himself in holes in the ground, and in caverns in the rocks; step by step, age after age, he arose from a state of savagery and barbarism to a stage exhibiting a glimmer of intellectual development. The advance was slow. With the growth of his mental powers he gained supremacy over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air; their flesh was used for food, while their skins were made into clothing and tents. He now went wandering about over the land, to the gratification of his nomadic nature, having for his shelter a tent. His experience in the construction of hiding places by means of mud and sticks, opened the way to the knowledge of making brick, and the manufacture of pottery. After a time, rudely fashioned huts were made for the accommodation of one or more families; and a cluster of these huts came to be the home of a tribe or clan.

Long before man had acquired the art of working metals into the rudest form of mechanical tools, he had made considerable progress in the way of providing shelter in the shape of huts, very little wood, however, being used in their construction, and that was fashioned only by means of the stone axe, or by the use of fire.

The discovery of crude metals, with the art of forming them into mechanical implements and weapons of war, gave a marvelous impetus to man's civilization. Out of this discovery in due time

came the hammer, axe, chisel, saw and gimlet; but the time of their invention, as well as the names of their inventors, are hidden beneath the mystic veil of Greek mythology. But while we have abundance of proof that the small handsaw and the bow saw were in use for many centuries previous to the Christian era, yet very little wood was used in house building, brick and stone being the common materials, while the interior decorations were furnished in stucco or mosaic work. In fact, for more than two thousand years subsequent to the invention of the saw, little progress was made in the manufacture of lumber or its use, the saw-pit being the place for the cutting of logs or timber into plank—a process requiring much patience and hard labor. The tree having been cut down, the log was sided up with the axe, and then placed upon wooden horses, and while one of the sawyers stood on the stick another stood under it, and with a frame or whip saw split the log to the required dimensions.

In France, during the twelfth century, the windmill was enlisted to drive the frame saw; a little later, a water-wheel propelled by the simple current of the stream, was used for the same purpose. Then came the flutter-wheel requiring greater force or pressure of water. This invention proved to possess such superior advantages for motive power, that for a long period no advance was made in this direction; and the first saw-mills built in this country were constructed after the current and flutter-wheel patterns.

In the month of May, 1629, arrangements were made by the managers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for assisting Mr. Francis Webb in setting up his saw-mill; and the following year Mr. Edward Howe was the possessor of a saw-mill at Watertown. Other mills for cutting lumber were soon put in operation within a few miles of Boston, still the saw pit was in use, for Richard Bellingham, Esq., (afterwards governor), kept a wood yard and place for sawing boards and plank in Boston. The price fixed, Oct. 19th, 1630, by the General Court, for sawing, was twelve pence a score for oak boards, and ten pence for pine, where timber was felled and squared for the sawyers. The next year the list was revised, naming twelve pence a score for boards, and not above seven shillings the hundred, after five scores to the hundred.

So far as my knowledge extends, the history of patent rights in this country began with the granting by the General Court of Massachusetts, May 6th, 1646, to Joseph Jenks, the exclusive right for the term of fourteen years, to manufacture a certain kind of improved water-wheel. No description of the wheel was given, but Mr. Jenks claimed for it a great gain of power.

With the rapid increase of population new settlements sprung up, and the old up-and-down saw was kept running night and day, and was not then able to supply the demand for lumber. The locality known as Worcester County was the scene of great activity. It possessed fine forests and valuable timber lands, while its quick running streams furnished the power to drive many a saw-mill.

The saw-mills of the seventeenth century were used mainly, and perhaps wholly, for the sawing of boards and plank from square or hewn timber, the frame or sash saw being employed and driven by the simple current or undershot water-wheel. The saw frame was so constructed that one or more saws could be used at the same time, showing that gang saws are not a modern invention. One of the earliest modes of feeding the timber onto the saw was by means of wooden rolls supplied with iron spikes or teeth; a later improvement was a sliding table or carriage made to run in grooves, propelled by a heavy weight, the carriage being drawn back by a hand windlass.

For more than one hundred years the principle of the saw-mill underwent no material change; only additional power and strength were added to it. It may be that some of you have seen an old fashioned mill with an up-and-down saw, such as were built fifty to one hundred years ago. It was generally a low, one-story structure, about twenty by forty feet square, resting on a firm foundation. In order that it should withstand the usual jar and strain it was necessary to have it constructed of heavy timber firmly framed together, with a good covering over head; but the sides and ends of the building were oftentimes left open to allow the rolling of logs in at one side, while the slabs and timber were thrown out at the other. In the center of the room was a frame made of square timber, firmly fastened top and bottom to the solid frame-

work of the mill; and for an illustration it may be compared to a huge window frame. Inside this large frame was a smaller one that was made to run up and down in grooves or slots on either side, like the sash in a window frame. In the center of the small frame, or sash, was hung a saw, the dimensions of which were about seven or eight inches wide by six to seven feet long, with huge teeth one inch and a half in length. The bottom of this inner saw frame was connected with the crank pin on the water-wheel (which was located directly underneath) by a wooden arm. This inner frame carrying the saw was suspended from the top by a spring pole which held the principal portion of its weight, and gave it an opportunity to move up and down as the crank on the water-wheel revolved, thereby giving the saw a more steady motion. Underneath the mill was a chute running from the dam situated just above the mill, down to the flutter-wheel, through which the water was discharged upon the wheel with sufficient force to carry the saw up and down, making when laboring about one hundred revolutions per minute.

For the purpose of supporting the log and carrying it onto the saw, a very strong wooden frame, called a carriage, was constructed, so as to slide the length of the log upon a wooden track. This carriage was propelled by means of gearing driven by a separate water-wheel similar to the one described.

The mill being ready for operation, the log was rolled by means of cant-hooks and levers onto the carriage, and made fast to the blocks (made to support each end) by heavy iron dogs which were driven firmly into the log on each side. The sawyer then raised the gate at the chute by means of a lever, the water dashed upon the paddles of the wheel, and the great saw moved up and down, working its way lengthwise through the log, and when nearly through, within two or three inches of the end, the water was shut off, and the saw ceased its laboring stroke. The carriage with its load was then thrown back into its original position by another water-wheel. The slab was then removed, the log turned down on the flattened side, and the motion of the saw renewed. This process was repeated until the log was made square on three sides. Then the work of splitting it into boards or plank began, each time

the log being shifted over by hand the thickness of the board or plank to be cut. When all was done, the square mass, still held together at one end, was rolled out of the mill as manufactured lumber. Before these boards or plank could be used they had to be separated by means of an axe or wedge, and the rough end, which was called the stub-shot, hewn off.

Such was the equipment, in this country, for a first class saw-mill in the early part of the nineteenth century. The capacity of such a mill, previous to the year 1800, was about one thousand feet of boards per day; but slight improvements were made in saw-mill machinery, so that about the years 1825 to 1830, the wonderful cut of from two to four thousand feet per day was reached.

While the attention of our forefathers was given to the establishment of new and comfortable homes under a free and liberal government, their kinsmen on the opposite side of the Atlantic were thriving under the friction of competition in trade. Legitimate competition has ever been a wonderful auxiliary in the progress of civilization and the improvement of the race. If a certain manufacturer can put upon the market a good boot or shoe at a less price than his neighbor, then that party immediately sets himself about finding a way to equal or outdo his rival; and as a result we have a pegging machine, a stitching machine, or a crimping machine. Should we ever have had this network of railroads running all over our land if some enterprising persons had not conceived the idea of outrunning the old stage coach, or lessening the time of transportation between given points? But it is not necessary to further illustrate to convince you of the truth of the old saying, that necessity is the mother of invention. Previous to the year 1800, many useful inventions in the way of wood working machinery had come to light in England; and most prominent among the inventors of that period we find the name of Brigadier-General Samuel Bentham, Inspector General of the naval works of England. To him, perhaps, more than to any other man, we are indebted not only for his own valuable inventions, but also for the utilization of the inventions of others, which hitherto had been of little or no avail. He invented the first planing machine for wood

in 1779; and previous to 1800, he brought into use the following machines and devices: An improved planing and moulding machine (rotary), wedging guard for circular saw, conical cutters for dovetail grooves, segmental circular saw, undulating carriage to form wave mouldings, compound cutter-heads to work two or more heads at once, the slide rest, tubular boring implements (core boring) crown (or cylinder) saws, reciprocating mortise machine, rotary mortising machine, radius arm for sawing segments, tracer guide for sawing irregular forms, bevel and curvilinear sawing, grooving table, vertical adjustment of saws in benches, sectional cutters, pivoted table for mortise machines, forked or double mortise chisels, guage lathe with slide rest, rotary cutters for forming threads on wooden screws, double grooving saws, rack feed for planing machines.*

It is claimed that circular saws were used in Holland as early as the seventeenth century, but the first circular saw of which we find record, was invented by Mr. Samuel Miller of Southampton, England, for which he received a patent, August 5, 1777. It was driven by windmill power. In the year 1802, Mr. Joseph Bramah took out letters patent in England, for a transverse or traverse planing machine, which was similar to the Daniels planer, a machine first made in this city by Mr. Thomas E. Daniels.

In 1808, Mr. William Newbury, of London, England, was granted a patent for a machine, which, judging from the description, was the forerunner of the band saw. Nine years later, Mr. A. Stewart, of Baltimore, Maryland, was granted letters patent by our government for a similar invention. The next development in order of time, was the patent of Mr. Boyd of this country, or Mr. Blemchase, in the year 1822, of machines for duplicating forms in wood. The tide of rivalry had now fairly reached the New World. With the increase of our population came the corresponding increase of capital, and all branches of industry assumed a new complexion. Skilled mechanics were brought from the old country and placed in our workshops and factories. The quick witted Yankees were not slow in adopting whatever would best suit their purpose; and marvellous improvements were made in every kind of machinery.

*Treatise on Wood-working Machines, by J. Richards, London.

The increasing demand for buildings of all kinds, with the various implements used in the activity of trade, and the abundant supply of timber at hand for their construction, presented a grand opportunity for the display of ingenuity and inventive skill; and from 1830 to 1860, the progress in the inventions and improvements in wood-working machinery was wonderful, the advance made in our own country far exceeding that of any other nation.

Some of our older citizens may recall the time when Worcester County not only furnished all the lumber used within her borders, but supplied other sections of the state, even shipping it to the neighboring state of Rhode Island. Two years ago it was estimated that seventy-five millions feet had been cut the previous year within fifty miles of our city. It is claimed that Worcester County is the locality in this country in which lumber was first manufactured from the log with the circular saw; and there are various stories as to who set the first one in motion in this vicinity. Mr. Lewis Brown is reported as having operated the first one at the old Red Mill, which stood near the spot now occupied by Mr. Crompton's loom works. It is also claimed that a Mr. Flagg was the pioneer; but from the best information at hand, I think the credit should be given to Willard Earle, a native of Hubbardston. Mr. Earle was an enterprising and ingenious man, and early engaged in the manufacture of lumber. While thus employed, about the year 1817, he visited Boston on business, and going into Mr. Thomas Holt's hardware store in Dock Square, his eyes fell upon a package of circular saws, which for some time had been an object of curiosity—an unexplained marvel. Mr. Earle's keen, perceptive eye enabled him to unravel the mystery. He listened to Mr. Holt's story how some time before he sent to England an order for articles of hardware, among the rest a few dozen circular saws, meaning key-hole or fret saws, to cost about five pounds sterling; and on receiving the goods how astonished he was at finding these round saws which no mortal man knew the use of, and which had cost him so much money. Mr. Earle purchased the saws for a small sum and took them to Hubbardston, where he used them in sawing lumber. Previous to 1830, he constructed

a machine, for which he took out a patent, using one of these saws for cutting shingles. Mr. Earle was for a number of years engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the towns of Hubbardston, Orange and Athol, previous to his removal to Troy, N. Y., where he remained a few years. In 1838, he returned to Worcester, where he died about the year 1850.

Our venerable fellow citizen, Mr. William T. Merrifield, used a circular saw driven by horse power in this place as early as 1828; and in 1842, he constructed, in the neighboring town of Princeton, the first steam saw-mill in Worcester County, using the circular saw for cutting lumber from the log.

The rapid increase in the product of manufactured lumber called for a proportionate increase in the advantages for working it. The slow process of planing by hand had to receive attention. The demand for an improvement in this department of labor was universally felt, and planing machines began to appear in different sections of the country. Mr. J. Bennack, of Boston, took out a patent for one in June, 1805; and patents were granted to Mr. J. Hawkins, of Philadelphia, in 1806; C. Ritter, of Beaver, Pa., in 1809; W. Badger, of Madison Co., Miss., in 1813; U. Emmons, of New York, for a cylindrical planing machine, in 1829; J. Percival, of Philadelphia, July, 1831; E. Lane, Cincinnati, Oct. 1831; J. Drummond, of Whitestown, N. Y., machine for planing, grooving and tonguing, 1832; and Mr. Thomas E. Daniels, of Worcester, a traverse planer, Dec. 23, 1834. The same year Mr. C. Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also patented a planing machine; and Mr. R. R. Throckmorton, of New York City, one in 1835. In Nov., 1836, came the Woodworth machine, which proved, perhaps, to be the greatest success, both as a convenience for dressing lumber, and as a thorn in the flesh to all other inventors of planing machines in this country.

Several machines were invented to take the place of the Woodworth, among them one each by the following persons: M. Tuslls, Milo, N. Y., 1836; J. Lombard, of Boston, in 1838; J. P. Woodbury, Boston, 1849; and Nicholas G. Norcross, of Lowell, in 1852. But neither of these proved successful as a rival to the Wood-

worth machine until after many trials and much disquietude among their inventors.

Prominent among the leading industries of our city we find the manufacture of wood-working machinery. Perhaps the first invention in this line in Worcester was that of Abel Stowell, the clockmaker, about 1810 or 12, of a machine for making wooden screws. Mr. Charles Scudder, then a prominent and successful hardware merchant, doing business at the corner of Elm street and Dock square in Boston, purchased the right to both use and manufacture these machines. The business of making screws was carried on by Mr. Scudder in the State Prison at Charlestown, and during the War of 1812, when it was difficult to obtain screws from England, the demand for them far exceeded Mr. Scudder's ability to supply. The machine, however, was a success, and many of them were put into operation at that time.

But the beginning of the industry referred to dates from 1835 or 6, just after Mr. Thomas E. Daniels received the patent for his planing machine, when he began to manufacture them at the old Court Mills, and where he continued to produce them (with the exception of the year the mills were rebuilding after being destroyed by fire) until the year 1848, when he sold the business to Mr. Richard Ball.* At this time 35 to 40 men were employed in turning out the Daniels planer. I am told that Mr. Thomas H. Rice was for a time engaged with Mr. Ball, the firm being Ball & Rice; afterwards Mr. Warren Williams took the interest of Mr. Rice, and the style was Ball and Williams. Later the business was conducted under the firm name of R. Ball & Co.; and they were succeeded by the present popular firm of Witherby, Rugg & Richardson. From this old historical house have sprung the other firms engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery in this city.

Our frugal New Englander, while attempting to economize in the sawing of lumber, made a considerable portion of it tapering in width. In order to tongue and groove it by the machines then in use, it had first to be reduced to a parallel width. To overcome

* Mr. Daniels removed to Fitchburg, where he died early in the present year.

this shrinkage, Mr. H. C. Wight, of Worcester, invented a matching machine in 1848, which proved equal to all expectations, and is still in use.

The capacity of a modern saw-mill, with one circular saw and edging machine employing six or seven men, is from twenty to thirty thousand feet in ten hours. Messrs. Thomas H. McGraw & Co. have a mill at Portsmouth, Michigan, 110 by 150 feet square, running three gang saws, two circular saws, and four edgers, employing one hundred and thirty men, the cut of which for the year 1881 was 55,260,722 feet. Largest cut for one day, 335,000 feet. With one circular saw they cut in eleven hours, 69,000 feet.

Manufacturers are not obliged to wait for the slow process of weather-drying their lumber before placing it upon the market. Huge dry-kilns have been invented with a capacity of from 100 to 300 thousand feet, and from which are taken daily from 20,000 to 80,000 feet in good shipping condition.

Sixteen feet was the extreme length of lumber supplied by the old-fashioned mill, the axe being used to furnish timber of longer length. Modern mills supply square sticks forty and even sixty feet long. Lathing was made of thin boards checked lengthwise with the axe, and the cracks opened with a wedge while being nailed to the studding. Now laths are cut to dimensions by small gang mills constructed for the purpose. Siding or clapboards were square edge boards one-half to one inch in thickness. Now they are sawed from the round log in length from four to sixteen feet. Shingles were split and shaved by hand; now almost entirely made by machinery. In fact, there is scarcely a piece of wood required in the construction of a building, or an implement of any kind, but what is or can be supplied by machinery now in use, even to the sand-papering and polishing of its surface. Dwelling houses can be built to-day, notwithstanding the increase in the price of labor and material, almost as cheaply as they were fifty years ago.

To say that the United States has become the largest lumber market in the world will give you but a faint conception of its magnitude. Two years ago there were cut in twelve months, exclusive of square timber and hard woods, over seven billions feet in the Northwest and Canada, and three billions of shingles in the

Northwest alone. At wholesale prices this lumber would be worth nearly $122,000,000. Chicago has the largest local market in the world. One firm there (I think it was in 1881) handled ninety millions feet in one year. Besides the enormous quantity consumed here in our own country, we have a very large export trade.

The subject of the paper was discussed by Messrs. Meriam, Sumner, Knight and Dickinson; and the meeting was then adjourned.

At the April meeting on the evening of Tuesday the first, about sixty persons were present, including the following members: Messrs. Crane, Sumner, S. E. Staples, Rev. C. A. Staples, Rev. A. P. Marvin, Lee, Wesby, Curtis, Sanborn, Shumway, H. M. Smith, C. Jillson, Stedman, Meriam, T. A. Dickinson, Paine, Seagrave, Knight, Dodge, Gould, J. A. Smith, Comins, Chapin, Estey, Haskins, Tucker, Prentiss, Lawrence, C. R. Johnson, Baldwin, Webb, Goodwin and Rice.—33.

Among the visitors, who included several ladies, were Mrs. F. M. Baker, Judge H. B. Staples, Col. John W. Wetherell, Samuel Smith, Charles Hamilton and Rockwood Hoar.

The President introduced the Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington, who read an interesting and valuable paper entitled "Social and Religious Life in a Country Town in Massachusetts one hundred and fifty years ago."

Mr. Staples, in his opening, said he had felt an obligation to the Society, for its numerous and valuable publications, and for its general good work, and its promise of future good. He congratulated the Society on its success, and said it deserves the heartiest recognition and support.

His paper treated mostly of Lexington, so far as it was localized. He described the parsonage built in Lexington by the Rev. John Hancock nearly two hundred years ago, where the patriot, John Hancock, was reared, and gave numerous personal sketches of the family.

Rev. Jonas Clark, settled in 1755, followed Parson Hancock, and his salary, £80, old tenor, depreciated so that £7 of the old tenor was worth only £1, new tenor; but he reared twelve children respectably on less than $300 per year. His ordination was a town affair, and £100 was voted for its expense. This old-time minister, his family, and their surroundings, formed the center around which the points of the lecture were grouped. The old meeting house, Mr. Clark's ordination, the growth of the spirit of independence, etc., were all sketched with earnest and eloquent language. Mr. Clark was a leader, not only in religious thought, but in popular sentiment and in the organization of the colonists before the Revolution. His twelve children all grew to maturity, and his six sons became prominent in their time; four of the daughters married clergymen, and his descendants are a long array of the noblest in the professions, and in business life in Massachusetts.

How did people of that day manage to live on their income? was answered by a sketch of Mr. Clark's diary. He had a small farm which was worked by themselves, and which produced a large portion of the food and clothing of the family; the sons worked on the farm and the girls at the wheel, the loom and the dairy. They lived respectably and happily, and entertained visitors with hospitality. They enjoyed their work, and learned how to save and how to spend so as to get the worth of their money. They had a reasonable amount of pleasure and happiness. Away from home he received $5 for a Sunday's services, preaching sometimes for

two hours ; weddings were $1, and occasionally $2 ; wages were 35 cents per day ; a bushel of corn or a gallon of rum cost two days' work. They had scant furniture, few luxuries, and few expenses. There was as much rational satisfaction in their lives as in the more extravagant times which followed.

Their social life was largely covered by the Sunday meetings or the week day religious gatherings. The Sunday service was the newspaper of the time, and the desire for social intercourse, and to hear the news called out a more general church attendance than we now see. It was not all from a devotional spirit. They had social and informal tea-drinkings, etc., and not knowing or caring for luxury or style, their entertainments were less burdensome ; old fashioned hospitality was easy for guests and hosts. People had but few amusements ; musters, trainings and raisings were marked by excess in drinking, although they were always opened with prayer by the minister. The excessive use of rum is attributable to their lack of rational amusements and social intercourse.

They had few books and these were loaned from house to house, —Baxter, Hervey, and other dry religious books were the principal reading material. As we read too much and too carelessly, they read too little, but their reading was profitable in mental development. The people understood the most abstruse sermons, and comprehended public questions quite as well as the people of our day, who read everything and forget as they read.

In regard to their moral life, he did not find the ancient people in advance of the present. In humane feelings, in generous deeds and high aspirations, there had been an advance. The treatment of paupers shows this ; the warning off of heretics, those of loose morals, and those who it was feared might become a public charge. Sins of dishonesty, unchastity, untruthfulness, appear in old church records with great frequency ; peculation and fraud were not unknown. Confessions are on record of militia officers who put on their muster rolls names of men who never existed, and drew their pay to their own pockets. Sensuality and drunkenness were in the church as well as out. He believed that the moral standard had been advanced. The outward manifestations of religion were more

uniformly observed, but the living of religion was not more common than now. Lives rather than professions, have come to be the tests, and in these there is no falling away.

Hon. Hamilton B. Staples was called on, and expressed his pleasure and surprise in the inspection of the Society's collections, and the satisfaction the perusal of its publications had given him.

Rev. A. P. Marvin spoke briefly of his interest in the lecture of Rev. Mr. Staples, which he designated as "charming." He said he thought there was no more intemperance 150 years ago than now; the drunken period was between the close of the Revolution and the year 1820. He also spoke of pauperism 150 years ago, expressing the idea that it was much less than at present in proportion to the population, and that as a rule the poor were fairly cared for. He said the life of an old New England town is a profitable study,—the calling and support of ministers, the system of local taxes, the roads, schools, etc., were all typical of the time. The fact that the town settled and supported the minister tended to homogeneity, and was really an element of strength in a new and sparsely settled country.

Rev. Mr. Staples said he agreed with Mr. Marvin as to the period of the most drunkenness. In regard to the treatment of paupers, he cited cases where those likely to be a town charge were hustled

off by the town officers. He gave several instances of the rigid enforcement of Sunday laws in Mendon in the early days, showing how it developed antagonism, and led to the separation of church and state.

Mr. Paine read the following account of a riot in Worcester thirty years ago, with illustrative documents:

AN EPISODE OF WORCESTER HISTORY.

BY NATHANIEL PAINE.

The great riot of the past few days in the city of Cincinnati, to which the attention of the public has been called by its extent and serious consequences, brings to mind the fact, that some thirty years ago, our own peaceable city came near having a very formidable riot, which at the outset bid fair to be an occasion of bloodshed, but the prompt and decided measures taken by the city authorities suppressed it.*

The causes of the excitement in Worcester were very unlike those of the Cincinnati riot, the trouble here being that there was *too vigorous* an enforcement of law to suit some of our citizens.

It may prove of interest at this time, to recall to mind, very briefly, the principal facts, as shown by the newspapers of the day, in regard to the trouble here.

It was early in May, 1854, that a Scotchman, John S. Orr by

* A great riot occurred at Cincinnati during the last week of March, 1884, lasting for three or four days. It was brought about by reason of a jury in the case of William Berner, who had confessed to a deliberate murder, bringing in a verdict of manslaughter only. A mass meeting was held which condemned the verdict in the strongest terms; and an attempt was made to lynch Berner, but he had escaped from the officers who were taking him to Columbus. The whole military force of the state was called out, the court house was set on fire, and before order was restored over fifty persons were killed and over one hundred wounded.

name, but calling himself by the high sounding title of the "Angel Gabriel", appeared in the streets, with a brass trumpet, giving furious blasts upon it from time to time, and then predicting dire calamity to the country, stopping occasionally to write in chalk upon the sidewalks the word "Gabriel". His tirades were very largely against the Catholics and popery; and one evening he mounted the band stand on the Common, and after blowing his horn till he got a crowd about him, began his talk on the evils which were soon to befall the country. As is oftentimes the case on such occasions, many of his hearers were disposed to jeer at him, and considerable disturbance was made, but he was not interfered with by the police.

The next day he continued his march about the city, blowing his horn and talking in the most excited manner, and drawing after him a crowd of men and boys and obstructing the streets. The disturbance became so marked, that at last the police felt obliged to interfere, and took both him and his trumpet to the station house. Here he was kept for a while, but finally allowed to depart on condition that he would at once leave the city and not return. He, however, took occasion to again harrangue the crowd which had followed him to the depot, and the Mayor, who came to take the cars, was called upon to give orders to have the depot cleared, which he did and ordered the re-arrest of "Gabriel", but on some of his friends agreeing to take care of him he was allowed to go on the train.

About a week after this, Orr came back to the city, and it was supposed he was urged to do this by some who claimed to believe in his ravings. He again began his walks and talks about the city, and as was natural after his previous exploits, many were anxious from curiosity or otherwise to see him, hence he was followed by larger and more excited crowds than before, and again the police deemed it their duty to arrest him. He was taken to the Police Office about 7 P. M. on the 18th of May, and a great crowd soon gathered about, demanding his release, and crying "Take him out!" "Take him out!" His Honor, the Mayor was called to the Police Office by City Marshal Baker, and quietly but earnestly requested the crowd to disperse, saying it was his duty to see that the man

was safely kept to answer the charges, but without effect.* Stones were thrown at the building and windows were broken, the crowd increased and became more clamorous and excited, and the Mayor, in order to be prepared for any emergency that might arise, sent word to Capt. George H. Ward, of the City Guards, (then considered one of the best disciplined military organizations in the state,) requesting him to assemble his command at once at their armory, and await orders from him.† Mayor Knowlton then read the "Riot Act", and commanded all persons present who were disposed to sustain the supremacy of the law to at once retire to their homes. The High Sheriff of the County, George W. Richardson, was also present, and with the City Marshal tried to prevail upon the crowd to disperse; and while upon the sidewalk near the Police Office, the Sheriff was struck by a paving stone in the hands of one of the rioters, but he succeeded in arresting his assailant and taking him to the lockup. The Mayor then ordered Capt. Ward to report himself and his command at once, at the City Hall, provided with ball cartridges. As we should expect from what we now know of the prompt response of this command to more serious fighting seven years after, they at once marched to the Police Office, and having drawn up in line, proceeded to load their muskets. But fortunately they were commanded by one who was calm and collected, and who could not be excited by the taunts of the mob into any hasty or inconsiderate action; and their presence and the efficiency of the police soon had its effect upon the more reasonable men in the crowd. Several of the most excited were arrested, and by 11 o'clock the streets were clear and

* J. S. C. Knowlton, Mayor; Lovell Baker, City Marshal.

† The officers of the City Guards at this time were, George H. Ward, Captain, who as Lieut.-Col. of the Fifteenth Mass. Regiment at the beginning of the late Civil War did most efficient service. He lost a leg at Ball's Bluff, and was killed at Gettysburg while in command of a brigade. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious services in the field. 1st Lieut.: A. B. R. Sprague, who served with honor in the late Civil War, and received the brevet of Brigadier-General. 2d Lieut.: Samuel V. Stone. He was Provost Marshal of Worcester at the time of the draft and enlistment of men for the war. 3d Lieut.: Samuel Hathaway. E. W. Adams had been elected 4th Lieut., but did not qualify.

good order prevailed again. The military were quartered for the night in the City Hall.

The city authorities felt that the wisest course was to nip in the bud any attempts at violence. Undoubtedly they were right, and they were supported in it by the sober sense of a large part of the community, although at the time there were those who thought that the arrest of "Gabriel" was a blow to the right of free speech. Orr, who was undoubtedly insane, was afterwards taken before the police court and fined a nominal sum, which I believe was paid by some of his friends, and he departed, perhaps to preach in other towns, but I think did not again appear here.

His talk was mainly against the Catholics, and some, perhaps, took occasion to make political capital out of it; but the Mayor evidently considered it his duty to keep the peace of the city at all hazards. Although the papers at the time announced that the military were provided with ball cartridges, many not acquainted with the facts believed that blank cartridges only were used. The orders of the Mayor and the reports of the company, which I here present copied from the originals, show that the papers were right; and that if the troops had been called upon to act, much bloodshed might and very likely would have been the result.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF WORCESTER. May 18, 1854.

Commander of Worcester City Guards:

8¾ o'clock, P. M.

You are hereby commanded by authority vested in me by the laws of the Commonwealth, to hold yourself and command in readiness at your quarters for further orders.

J. S. C. KNOWLTON,
Mayor.

HEAD QUARTERS CO. C, 8th REGT. INFANTRY, M. V. M.
Worcester, May 18, P. M., 1854.

By virtue of the within orders, I ordered the Company under my command to appear at their quarters & there await orders from the Mayor.

GEO. H. WARD,
Captain Co. C, 8th Regt. Lt. Infantry, M. V. M.

To Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton,
Mayor of Worcester.

CITY OF WORCESTER, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
9½ o'clock, May 18, 1854.

To Capt. Geo. H. Ward,
Commander of the City Guards:

You will report yourself with your Command forthwith in front of the City Hall for duty, armed and equipped with ball cartridges, and there await for further orders. J. S. C. KNOWLTON,
Mayor.

HEAD QUARTERS Co. C, 8th REGT. LT. INFANTRY, M. V. M.
Worcester, May 18, P. M., 1854.

By virtue of the within orders, I reported myself with my Command to the Mayor in front of the City Hall for duty, armed and equipped with ball cartridges. GEORGE H. WARD,
Captain Co. C, 8th Regt. Inf't'y, M. V. M.

To Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton,
Mayor of Worcester.

HEAD QUARTERS Co. C, 8th LT. INF'T'Y, M. V. M.
Worcester, May 20, 1854.

I do hereby certify that pursuant to orders given by the Mayor to Capt. Geo. H. Ward, Commander of Worcester City Guards, bearing date May 18, 1854, 8¾ o'clock P. M., there were, who reported themselves at the Armory the same evening, Four Commissioned Officers,
Seven Non-Commissioned,
and twenty-six privates—in all thirty-seven men.

Also, That there were, who reported themselves at the Armory, on the morning of the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock,
Four Commissioned Officers,
Seven Non-Commissioned and twenty-nine privates—in all forty men. By order,
GEORGE C. BIGELOW,
Clerk Co. C.

To Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton,
Mayor of the City of Worcester.

In thirty minutes after Capt. Ward had received his orders from the Mayor, a goodly number of the command were in the armory prepared for duty.

At about midnight the Guards marched to the armory, where they deposited their arms, and then by invitation of the Mayor, partook of a collation at the American Temperance House.

The Company assembled again the next morning, but were not called upon for further service. They were visited during the forenoon by several prominent citizens, including the High Sheriff and ex U. S. Marshal Chas. Devens. The Mayor, who was at the armory between 11 and 12 o'clock, made a short speech to the Company, thanking them for their services which had proved so efficacious, and for the prompt response to his call.*

A well known gentleman made a speech on the Common, denouncing the action of the city authorities.† Many thought it would have been better to let Orr speak if any desired to hear him, on the ground that the right to free speech should not in any way be restrained or curtailed. After the payment of the fine imposed by the court by some of the friends of Orr, he was taken away in a carriage by the gentleman who had spoken in his behalf on the Common. A meeting, at which a few hundred were present, was held on the Common, to protest against the action of the court and to appeal from the decision; but as it was not found convenient to procure the necessary bonds for Orr, it was thought best to pay his fine.

The *Spy*, at the close of an editorial in the daily of May 20th, probably voiced the general sentiment of the community in saying: "We firmly believe there are few, if any, of our citizens, who after a calm review of all the facts and circumstances in the case, will come to any other conclusion, than that Orr was guilty of an offence against the peace of the community, and that the City Marshal only acted in the strict line of his duty when he arrested him."

* The muskets being loaded, it was necessary to withdraw the charges, and to do this it was decided to have a little target practice. The Company therefore, on the same afternoon, marched to the Jo Bill road, and fired three rounds at a target set up there. For some of the facts in this paper, the writer is indebted to Gen. Josiah Pickett, who has in his possession the records of the City Guards from 1851 to 1861.

† Dexter F. Parker, who at the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted in the Light Infantry, and at the battle of Spottsylvania gave his life to aid in upholding the Constitution and Laws of his country. He was then serving as Major of the 10th Mass. Regiment.

The *Palladium* issued an extra giving an account of the riot, written, I suppose, by Mayor Knowlton.*

Judge Staples read the following report of a singular case, in which a citizen of Massachusetts was sold to service for three years for thirty shillings, in default of payment of fines and court charges. The circumstances took place after the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, at a time when Maine formed a part of her possessions.

COPY OF AN INSTRUMENT

FOUND AMONG THE FILES OF PAPERS IN THE JAIL AT OLD YORK, MAINE.

YORK, ss: To David Sewall and William Frost, Esq^rs^. Justices of the Peace within and for the County of York, Quorum Unus.

Whereas Ebenezer Nowell of York in the County of York, Yeoman, was before the Supreme Judicial Court held at York within and for said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June last duly convicted of stealing from Alex^r^ McIntyer of Somersworth in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, Schoolmaster, the sum of fourteen pounds eleven Shillings & four pence; and was then and there by said Court "Ordered to pay the said

* It was but a few days after the riot at Worcester, that a much larger and more excited crowd, supported by the sympathy if not the approval of a majority of the people, undertook to prevent the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and the return of Anthony Burns to slavery. In this emergency, the military were called out and the law was enforced. Several well known citizens of Worcester, as well as many prominent men of Boston, were on the side of the resisters of the law, and took an active part in their efforts to defeat the officials who tried to enforce it.

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McIntyer the sum of forty three Pounds fourteen Shillings; —if unable to pay the same said McIntyer might dispose of him in service to any Person for four Years; to pay a fine of fifteen Pounds to the Commonwealth—if the same was not paid in thirty days next after passing said Sentence, to be severely whipped on the naked back thirty stripes—to pay costs of Prosecution taxed at twenty nine Pounds six Shillings & four pence, and stand committed till sentence should be performed.—

And whereas the said McIntyer hath for more than thirty days since the passing said sentence refused and neglected to receive said Nowell, or dispose of him in service, or leave any thing for his support in Prison—I hereby apply to you for an Order as the Law in that case directs, to dispose of said Nowell to some Citizen of the United States for such a term of time as you shall appoint for the payment of said Cost of prosecution and Prison charges.

[Signed] John Sewall, jun^{r}. { Prison Keeper.

York, Septr. 10th, 1792.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

York, ss: Pursuant to the within application, and a law of the said Commonwealth, made and passed the 15th [*Seal.*] day of March, 1785, Intitled "*an Act for the punishing and preventing of Larcenies*," We have examined [*Seal.*] the account of the Prison Keeper within named for Prison fees and charges from the time of the Committment of the within named Ebenezer Nowell, and find the same to amount to Four Pounds Ten Shillings lawfull money, which added to the Cost of Prosecution and Conviction, of Twenty nine Pounds Six shillings and four pence, amount in the whole to *Thirty three Pounds Sixteen shillings and four pence* lawfull money, and do hereby order and enjoin the said Ebenezer Nowell to make Satisfaction therefor by Service for the Term of three full years—and the said John Sewall the Prison keeper is hereby authorized to dispose of the said Ebenezer Nowell the Prisoner in Service to any Citizen of the United States for the Term of Three full years, for

the payment thereof. In Witness Whereof We have hereunto affixed our hands & Seals at York in the County of York & Commonwealth aforesaid the 11th day of Septem^{r}, anno Domini 1792.

[Signed] David Sewall, Wm. Frost, } Justices of the Peace, Quorum Unus.

York, ss: Sept. 18th, 1792.

Pursuant to the foregoing Order, I have disposed of the said Ebenezer Nowell to Mr. Thomas Savage of York in the County of York, Mariner, for the said term of three Years, for the sum of thirty Shillings.

[Signed] John Sewall, jun^{r}, Prison Keeper.

N. B. After I received the aforesaid Order, I detained the said Nowell in prison 17 days by the advice of the afs^{d} Justices, to try whether I could dispose of him to advantage, and went to Portsmouth for that purpose, for which I suppose I ought to be allowed the following charge.

To Ebenr Nowell's diet 7 days	7
To a Journey to Portsmouth, horse hire & Expenses	9
To a Copy of the application & Order for sale	2
	18

[Signed] John Sewall, jun^{r}.

Rockwood Hoar, Esq. and others spoke briefly, and the meeting was then adjourned for one week.

At the adjourned meeting on the evening of Tuesday, April 8th, ten members were present, namely: Messrs. Crane, Sumner, Staples, Hubbard, James A. Smith, Henry M. Smith, Meriam, Lee, T. A. Dickinson and Rice.

The Secretary being absent on account of illness, Franklin P. Rice was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Joseph A. Howland was elected an active member.

The Librarian reported 142 contributions for the month, including 25 volumes and 62 pamphlets.

Mr. Staples moved—

"That a Committee of three, consisting of the President and such others as he may appoint, be designated at this meeting, to be styled the Committee on Publications, whose duty it shall be to contract for and edit the Publications of the Society for the current year, and to serve until others are chosen in their place."

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Staples and Rice were appointed in accordance therewith.*

On motion of Mr. H. M. Smith, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the President to arrange for the annual excursion; and Messrs. H. M. Smith, Sumner, T. A. Dickinson, Lee and Rice were appointed.

After some informal talk in relation to securing the library of the late Rev. George Allen for the Society, the meeting was adjourned.

*The Proceedings of the Society for previous years have been edited by the following named persons: Clark Jillson, 1875, 1876, 1877; Samuel E. Staples, 1878, 1880; Albert A. Lovell, 1879; Franklin P. Rice, 1881; Henry L. Shumway, 1882, 1883. The materials for this volume have been arranged for the press by Franklin P. Rice.

A special meeting of the Society was held Tuesday evening, April 29th, to which members were invited for the purpose of formally inspecting the Library of the late Rev. George Allen, which had recently become the property of the Society, and had been arranged in its rooms. The Library, comprising 2300 volumes and as many pamphlets, has been pronounced by competent authority to be one of the best representative collections of the New England theology of the olden time ever brought together in these parts. It also includes many valuable works of local history and biography, and no inconsiderable number of specimens of early printing, with portraits, oil paintings and other articles of interest. The sum for its purchase was, through the combined efforts of the friends of Mr. Allen and of the Society, raised by subscription; and a bill of sale from the administrator of the estate was taken by the representatives of the Association.

The following members attended the meeting: Messrs. Crane, Sumner, T. A. Dickinson, Staples, H. M. Smith, Prentiss, A. S. Roe, C. M. Roe, Sanborn, Gould, Stone, Meriam, Seagrave, O'Flynn, Bartlett, J. A. Smith, Estey, Rice, Wilder, Marble, Lee, and one visitor.—22.

After some time spent in examining the Library,

the meeting was called to order, and the President addressed the members as follows:

Members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

This meeting has been called for the purpose of taking notice of an event of no common interest in the history of this organization; and for expressing, so far as words can express, our thanks to the many persons who have in any way contributed towards making the Library of the late Rev. George Allen the property of this Society.

It is, perhaps, needless for me to say, that for a time dating back many months previous to the death of Mr. Allen, our eyes have rested upon that collection of books, and we have felt a desire that at some time we might call them our own. That desire was reenforced by Mr. Allen's expressed wish; and he even went so far as to propose our purchasing the Library at a price several hundreds of dollars less than the value then placed upon it. But the money was not at our command, and so our hope was deferred. Now that we have received the prize, we assure the gentlemen through whose generosity the work was accomplished, that we fully appreciate their efforts as well as the gift itself.

In accepting this Library, we do not look alone at its money value; we do not weigh it by that standard. To us it has a worth far beyond the price paid, in the associations it brings, and the pleasant memories it awakens, as it calls before us the presence of that venerable man whom it has been our pleasure so often to greet, and to listen to his words of counsel and encouragement.

We feel that the result of this transaction is but a fulfillment of his expressed wish, that his library, the object of his pride, has found its way into the hands of this Society.

We quite agree with the opinions of the donors, that there are special reasons why this collection should be kept unbroken. It has been the work of years to produce it; and many of the rarest volumes on subjects that were the most engrossing in the life of Mr. Allen are here to be found.

It is proposed to give not only members access to these books, but the public as well. Every Tuesday evening our doors will be found open, and we shall be glad to welcome any and all persons who may see fit to visit our rooms at that time; and I have no doubt that it would be esteemed a pleasure by any member of the Society to introduce a visitor at any other time.

As a young society striving to attain a position of stability, we hail with just pride this timely and munificent gift, and we deeply acknowledge our indebtedness to those gentlemen who found it in their hearts to make such a generous response to the solicitations in our behalf.

Remarks followed by Alfred S. Roe, Henry M. Smith, Franklin P. Rice, George Sumner, Samuel E. Staples, Thomas A. Dickinson and others.

At the regular meeting on Tuesday evening, May 6th, the following named persons were present: Messrs. Tolman, Seagrave, Gould, Rice, Paine, J. A. Smith, Sumner, Estey, Haskins, Staples, Sanborn, Webb, T. A. Dickinson, C. Jillson, Stedman, Lee, Prentiss, Watkins, Upham and Blake, members; and H. G. O. Blake, Edwin Ames and two others, visitors.—24.

Vice-President Tolman took the chair, and Daniel Seagrave was chosen Secretary pro tem.

William F. Abbot was elected an active member.

Mr. Blake, of Boston, read the following paper relating to the early settlements of Worcester, which being largely made up of original materials, forms a valuable contribution to the history of the town.

INCIDENTS

OF THE

FIRST AND SECOND SETTLEMENTS OF WORCESTER.

BY FRANCIS E. BLAKE.

The design of this paper is simply to bring to the notice of the Society some facts relating to the early history of Worcester which have never been published, but which appear to be worthy of preservation.

It is evident that the sources of information concerning the *first* and *second*, and even the *third* settlements of this town, have not been exhausted by historians; and that there exists to-day, a large amount of material possessing interest and value, awaiting the labor of some enthusiastic investigator.

The present facilities for such investigation, render the labor comparatively light, as the records and files of papers in the various public offices of the State are much more accessible than they were forty years ago, and generally are in better condition. It is not to be inferred, however, from this remark, that *all* of our public records are in good order; for it is a fact that some are still in a lamentable condition of disorder and decay, and under the charge of officials who care but little or nothing for their preservation.

Those who are conversant with the history of the first settlement of this place, are aware that Ephraim Curtis, of Sudbury, claiming rights by virtue of a purchase from the heirs of Thomas Noyes, took possession of a large tract of land in the heart of the plantation, and erected thereon a house. This location so seriously

ng is designed to illustrate the relative positions of home-lots. The number on th
›nding with the one set against the name below will indicate the location occupie
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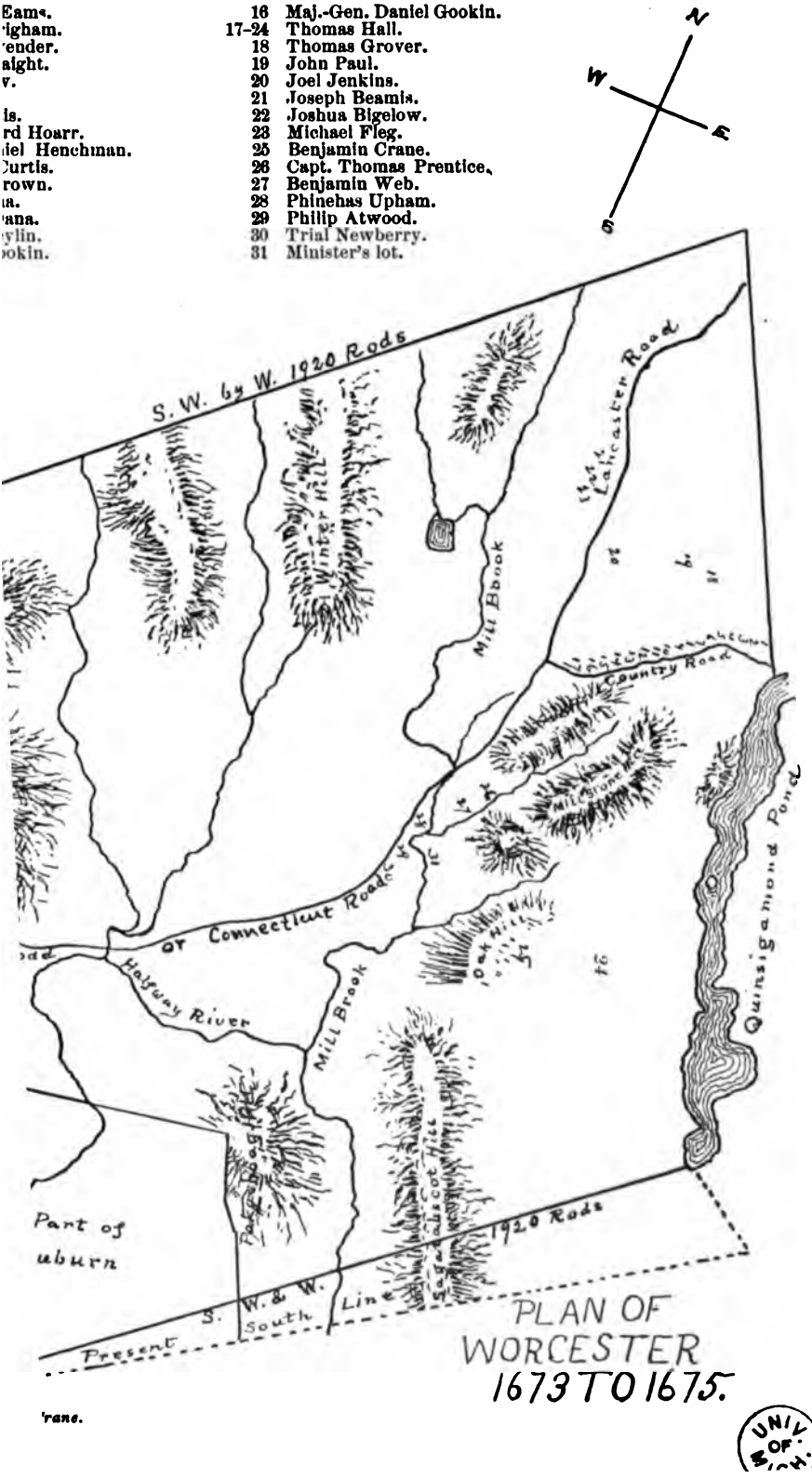
16 Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin.
17-24 Thomas Hall.
18 Thomas Grover.
19 John Paul.
20 Joel Jenkins.
21 Joseph Beamis.
22 Joshua Bigelow.
23 Michael Fleg.
25 Benjamin Crane.
26 Capt. Thomas Prentice.
27 Benjamin Web.
28 Phinehas Upham.
29 Philip Atwood.
30 Trial Newberry.
31 Minister's lot.



'rane.

UNIV. OF MICH.

interfered with the plans of the Committee in laying out the plantation, that in May, 1674, they with the Proprietors, applied to the General Court for relief, which was afforded by allowing Mr. Curtis to retain only fifty acres within the town, giving him an equivalent elsewhere for his remaining rights.

This decision of the Court was the occasion of two law suits. It appears that Mr. Curtis had already sold two hundred acres of these lands to his brother John, who, not being able to take possession, brought suit in December, 1674, against Ephraim "for not making good his bargaine & Sale." The result was a verdict for the plaintiff, with £40 damages and costs. In April, 1675, Mr. Curtis entered a suit against Mrs. Mary Bacon (formerly Widow Noyes) "for not making good the title of 250 acres laid out to John Norton & sold to Ephraim Curtis" by her as executrix of her former husband, Thomas Noyes. This suit Mr. Curtis also lost.

Among the papers connected with the latter case, (now in Middlesex Court files) is a copy of the petition of the Committee and Proprietors to the General Court in May, 1674, above referred to, and also an attested copy of a personal letter from Major Gookin, one of the Committee, to Mr. Curtis. As Mr. Curtis has had the credit of being the first settler in the town, this letter possesses considerable interest, not only in showing the determination of Major Gookin (and presumably that of all the Committee) that Mr. Curtis should not under any circumstances be allowed to locate the whole of his purchase within the bounds of the town, but also in establishing the fact that he was not the first to erect a house there.

The letter is as follows:

"Ephraym Curtes

"I Reced your letter and pervsed the Reccords about your clayme of land beyond the old fort at Quansegamond I finde that you haue a deed from widdow noyce of two parcells of land thereabouts dated Ann° 1670 the one of two hundred and fiuety Acres granted to Thomas Noyes the other two hundred and fiuety acres granted to Mr. Norton and Assigned first to m^{r} John Payne and after to m^{r} Noyes and by his widdow sold to you as aboue Again I finde m^{r}. Norton had a grant of two

hundred and fifty acres in the yeare 1653 granted Indefinitely no place appointed but you say that this farme was layd out and returnd and Confirmed to Noyes ann' 1665 there is no Such thing vppon Record nor was there any such thing returned vntill in the Generall Court April 29th 1668 two yeares and more after noyes his death then that farme of two hundred and finety acres wth a plat of it is returned and accepted by the Court.* indeed in sayd Returne it is sayd it was layd out ann' 65 by Thomas Noyce but as that was don without order of Court for him to lay out his owne Grant and none else to supervise it so it is the tjme of the returne and Acceptation which gives the grant right and mens pretences of laying it out Antedates now I heare you are building at that place if it be so I think you are out of your way and will loose all your Cost for that land is granted for a Towneship and is lajd out into seuerall lots, and wee cannot Admit your grant and returne for that of ours is a full yeare before yours being from the Generall Court in May Sixteene hundred sixty seuen and this you may Credit for a certeine trueth for I have both the orde[rs] by me, and in trueth wee cannot goe on with the plantation vntill wee haue the land which is as clearly ours as my house is mine And therefore I advise you in frendship to Consider wth yourself and not to proceed again[st] reason and law, you may haue that grant in another place that is free for ought I know) but in that place you neither can nor shall haue it vnless the law Give it you which I conceive it canno[t] or will not and as for you[r] attempting to build vpon it &c wee are before hand with you for wee both mowed heere and built a smale house and digged in the ground a litle beyond the brook before you ; you know there is the publick interest of a Towne that will plead against your clajme and there is twenty or thirty persons concerned in it and the Generall Court and all other Courts will doe us right especially when a publick Interest is concerned and not giue you that are a particcular person that land which you haue no legall right vnto before a Commity that haue right to it these things I haue suggested to prevent your trouble and further charge if you will make vse of and give of so.

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if not know for a Certeinty that the Comittee and partyes Concerned will not loose theire right there so with my loue to you I remayne Your loving freind

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"wee whose names Are underwritten, being a comittee of the Generall Court for Setling and ordering a new plantation, neere Quandsicamond pond in the Road way from Boston to Koneticut, haue (for diuers Reasons) given our approbation that Thomas Browne of Cambridge haueing built a house there do keepe an Inne or ordinary in that place & wee desire the Honored County Court of midesex to giue him Licence so to doe also to furnise Trauelers w^{h} wine & strong watters obseruing the Rules therein directed by the Lawes, wittnes o^{r} Hands this Second of December 1674

Daniel Gookin Senr
Thomas prentis
D Henchman"

In compliance with this request the Court on the 15th of December, 1674, granted a licence to Thomas Browne to "keep an ordinary at Quansigamond Plantaceon."

This record, besides giving us the name of the first innholder of the settlement, establishes the fact that Mr. Browne had built his house and settled there at that date.

The "smale house" mentioned by Major Gookin, with that of Mr. Curtis and this of Mr. Browne, are the only houses of which we have found any record evidence previous to April, 1675, when the first survey of lots was made; but there can be little doubt that several others had been erected.

At what date the second settlement of the town actually commenced does not clearly appear, although it is evident that some of the Proprietors were on the spot in February or March, 1684, and very probably had passed the winter there.

The following order issued by the County Court, April 1st, 1684, indicates that the settlement was fairly in progress at that time.

"Whereas the Plantation of Quinsicamund hath some Inhabitants already there, & it being at least ten miles distant from the nearest English Towne, wch is too far to travail up on the Sabbath day to the Worship of God; And for as much as the Committee of the Gen^{ll} Court for that place, vizt Majo^{r} Gookin Esqr Capt

Daniel Hinchman and Capt Thomas Prentice have applied themselves to this Court desiring that order may pass this Court, requiring the people there living to meet together on the Lords day to worship God. It is ordered by this Court that the people of the place do constantly meet together on the Sabbath days to celebrate the worship of God in the best manner they can at p'sent, & untill they do encreese to such a number as that they may be capable to call & meinteyn a learned pious & orthodox minister, as they will answer their neglect at their perill.

"And Capt Daniel Hinchman is requested & authorized by this Court to take speciall care to prevent the prophanation of the Sabbath day by neglect hereof."

At the same time this order for the spiritual welfare of the settlement was made, the Court passed upon another matter of entirely different character. The record is as follows:

"Nathaniel Hinchman is licensed and allowed to keep a house of entertainm[t] for Travailers at Quinsicamond for a year next ensuing. Also he is allowed to sell & furnish Travailers or Inhabitants with Rhum or other strong waters in Bottles of a Pint or Quart. But not to retayl any in his house or suffer Tipling there."

This Nathaniel Henchman, the *first* innholder of the *second* settlement, was a son of Capt. Daniel Henchman, and at this date was but twenty-two years old. Whether he had a house of his own, or his father's house served for the inn does not appear; but no grants of land were made to the son at that time. The location of the father's house is understood to have been north of Lincoln square, near where the freight house of the Worcester and Nashua railroad stands.*

By June, 1684, the settlement had so far advanced as to require the appointment of a constable, fence viewer, and hogreeve, as appears by the orders of Court:

*The Middlesex Court Records furnish the names of a few other licensed innholders, but all belonging to later years, viz.: James Rice, 1718; John Hubbard, 1720, 21, 23, 24, 28-30; William Jennison, 1726, 28, 30; Robert Grey, 1728, 29.

"17, 4, 1684. At the motion & desire of the Comittee of ye plantaceon of Quansicamund. This Court doth order that ——— Weeks be constable for y^t^ plantaceon for one year next ensuing & that he have all the pow^r^ of a Constable as the law directs & Capt Daniel Hinchman is impowred to give S^d^ Constable his Oath."*

"And ——— Allerton is appoynted to inspect the fences & order about swine in s^d^ plantaceon for one year. And this order to direct the affair untill by ye law the s^d^ Towne or plantaceon be capable to choose Towne officers according to law."

The only other local officer during this period, to whom reference has been found, is the clerk of the town. In Middlesex Deeds, vol. 13, page 294, is a record of land belonging to George Ripley, upon which "said Ripley built a house & Barne," which record is attested, May 21, 1688, as a "true Copy out of the first Book of records Kept for the Town of Worster by me John Wing Clarke Chosen by the Inhabitants there."†

In the Court files of Middlesex County are a number of papers relating to a suit of George Danson against Capt. John Wing and others in December, 1685.‡ An examination of these papers brings to light many facts connected with the history of Worcester at that period; and as both Danson and Wing were prominent land proprietors in the town, a statement of the case, with some items relating to the personal history of the two litigants, appears desirable.

Capt. John Wing, a mariner, was for many years a resident of Boston. He was one of the founders of the Old South Church there, in 1669, an officer in the Artillery Company, active in busi-

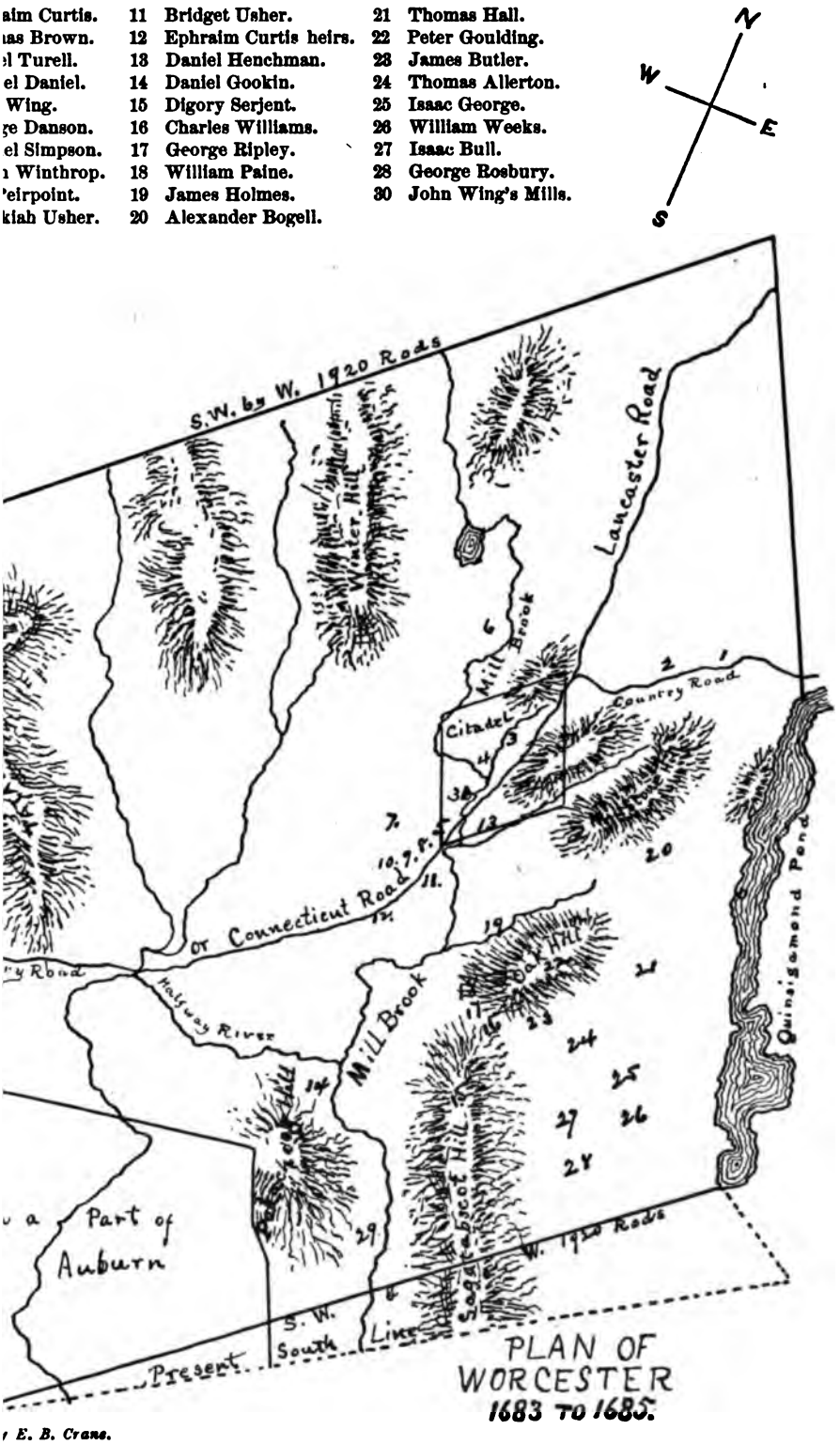
* Mr. William Weeks was a housewright, and with his wife Jane (or Joan) sold his land "with the Dwelling House thereon" in 1686, to Isaac Bull, housewright, for £10.

† This record is not found in the Proprietors' Book.

‡ Among these papers are two certified copies of the agreement made by the Committee with Capt. Henchman in 1684, by means of which the somewhat imperfect copy in the Proprietors' Records can be made complete.

wing is designed to illustrate the relative positions of home-lots. The number on the sponding with the one set against the name below will indicate the location occupied rson.

aim Curtis.
as Brown.
l Turell.
el Daniel.
Wing.
ge Danson.
el Simpson.
n Winthrop.
'eirpoint.
kiah Usher.
11 Bridget Usher.
12 Ephraim Curtis heirs.
13 Daniel Henchman.
14 Daniel Gookin.
15 Digory Serjent.
16 Charles Williams.
17 George Ripley.
18 William Paine.
19 James Holmes.
20 Alexander Bogell.
21 Thomas Hall.
22 Peter Goulding.
23 James Butler.
24 Thomas Allerton.
25 Isaac George.
26 William Weeks.
27 Isaac Bull.
28 George Rosbury.
30 John Wing's Mills.



E. B. Crane.

ness affairs of the town, and keeper of the "Castle Tavern." This well known inn, subsequently called the "George," was situated at the corner of the present Elm street and Dock square, and was often honored by the presence of the Magistrates, Divines, and Military Men of the day. Many references to Capt. Wing and his tavern appear in the Journal of Judge Sewall, for instance: "Deputies treated me at Wing's after lecture"; and under date of Sabbath, Dec. 4, 1687: "In the Even Capt. Eliot, Frary, Williams & Self Treat with Brother Wing about his Setting a Room in his House for a man to Shew Tricks in. He Saith, seeing 'tis offensive, he will remedy it. It seems the Room is fitted with Seats. I read what Dr. Ames saith of Callings, and spake as I could from this Principle, that the man's Practice was unlawfull, and therefore Capt. Wing could not lawfully give him accomodation for it. Sung the 90th Ps. from the 12th v. to the end. Broke up."

In October, 1684, Capt. Wing was appointed a member of the committee having charge of the plantation of Quinsigamond, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Beers.* Several months before this he had become interested in the town, and early in 1685, he was admitted as an inhabitant and became proprietor of several tracts of land therein. Previous to March of that year he had erected a house, and in that month commenced the building of his mills, which local historians affirm to have been the first mills in the township, though they do not fix the date of erection.

*The Court Records so have it, but the original order on file shows that Adam Winthrop was confirmed as a member of the committee, Oct. 17, 1684, and four days after, the Magistrates "Judge meete to Add Capt Wing to bee of this Comittee." (State Archives, vol. 112, page 370.)

There is something singular about the order of Court, 1684, adding Capt. Wing to the committee. The Court Record shows only Wing added, while the original paper (copy annexed) shows *Winthrop* and Wing. Winthrop was one of the committee in 1685, but there is nothing in the records to show his appointment. I question if Wing was appointed to "fill vacancy occasioned by death of Beers," as has been stated by others, and is in fact so recorded in the Court Records.

The following is a copy of the petition and order for the naming of the town, and the appointment of Winthrop and Wing:—

In the general agreement made by the Committee with Capt. Henchman for the distribution of land in the township, three lots were to be granted to "the builders & mainteyners of a Saw milne," and the like number for a "grist milne." A grant was made to Capt. Wing of "6 lots for his mills," and all the facts which have come to our notice indicate that he erected both saw and grist mills in 1685, although this conclusion does not agree with that of some of your historians. He appears to have carried on his mill business in Worcester, and his "wine tavern" in Boston at the same time, besides attending to much public business of both towns. His services to the new township were many and varied; in fact it is surmised that, in the language of this day, he "run the town" after the death of Capt. Henchman. These services appear to have been appreciated by his fellow townsmen, as will hereafter be shown.

"At a Gen^{all} Court held In Boston ye 15th. October 1684/

"Vpon ye Motion & desire of Maj^{o} Gen^{all} Daniel Gookin Capt Thomas Prentice & Daniel Henchman this Courts Comittee for ye setling of a new Plantation neare Quansikomon pond

1 Humbly desireing y^{t} ye Court will please to name ye Town Worcester, & y^{t} ye Brand marke for cattle there may be thus ←↕→

2 That one of sd Comittee being deceased y^{t} ye Court will pleas to appoint a fitt man to supply his place, for to help in ye further setling of s^{d} Town to all intents & purposes as formerly ordered; & do humbly ppound to ye Honrd Court y^{t} Mr Adam Winthrop may be ye person, being one interested in s^{d} Town.

The Depu^{ts} Judge meete to graunt all the aboue mentioned pticulers & desire o^{r} honrd magis^{ts} Consent thereto
William Torrey Cleric

Consented to by the magis^{ts} Edward Rauson Secret
17th of October 1684.

21 Octob 84 The magis^{ts} Judge meete to Add Capt wing to bee of this Comittee their brethren the Deputyes hereto Consenting–
Edward Rawson Secret

Consented to by the Dep^{ts}
William Torrey Cleric"

[Fac-simile next page.]

At a Genall Court held in Boston ye 15th October 1684

Upon ye Motion & desire of Maj. Genall Daniel Gookin, Capt Thomas Prentice & Daniel Henchman this Courts Comittee for ye setling of a new plantation neare Quansikomon pond

1 Humbly desiring yt ye Court will please to name ye Town Worcester, & yt ye Brand marke for cattle there may be thus #

2 That one of sd Comittee being deceased yt ye Court will pleas to appoint a fitt man to supply his place, for to help in ye further setling of sd Towne to all intents & purposes as formerly Ordered; & do humbly propound to ye Honrd Court yt Mr Adam Winthrop may be ye person, being one interested in sd Towne.

The Deputys Judge meete to graunt all the above mentioned petitions & desire or Honrd magists Consent hereto

William Torrey Cleric

Consented to by the magists Edward Rawson Secrety

15th of October 1684.

21 octob 84 The magists Judge meete to add Capt Wing to be of this Committee their brethren the deputys hereto consenting Edward Rawson Secrety

Consented to by the Deputys

[illegible]

Whether Capt. Wing attempted to keep an inn also in Worcester, or whether after his death, his house was occupied for that purpose, may possibly be determined after further investigation. Judge Sewall records concerning a journey to Springfield in 1716: "Din'd at Capt. Wings old house in Worcester: writt to Mr. Parris at Rice's eat Roast Turkey near Strawberry Hill. I eat mine at Sarah Stebbings. Got to Brookfield a little after sunset."

Wing appears to have been in Worcester in 1692, but in 1693 he was at Pemaquid as one of the commissioners to treat with the Eastern Indians. (See Mass. Archives, vol. 30, page 339.)

His death occurred in 1702, and by his will probated in Boston in March, 1702/3, he left his "Frame House and Land in Worcester with four hundred acres on the west side of the river & running to the north pond & northerly to the top of Prospect Hill," to his son *Cord*, who subsequently conveyed all rights to Messrs. Palmer, Oulton & others. The inventory of his estate in Worcester showed—*

"Housing & Land	£100
Stock of value of	21
household goods	6
Sundry Irons for mills and husbandry	30
Armes	3 10"

His estate in Boston was of much greater value, but his property was somewhat involved by various judgments outstanding. In fact he appears to have had considerable knowledge of the vexation attending law suits, for as late as November, 1702, he asked the General Court for an act to review his case with a Capt. Bant, stating the results of several trials, and asserting that he had "always had Extreame hard measure in ye premises, the said Bant having fee'd all the Attornies but one in the Country; and some times yor pet^r^ could hardly get that one, a day or two before the Tryall," &c.

* In 1712 his estate was appraised at "£152. 17. & ½ penny weight, not allowing anything for the houseing being gone to decay." (Middlesex Deeds, vol. 16, page 207.)

There are other interesting items concerning Capt. Wing, the "leading man" of Worcester in 1685, but this must suffice for the present purpose.

George Danson, a Quaker, and a "loaf bread baker" of Boston, was also in 1685 a proprietor of lands north of the "Citadell" and of Capt. Wing's, west of the Mill Brook, extending to North Pond.

What induced Mr. Danson, an old man as he then was, to go to Worcester, does not fully appear; but if he, as a baker, had an eye to the improvement of the water power for a grist mill, (and appearances indicate that project) his plans were completely frustrated, for his final grants effectually forbid him from interfering with the water privileges of his neighbor, Capt. Wing, who had previously secured the most desirable spot for his own mills.

Mr. Danson erected a house upon his lots, though it may be questioned if he, himself, passed much time in the town. The location of his house is indicated upon a plan of his land which I have discovered in the State Archives, [Vol. 112, page 421.] a copy of which is deposited with this Society; and I have no doubt that the spot thus occupied can be definitely determined by one familiar with Worcester topography.

Danson's life had not been an uneventful one, though differing greatly from that of his neighbor, Capt. Wing. In 1674, while living in Middleborough, he was fined forty shillings "for doeing Seruill worke on the Lords day"; and before another year he lost his house by fire and removed to Boston, the Boston Town Records stating, November 25, 1675: "George Danson & his wife quakers haueinge a house burnt at Midleborowe in Plymouth patent lodgeth at John Warrens." With three other loaf bread bakers of Boston, in 1679 he appealed to the authorities for relief from oppressive regulations concerning the weight and price of bread.

In the State Archives is a petition of Mr. Danson written in the year 1677, describing both himself and wife as "antient," and respectfully, yet pathetically, asking permission to retain in their household an Indian woman, whose services, under their instruction, had become of some value to them. Twice was he whipped in Boston, for attending religious services of the Quakers in 1677.

By his will, probated in 1692, he gave his house and five hundred acres of land in Worcester to his wife, and made bequests to his grandchildren, George, Charles and Elisabeth Crosweight, a name appearing as *Creswait* in the Proprietors' Records of Worcester.

The inventory of his estate shows that he was possessed of considerable property, which included a large stock of dry goods and other wares, indicating the character of the merchandise considered in those days necessary for such a business. There is but little in the inventory to suggest the trade of a baker, which business, however, may have been surrendered for that of a merchant or general trader.

From these imperfect sketches of Capt. Wing and Mr. Danson we will proceed to the controversy between them.

In the case of *Danson* vs. *Wing*, the Court Records, under date of Dec. 15, 1685, recite that "S'd Wing & confederators did on the 2^{d} of this instant October violently set upon & assault the Plaintiff as he was laying out some parcells of land at the Towne of Worcester in the Coun– of Middlesex that the pl purchased of & was granted unto him by Capt. Daniel Henchman" &c.; and "ordring his man to cut the bound marks & violently taking away the Surveyors Chaine who was imployed by the Pl. so disappointing them & defaming the Pls title, the Damage the Pl. hath susteyned being about Twenty pounds mony with all due damages according to attachm^{t} dat. in Boston Octob^{r}. 9, 1685." &c.

At the same time there was entered a suit of *Danson* vs. *George Pyke, Thomas Hall, Caleb Sawyer, Charles Williams* and *John Turner*, in which the plaintiff alleged that the defendants did "sett upon & assault the pl. as he was laying out a parcell or parcells of land at the Towne of Worcester . . . . driving the pl. & his surve^{or} & the persons imployed by him from the s^{d} work, & breaking his Chaine, cutting out bound marks" &c.

In both cases the defendants claimed that the plaintiff could prosecute on one count only, either for assault or for defamation of title, and this being allowed by the Court, the plaintiff chose the latter, (perhaps unfortunately) and lost both cases, the verdict in

the first case being for defendant, with costs "Two pounds Eighteen & a groat"; and in the second, with costs "one pound fifteen & Eight pence." The testimony bearing upon the alleged assault, and also that in reference to the title, is quite voluminous, but some abstracts may not be uninteresting.

The land in question was on the west side of the Mill Brook, near the North Pond, Danson claiming the land between the pond and Wing's on the south. The location of Capt. Wing's mills is generally considered to have been on the west side of Mill Brook, north of Lincoln square.

In regard to the assault, David Fiske, the surveyor, "aged 62 yeares or thereabouts," testified "that he was hyred by George Danson to survey some land at Worcester being so ordered by Capt. Daniel Henchman," that "George Pyke violently broke y^{or} Deponents Chaine wch Chaine so broke cost y^{or} Deponent Eight Shill: in money, the which disappointed me yor Deponent in my whole Journey which was four days besides my damages for want of s^{d} chaine, for which foure days George Danson hath paid me for, being seven shill ℔ day," &c.

Nathaniel Henchman (the licensed innholder) gave similar testimony, as did Digory Sargent, whose name is familiar to all conversant with the early history of the town.

Mr. Fiske, Mr. Henchman and Samuel Daniel also testified that Capt. Wing, Thomas Hall and George Pyke interfered while they were measuring Danson's land, and "cutt out the marks & took hold the Chaine we measured wth & so by force stopped o^{r} work that day & the next day Geo. pyke Caleb Sawyer Charles Williams & John Turner came & say^{d} they would stop us of o^{r} work & s^{d} George Pyke lay^{d} violent hold of o^{r} Chaine & broke it in pieces & carryed away part of it."

This abstract of the testimony appears to be a fair statement of the alleged assault upon Mr. Danson in October, 1685, in this town. But this little affair was not the first instance (nor the last) of a breeze between the same parties—the "Captain" and the "Baker"—and the remaining evidence may be of more interest.

George Pyke and Thomas Hall, two of the defendants, testified "that in month of March 1685 or nere thervnto they were present with Capt[n] Daniel Henchman at Capt[n] John Wings House in Worcester & did there heare him the S[d] Henchman say that this Land now in controversey betwixt Geo. Danson & Cap[t] Wing he had promised it to Cap[tn] Wing & that noe body should c[ome] betwixt him & the north pond to take the water from him because of his mills which were then in building & since finished* & that it was beneath him Cap[t] Henchman to grant [any] other man land there to do Mr. Wing such an injury who [had] done soe great good to the town. And we heard mr Wing say to Danson I am called by you black dog at Boston what am I now, to which mr Danson say[d] you rogue Ile make you know this is my Land get you off it & held up an ax with the edge towards mr. Wing he saying I hope you will not strike to which Danson answered noe, & sayd I am [not] afraid of you & mr Wing sayed I am not afraid of you. Then sayed the Surveyer with his compas in his hand I hope Cap[n] Wing you will not hinder mee noe sayd Cap[n] Wing Ile let you have the Chaine & then they mr Wing & Danson Shooke hands & bid each other [good] night lovelingly after they had walked about and [ ] together. 15-10-85"

Mr. Hall also testified that "at Prospect meadow he heard Capt Daniel Henchman say vnto Cap[t] Wing you know it was my mind all waies that you should have this land & I did doe what lay in my power to hinder Danson from it but none other Land would serve him & he would have none other & more Cap[t] Henchman being after at my house & also betwixt Lancaster & Worcester did say that the sd Land was Cap[t] Wings & now let him doe his parte to lay it out for he Cap[t] Henchman say[d] he had done his parte & would do noe more on that side the River & those last words were spoke in squash time about the beginning of July last. And Cap[t] Henchman say[d] when I asked him why he hindered the Surveyer in Laying s[d] Lands vnto Cap[t] Wing formerly, he answered

*This determines the date when the building of the mills was begun, as *March*, 1685; Wing's house was evidently built before that time.

me that I would hinder him from it but to hinder the town from buzing about my eares say[d] mr Henchman. And I have heard the s[d] Danson say in threatning manner he would have my eares & that Rogue Pyke Ile have him whipt & Ile hinder the Rogues from giueing in testimony for Cap[t] Wing."

If the alleged statement of Mr. Henchman is correctly interpreted, it confirms the impression that the people of the town were ready to side with Capt. Wing, and that Henchman was afraid of the "buzing" which might result from any action favorable to Mr. Danson.

"John Turner doth testify that in may last he was travelling betwixt Quansuggamond Pond & Captaine Henchman his house with him & I speaking to him if the Land on the right hand of us were taken up to which he answered yes, then I asked him if I might have a Lot on the Westerly side of the river betwixt Capt Wings house & the north pond to which Capt Henchman did answer I could not have land there because it was aloted or graunted to Capt Wing hoame to the north pond & this Land in Controvèrsy betwixt Cap[t] Wing & George Danson is a parte of that Land mr Henchman sayd was granted to mr Wing as before"

Digory Sargeant gave similar testimony, adding that Henchman said "I am exceedingly greived because Samuel Daniel hath shewed the abovsd Land vnto the s[d] Danson, & none other Land now will content him but that for I had rally granted it to Cap[t] Wing & jntended it for him And I heard mr Wing say to mr Henchman when we were goeing to laying it out to George Danson you granted it to mee, & in ffebruary or march last I heard Capt[n] Henchman say he had disposed of all the lotts except one & rather than that should make a difference he would lay down ten shillings & take it to himself"

Peter Goulding's testimony was "that at a meeting of all the Comittee men for Worcester he did declare vnto them that one hindrance of peopling that place (as he thought) was the late granting soe much land to wit twenty lots to George Danson to which Major Generall Gookin sayed with his consent he the Sd Danson Shall have but halfe his 20 house lots nere the town & the rest remote."

William Weeks, the constable testified that "in ffebruary or nere that time 1683/4* there was a parcell of Land in Worcester nere Prospect hill designed for Cap^tn^ Wing which he did not like off, then I spoke to Cap^tn^ Henchman & sayed that Cap^tn^ Wing did not like of that land to which Cap^tn^ Henchman sayed then he shall take his land where he will & quickly after Cap^tn^ Wing & this Deponent & George Pyke went vp to the north pond & from theare we turned by Prospect hill, & tryed the land as we went, then sayed m^r^ Wing this is the land I intend to take vp all on the western side of the river vnto the north pond. & a little after I went to Cpt^n^ Henchman for a grant of Land for me as he had promised it there. Then he told me I could not have it, Cap^tn^ Wing had taken it vp I must get it elsewhere."

George Ripley, "aged near forty one yeares," testified in relation to a contract made by himself, Samuel Daniel and Matthew Tomly [Tomlin] with Mr. Danson, to "get fit and set up" fifteen "Score rodds of ffence," for which they were to be paid at the rate of fifteen pence per rod.

These papers bring to notice quite a number of the inhabitants of the town in 1684 and 1685.

There is some evidence tending to show that in June, 1683, there was discussion among the Committee about limiting Capt. Henchman in laying out lots, but Mr. Henchman opposed such action. It is quite apparent that there was not perfect harmony between the Committee and Capt. Henchman in regard to his distribution of lands; and at the time of this trial, two of the Committee, Messrs. Prentice and Winthrop, sent a message "to signify vnto this Honorable County Court & Jury that wee doe dissent from & disallow of the largenes of the grant of Land there vnto George Danson & also of his haveing any Land to be layed out there on the westerly side of the river betwixt Cap^tn^ Wings house & houselot & the north pond & we have heard Cap^tn^ Henchman say he intended that land for mr Wing."

* These statements show conclusively that Capt. Wing became interested in Worcester lands *early* in *1684*. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Pyke had evidently already settled there.

This testimony showing Capt. Henchman's promise of the land in question to Capt. Wing, was met by the plaintiff with an affidavit of Capt. Henchman himself, who was then lying at the "point of death" in his house at Worcester. This interesting document is as follows:

"Worcester Octo. 5th. 85.

"Recived of mr. Danson five pounds ten shilings for eleven Lotts in Worcester and nine Lotts which he bought of severall persons and have delivered me the assignments of them in all twenty Lotts And he chose his planting Lotts to be Layed out next Capt Wings planting Lotts which land piched uppon by him I have not disposed of to any other person or promised the same uppon any other account to any: or was it in my power So to do And the molestation given him by Capt Wing is unjust This I testifie as one at the Point of deth the Riteous God knoweth I speake the truth.

"Witnes David ffiske "D Henchman"
Nathaniel Henchman"

Mr. Fiske swore that he saw Mr. Henchman sign this, and the son, Nathaniel, deposed "having written it from his mouth. He being of perfect understanding then, & to ye day of his Death."

Mr. Danson was very fortunate in securing this acknowledgment, as Capt. Henchman's death occurred ten days after: Oct. 15, 1685.

Concerning this death, Judge Sewall says in his diary: "Monday, Oct. 19, 1685 About nine oclock at night News comes to Town of Capt. Henchman's Death at Worcester last Thursday: buried on Friday: Very few at his Funeral, his own Servants, a white and black, carried him to, and put him in his Grave. His Wife and children following and no more, or but one or two more."*

That he, so well known and so prominent in civil and military

* In settlement of Capt. Henchman's estate there is an item of "Funerall charges £16. 3. 10." The inventory shows: "House, stock and goods in ye Country prised by James Ford and Is: Bull 49. 03. 00."

life, should, in this quiet village, be laid away in the grave, with scarcely one beside his family present, seems à pathetic ending of a busy and useful life. We have queried if his connection with the granting of land to Mr. Danson had not so offended the settlers as to keep them away from the last funeral rites.

The settlers were evidently on the side of Capt. Wing, and were strongly opposed to any abridgment of his rights on the mill stream. This is more clearly shown by the following statement subscribed to by ten persons, comprising, as they affirm, the *majority* of the inhabitants of the town at that time. It is, we believe, the earliest list of *actual* settlers that has been found, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of the papers here presented. It will be noticed that it is dated but one day before the trial, and was evidently prepared at short notice.

"Woster this 14 of december 1685

"Wee whos nams are vnder Reten being the grater nomber of the Inhabetent now setelled in the town of woster haueing consedered And ben witnese of the grat expenc that mr John wing has ben At in belding hes mills which is moch for oure benefet And convenent[ ] And of letell profet to him nor like to be yet Awhilles Allso his hellpfullnes in oure poglek consernments And forderanc of the setellmet of this town: we doe Apru[ ] of his choyc of that trak of land lying from [ ] corner of the setedell And where it dos begin And Runnes on the westery sid of the mill rever tel it met the north pond tho this being more than his forst deuission yet that he oft in All Justes to poses the remainer As his [ ] that he may haue the land on that sid of the brok as his propryety that no person may dam Aboue him to hender his mills: as Allso wee [ ] lok At it to be his right for As moch As seauer[al] of vs doe know that Capten Hincheman did promis this Lokt of land to said wing Apears and before Euer gaug dansen saw this pl[ ] of that land as Allso be[cause] som of vs woled [have] som of oure deuissione of land theare but Captain hinchman toulld vs that we [should] not for he had promes that land to Cap wing And we haue Euer cenc loked At it to be his only thet it was not mesered to him but we loked it shold haue

ben don in convenent tim it is oure desires that such uncomfortabell dife[rences] may be put to An End And that this land may be setelled vpon Cap wing youres in all sobmecktion

"William x Wekes	Isaac Tomlin	Thomas Hall
his mark	George Rosbrough	Pe. Goulding
Thomas Allerton		Digory Sargent
Isaac Bull	Willam h pers	
iames homes	his mark "	

The name of William Pers does not elsewhere appear among the lists of inhabitants.

The following letter of Major Gookin is of interest in this connection:

"Boston 9th of June 1685.

"Wheras Capt Daniel Henchman, was & is impowred by the Comitte for the plantation of Quandsicum Alias Worcster: according to a contract made with him: Signed by Sd Comitte to grant & lay out Lotts And admitt inhabitants (as is more particularly expressed in ye Sd covenant—And wheras the said capt Henchman hath granted lotts to seueral persons some whereof are actually setled. And Among others hee the said Henchman hath granted & layd out certaine Lotts to George Danson of Boston: in the Said Towne of Worcster; vpon wch lotts hee hath latley set on workmen to build & setle the same. But as hee complaanes is interrupted & put of from his worke By capt John wing. who hath also Lotts granted & laid out to him by the said Henchman vpon wch hee is actually setled: now It is herby declared that both their rights & titles to their Lotts are good & iust & so are all other Lotts orderly granted & layd out by Capt Henchman & It is desired no interuption may bee giuen, to any man In their setlement of their lotts wch will tend to discourage or hinder the setlement of the said place: And if Capt wing prtend any claime to the land orderly laid out, to sd Danson upon accot of a second Diuision of farme lotts: It is desired that hee, will forbeare to prosecute that matter for as much as at prsent, the comittee judge it most [expedient]

not to lay out any second diuision for farme lotts vntill such persons as are or should setle ye said towne bee first accomadated wth planting lotts as neere as may be to the center of ye Town where ye meeting house is designed to be sett & mills are erected: & a cittadel layd out. And further the Comittee do promise y^t^ if Capt wing do cease interupting of ye said Danson or any other, y^t^ have lotts granted, hee the said wing shal be considered & in the first place accomodated wth his proportion in the second deuision of farme lotts as soon as the Comittee shal order the said second deuision of farme lotts to be layd out. And it is desired that the rest of the Comittee wil ioyne in subscribeing this writting wch I conceue may bee for the quiet & promoting and in courage[ing] the setlemet of the said place Dated the day & yeare aboue written—— Daniel Gookin Senr

"Charlest. Court 15. 10. 1685.

"owned by Wor^l^ majo^r^ Gen^ll^ Danl Gookin Esq to be his Act subscribed by himself.

"Attes^t^ Jonath Remington Cler."

The testimony of Capt. Henchman is utterly unreconcilable with that of the many witnesses; but it is not our province to decide the rights of the case.

Whatever were the promises of Capt. Henchman, who, as we understand it, had full power in the disposition of the land, Mr. Danson secured the property by paying the price and obtaining Mr. Henchman's acknowledgment of his title.

Capt. Wing, however, could not rest quietly, and on the 20th of the following July, (1686) he, with two others, for the third time interfered with the surveyor who was measuring Mr. Danson's land, breaking his chain, &c. Within a few days of this last assault, the Committee appointed by the President and Council to confirm lands in Worcester, gave Mr. Danson a full confirmation of his title, warning all persons to refrain from molesting him in his possession, or the surveyor in his work.

In this deed of Aug. 2, 1686, (Middlesex Registry, vol. 10, page 132) the Committee say that by "our candid dealings" with Capt. Wing, "we apprehended he was Satisfyed & would make no further interruption tending to the hindrance or disturbance of other grantees," &c.; but in this they were mistaken, as has been stated.

This confirmation to Mr. Danson was then recorded on the books of the Proprietors, with the stipulation, however, that he should not "erect any corne mil or Saw mill vpon the mil Brook," or in any way interfere with Capt. Wing's privileges on the stream.

When Gov. Andros declared all lands granted under former governments forfeited to the Crown, Mr. Danson to make sure of his title to the lands for which he had labored so hard, petitioned the Government for confirmation, which was granted after notice to Capt. Wing, and the plan previously referred to was returned by the surveyor.

Thus was ended a controversy which must have caused a great commotion in the little settlement, furnishing for many months a lively topic for conversation. At the time of the trial it is evident that the larger part of the inhabitants went down to Charlestown, returning home, doubtless, with satisfaction at Capt. Wing's partial victory.

In connection with the trials the bills of costs are of considerable interest, as all the witnesses were obliged to attend in person, there being "noe pson impowered betwixt that place & this Court to take their oathes."

One of the items in the bill rendered by Messrs. Pyke and Hall is as follows: "Theire owne comeing from Worcester 43 miles from Court 2 dayes comeing & 2 dayes of Hendrance & 2 dayes to goe hoame thither at 2ˢ ℔ day is £1 : 04 : 00." The Court, however, allowed payment for only one day's travel each way.

Following are the full bills of costs:

"John Wing his bill of Costs as Def^{t}. George Danson plaintif

		lb s d
"For the Copy of the Attachment		0. 00. 06
his owne Attendance 2 dayes		0. 04. 00
Goeing to Worcester to Sumon Witnesses d 5		0. 10. 00
five witnesses Attendance Wm Weekes Geo: pyke. Jn. Turner Tho: Hall, & Digory Sargeant all dwelling at Worcester two dayes comeing & 2 dayes attendance & two dayes goeing hoame at 2 s ℔ day each one: there being noe pson impowered betwixt that place & this Court to take their oathes 12 s ℔ peice is		3. 00. 00
A Copy of ye Genll Courts order		0. 00. 06
writeing evidences		0. 04. 00
five Sumonses		0. 00. 10
fyleing papr no 18		0. 03. 00
		4. 02. 10
Abated in the above sd acct		1. 14. 6
		2. 18. 4

"ye Copy of ye attachmt	0 0 6
goeing to Sumon witnesss	0 10 0
10 dayes abated of the witnesss	1 0 0
writing evidences	0 4 0
	1 14 6"

"George Pyke & Thomas Hall their bill of Costs as Defendants Geo: Danson plaintif

		lb s d
"ffor the Copies of the Attachment		0 01. 00
Theire owne comeing from Worcester 43 miles from Court 2 dayes Comeing & 2 dayes of Hendrance & 2 dayes to goe hoame thither at 2 s ℔ day is		1 04. 00
the Copy of the comittees report		0. 02. 00
Two witnesses William Weekes & Digory Sargeant dwelling at Worcester 43 miles 2 dayes comeing 2 days attendance & 2 dayes to goe hoame at 2 s ℔ day		1. 04. 00
writeing evidences		0. 01. 00
fyleing 10 paprs		0. 01. 8
		2. 13. 8
	abate	0. 18. 0
		1. 15. 8

"abated for ye Coppye of attendance	0 1 0
abated 8 s for ye coming & going	0 8 0
abated 8 s for witnesss coming & going	0 8 0
abated for writing of evidences	0 1 0
	0 18 0"

Capt. Wing seems to have gained possession of all of these lands upon the Mill Brook after the death of Mr. Danson, but by what means or at what date has not been determined. In 1712, his heirs gave to Thomas Palmer and others deeds of release covering more than one thousand acres of land in Worcester.

The following petition without date, but written about the year 1687, serves to give an idea of the condition of the town at that period.

"To his Excellency Sr Edmond Andros K^{t} Capt Generall and Governour in cheife of his Maj^{ties} Territory and Dominion of New England——

"The Humble Petition of John Wing in behalfe of himselfe and the rest of the Inhabitants of the Towne of Worster in New England

"Sheweth,

"That the said Inhabitants by reason of their Late settling said Towne being a new Plantation have spent their Stocks to the utmost in their improvements thereon and notwithstanding the same have not had before this yeare a supply from the Ground for Bread Corne for their sustenation, by which means they are much Fallen into debt for their necessary Provision and are reduced to a low and meane condition. And Forasmuch as it hath been the antient Custome of the Former Governm^{t} for encouragem^{t} of young Plantations to Remitt them there rates for three or foure yeares after settlement thereof.

"Yo^{r} Petition^{r} therefore for himself and in behalf of the rest of the s^{d} Inhabitants of s^{d} Towne humbly Prayes Yo^{r} Excellency to take the Premises into yor candid Consideration soe as that yor

Excell^{cy} will be pleased to Grant s^{d} Inhabitants the like favour that they in the meane time may be thereby enabled to raise something for their comfortable subsistence and the discharging such rates as hereafter may be assessed on them.

"And yor Petion^{r} with sd Inhabitants as in duty bound shall ever pray——

"By order from the town [ ] have presumed to trobell your Exelency John Wing"

No action upon this petition appears upon the records of the Council.

The four succeeding papers relate to the garrisons erected in the town, in anticipation of possible attacks by the Indians who were causing much disturbance on the frontier at that time.

Endorsed: "To The Governer and Covnsel I pray Deliver with Care"

"Woster the: 1 agvast: 1692:

"To the onered governer and Covnsel These lines are to Inform yov that the inhabetans of the town haue begane To erect agaroson of thare own heds with ovt anny order from a Thorot's and i went and warned them into Capten wings garoson at woster by vertev of an order from his excelence the gooverner and thay refvseed to Come and seeing that thaye wil not come to the garoson we are not mene anove to watch and ward and scovte as the warrant command for all the men in the place is letelanovef for to Cepe one garoson

"Mr Edward Ddowning Commander of The Gaaroson"

On the same sheet with Downings letter is the following endorsement:

"Honble S^{r}! The Bearer hereof Thomas Crosbey, Informes me that he was sent to Worster with ffour Souldiers for the strengthning of the Garrison there, by order from Major Henchman, and

soon after the above named Downing[g] wife came to Boston and by Cap[ne] Wings procurement obteined an order from his Ex[cy] for his takeing the command of the Town which he sayth is very much resented by the Inhabitants, said Downing being a stranger, but newly come thither and of no good Report. He further adds that if all the Inhabitants should be drawn into Cap[ne] Wing[s] Garrison, they cannot possibly subsist, it being so remote from their own dwellings and ffields where their business lyes, And that they have neer halfe finished another good Garrison, very conveniently seated, and w[ch] will better accommodate them:

"The young man seems to be very modest and discreet, and thinks that he and his fellow Souldiers sent from Chelmsford &c are imposed on to be put under y[e] Command of Downing, who was m[r] Lidgetts Coachman, and possibly may be known to some of the Gent[n]. with you.

"I just now received the paper and have forwarded it unto yo[r] honor to give direction about this affayre as you shall thinke advisable,

"I fear Cap[ne] Wing has overmuch Influenced the same.

"I am, S[r] Yo[r] hum[ble] servant,

"Boston, Aug 3[d] 1692. Is[a] Addington.

"This young man has been several times this War was at Canada, and has been an officer: w[ch] makes it more hard to be put under an Irish stranger./."

"Woster 1 agust 1692

"To the honerabell govenner and councell to let you under stand that wea haue cene youre order and am willing to let you now our condison and what* yea† are about bilding a place of strenk to bea in nere our houses and corne to Keepe us and our corne with the blessing of the lord captain wings Is to milles from us and if your honner will remoue us it will bea our rowon to draw us from our corn And prouision it will undo us wee now life on our groth and yee† shall lose all yee† haue

*That? †Evidently intended for *we*.

"And wea desire your honners not to remoue us bot to conider our condison

Thomas Allerton
Samvel [lanorson?] constabel
Alexander bogell
gorgus [Ripley?]
gorgus [ ]
Beniamin Hinton"

This letter was undoubtedly written by Thomas Allerton, whose name often appears in the town records as *Atherton*. The second signature is possibly *lauorson* [Lawson?]; the fourth and fifth are indistinct and undecipherable, but were probably intended for the same name, and may be read *George Ripley*.

In connection with these papers, another of later date is appropriately inserted here.

"this may sertiefy that when the garason was bellt in the town of woster in Ser Edman Androsis time of gouerment that Eleksander Boogell wroft vpon the work seaventeen das for whith he was to Reseaue thirty four shilling from the contry And this was when I had the comand theare when [generall?] Nikason was leftenant gouevner as witness this 23 october 1702

"John Wing"

The sum of "£ 1. 14." was allowed by the Council to "Alexander Bogel for Seventeen Daies Labor in Building a ffortification at Worcester."

There are many records of conveyances of real estate in Worcester to be found in the Middlesex Registry. In a number of instances reference is made to dwelling houses, barns, fruit trees, &c., all of which are interesting in determining the date of settlement or erection of buildings by the several inhabitants. A portion of these have been copied, but space will not permit their introduction here.

Among other items which have come under my observation are the following relating to the town at a later period.

In the Records of the Court of General Sessions the following "cautions" are found:

March 10, 1723-4. "Caution against William Hambleton from Brookfield"

Aug. 25, 1730. "Caution against Mary Wheeler from Sudbury Aug. 5"

In the same Records from 1718 to 1726, several presentments appear against the town for neglect in keeping bridges and roads in order.

Dec. 12, 1727, the record appears: "The Selectmen of Worcester appearing in Court to answer to the presentment of the Grand Jurors for neglecting to maintain a writing Schoolmaster in Worcester aforesaid for the Instruction of Youth they haveing been fully heard are dismissed paying fees & costs."

During the Indian troubles in the years 1724 and '25, Worcester shared in the general alarm felt throughout the frontier settlements, especially in Worcester County, and measures were taken for the protection and safety of the people.

In the Council Records appears the following, July 18, 1724:

"A petition of the Town of Worcester to His Hon^{r} the Lieu^{t} Govr, setting forth their great hazard of being attacked by the Indian enemy & greatly disturbed & hindered in their labour by the Enemy sculking in the s^{d} Town,

"Read & Advised that His Honour the Lieut^{t}. Governour order a Sergeant & Eight men to be posted at the Town of Worcester for the Protection of the Inhabitants in their Harvest."

The following petition was presented in May, 1725. (Massachusetts Archives, vol. 52, page 163.)

"To his Honour The Lieu[t] Governour, and Comander In Chief In and over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay In New England——the Petition of the Subscribers Humbly Sheweth

"Wheras The Town of Worcester is very much Exposed to the Indian Rebels in the present War: there being a great distance between the Towns of Lanchester and Rutland, in which we Ly open to the Enemy; we do therefore (at the desire of the princeaple part of our Inhabitants) humbly lay our Diffaculties before Your Honour Earnestly Intreeting, that you would be pleased in your great wisdom so far to Commizerate oure Distresed state, as to send us some soldiars to strengthen our Front Garrison's and scout our wood's, othewise we Fear the sad effects that may hapen, there being no scout in our woods or soldiers to Guard our Defenceable places, or Inhabitants most Exposed, And very much Disheartened by Reason of the Present Danger they Apprehend them selves to be in, and if your Honour will be pleased to send us som Reliefe, it will be a means to cause our Front Garrisons to keep theire stations; otherwise we Humbly conceive that it is morally Impossible they should, And for which great priviledge To Youre Honours poor petitioners (as in Duty Bound) shall Ever Pray

Nathanil Moore
James M[c]lellen
Benj[a] Flagg, Ju[r]
James Holdin
} Selectmen of Worcester"

In answer to this request the Council advised that a corporal and six men be sent to Worcester, and the following month advised that a "Recruit of 3 men" be sent there.

Attention was called by Mr. Blake to a record in Judge Sewall's diary in relation to the name given the town of Rutland.* It is as follows:—

* See paper on the Origin of the Names of the Towns in Worcester County, by William B. Harding, Esq., in Proceedings for 1882, page 111.

"1713-14 Feb 23-24. This Court a large Township, of 12 miles square, is granted near Wadchuset: out of which my 1000, Acres are excepted. I was surpris'd, not having seen it, till twas pass'd by the Deputies. Govr is uneasy till the word *Associats* be inserted. Will have it call'd Rutland: I objected because that was the name of a shire. The chief Justice said 'twas not convenient except the Land was Red. But the Govr would not be diverted. I supose the Quantity might be one thing inclin'd his Excellency to this name." [Vol. II., page 425.]

A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Blake's paper, in which Messrs. Tolman, Paine and Rice took part. Thanks were tendered Mr. Blake for his paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

Henry P. Upham, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., addressed the meeting briefly, speaking of the interest with which he had listened to the speaker of the evening, who had brought to light so many facts about the town new to his hearers. He congratulated the Society upon its recent accession of the library of the late Rev. George Allen, saying that the collection was not only of great value in a literary sense, but that an excellent commercial bargain had been made in its purchase. Mr. Upham also related some incidents of the Salem witchcraft trials, the records of which he had recently examined.

Hon. Clark Jillson, referring to Mr. Blake's essay and the value of the historical information it contained, spoke of the imperfections of Lincoln's

History of Worcester, saying that his own researches among the State Archives several years ago, convinced him that a large amount of available historical matter had been omitted.

The meeting was then adjourned.

At the regular monthly meeting held Tuesday evening, June 3d, 32 persons were present, namely: Messrs. Crane, Sumner, Tolman, Meriam, Staples, Lee, Gould, Wesby, S. Salisbury, Jr., W. S. Barton, Colton, King, Chapin, Simmons, T. A. Dickinson, Washburn, Prentiss, Tucker, C. Jillson, Paine, Stedman, Tyler and Rice, members; and Joseph Lovell, Hon. Henry C. Rice, H. G. O. Blake, Chauncy G. Harrington, Thomas Brown, James H. Bancroft and three others, visitors.

President Crane in the chair.

Franklin P. Rice was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The President announced that the regular business would be postponed, and introduced Nathaniel Paine, Esq., who read the following interesting paper:

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF WORCESTER, 1839-1843.

BY NATHANIEL PAINE.

When, several months ago, I promised the President of this Society that I would prepare a paper to present at one of its meetings, I did so with but little idea of a subject, and with still less appreciation of the task I had undertaken.

What I shall ask your attention to, this evening, can hardly be dignified by the title of a paper; it is rather a familiar talk, in which I shall endeavor to give some account of people and buildings in Worcester forty or more years ago, and may, for want of a better title, be called *Random Recollections of Worcester, 1839-1843*.

By the United States Census of 1840, it appears that Worcester was then a town with a population of only 7497, while the Census of 1880 gives us 58,295; and it is now estimated at about 70,000. Financially, the condition of our city to-day, is less gratifying to tax payers than the increase in population, as in 1840, I find the Selectmen report "a larger amount of money paid into the Treasury than would soon be wanted for the uses of the Town," and that they had therefore made a loan of $2,500 to the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company; while to-day, the city is burdened with a debt of $2,400,000.*

*The following extracts from the report of Col. John W. Lincoln, Chairman of the "Committee on Roads," which was presented about the same time as that of the Selectmen, would seem to indicate that some of the surplus funds would soon be needed for extraordinary expenses. The report alludes to the very unfortunate weather of the past winter, which occasioned "an expense in maintaining a winter road unprecedented in the history of the town"; there had been "already paid for a snow path over $900, and when all the bills were in, it would not fall short of $1000. Besides this unusual expenditure on account of snows and winds, the town have to lament

Most of my hearers will undoubtedly recall 1840 as a year of great political excitement, occasioned by the presidential campaign of Harrison and Tyler, or, as it was called, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"—the days of log cabins and hard cider.

The excitement at Worcester, between the two political parties, was intense; and on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, one of the largest and most exciting political conventions ever held in the state took place here. It was called by the Whigs for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor, and the choice of presidential electors, "Honest John Davis" of Worcester being nominated by acclamation as the candidate for governor.

A log cabin, one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, and a flag staff, the top of which was about 100 feet from the ground, were erected on Grove street, near the wire works, about the present location of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company's offices, perhaps a little farther south.

Cannon were fired and bells of the churches rung in the morning before the opening of the convention. A procession was formed on the Common and streets in the vicinity, and marching under a handsome arch erected by the Whigs of the town, passed down Main street to the log cabin, the buildings along the line of march being decorated with flags and bunting, and the windows crowded with spectators. Col. John W. Lincoln was the chief marshal, and headed the procession, which is said to have been over a mile in length, and included delegations from all parts of the state. Log cabins drawn by horses, and barrels of cider, were prominent in the procession; and there were five barouches, each drawn by four horses, for the soldiers of the Revolution. Many of the devices on the banners carried by the various delegations would, perhaps, be of interest to you, but I will mention only a few.

The Worcester County banner had as a device the arms of the County in 1731: a deer, with the motto "Not Slow." Part of the

the loss sustained by the death of an ox, which has rendered the exhibit of the financial concerns in relation to roads more unfavorable than it would have been but for this misfortune."

Barre delegation were on horseback, and were dressed in black coats and white pants, with a log cabin button on their hats as a cockade. Their band was in a stage-coach, with a barrel of hard cider on the rack behind, marked "Oll Korrect." The Sterling and Southbridge delegations had three log cabins, each drawn by six or eight horses.

The Sutton delegation had a banner with the inscription: "Its all over. There comes old Sutton as long as Eternity!" and over it was painted a long team of oxen ploughing. The origin of this motto it is said, was, that when the Sutton Whigs marched to Worcester in the time of the Revolution, Judge Chandler, who was a Tory, saw them approaching, and made use of the expression given on the banner: "It is of no use. Its all over. There comes old Sutton as long as Eternity!"

Southborough had in the line a log cabin 42 feet long and 10 wide, full of delegates and drawn by 16 horses, which must have made a very vivid impression on my youthful mind, for I well remember it. The Boylston delegation had on their banner the motto: "Van Tip'd out and Tip Tip'd in." The Hopkinton delegation in white frocks trimmed with red, and carrying shovels, axes and brooms, with a log cabin on wheels drawn by ten horses, had marched from that town to Worcester after seven o'clock in the morning, indicating a degree of political enthusiasm not often seen in these days. Spirited addresses were made at the log cabin, and in the afternoon in front of the Worcester House, by distinguished politicians.

One other circumstance of some historical interest, was brought about by the political excitement of the year, that of the formation of the "Worcester Guards." The immediate cause of the starting of this company is stated substantially as follows, in a paper read before the Worcester Fire Society in 1877, by the late Daniel Waldo Lincoln.

Each of the political parties (the Whigs and the Locofocos) were desirous of having a grand demonstration in Worcester on the 4th of July, and each was anxious to secure the services of the Light Infantry, (then the only military company in town) to act

to the new company, upon invitation of prominent Whig citizens. A singular fact in regard to the first appearance in public of the Guards is, that although the *Massachusetts Spy* was the organ of the Whigs, no mention whatever, that I have been able to find, was made in its columns of this parade. The *Palladium*, then the Democratic paper, calls attention to it, and says: "The military bearing of the company was creditable to both officers and men."

After all the excitement and talk about the celebrations for the 4th of July, that of both parties was finally held in Barre instead of Worcester, the Whigs having as their orator Daniel Webster, with a Fitzwilliam company as escort; and the Democrats having George Bancroft as orator, with the Light Infantry as escort. Capt. Lincoln said, that after attending to his military duties, he left his command at the Democratic meeting and went himself to that of the Whigs.

In recalling the location of buildings and their occupants, while depending largely on my own recollection, I have been aided by hints and suggestions from several of our older citizens, given in response to inquiries made of them. It is, perhaps, proper to state, that in many cases where I applied for information as to the location of prominent business concerns of forty or more years ago, to gentlemen engaged in trade here at that time, I have found a marked difference in their recollection of localities and of individuals; in these cases the printed authority of the newspaper advertisements has been accepted as the most reliable. The files of the *Spy*, from 1838 to 1843, have been consulted, and many suggestions and clues to the location of business men have been obtained therefrom, as also from the second Worcester Directory, published in 1843 by A. W. Congdon of Boston.

Not claiming absolute accuracy, and wishing to be corrected in any errors, I will consider, in the brief time allotted, some incidents of our local history, and more especially the location of stores and dwelling houses, with the names of their occupants. It will be necessary in these recollections, to confine myself to very restricted limits, and I shall therefore refer only to localities which in my younger days were most familiar to me.

as escort for their procession. Some of the most active among the Whigs authorized Col. John W. Lincoln to extend an invitation to the Infantry to act as their escort, in anticipation of more formal action to be taken by the committee of arrangements. Their opponents, however, held a meeting, appointed a committee, and sent a formal written invitation, which was received by the company soon after the verbal one of the Whigs.

The members of the Infantry being nearly equally divided between the two political parties, a very excited and animated discussion took place as to which invitation should be accepted. The Democrats having a slight majority, it was voted to accept the invitation of that party, on the ground that although the invitation of the Whigs was the first received, the other was more formal and was sanctioned by properly authorized representatives of the party. The result was, that the Whigs in the company were so incensed that they said they would not parade either on the 4th of July or thereafter, but would get discharged as soon as they could. Mr. Lincoln, who was the captain of the Light Infantry at that time, says he decided it was for the best interest of the command, and likely to prevent its total disbandonment, if the dissatisfied members were allowed to withdraw. Through his influence, the Whig members, (all save Capt. Lincoln himself,) received a discharge through the authorized military officials. The Democrats at once took an active interest in the company, urged the prompt filling up of the depleted ranks, and with such success that in a week's time the quota was full, all good Jackson Democrats save the captain.

This action of the Democrats naturally stirred up the Whigs, and they determined that a military company, composed of members of their party, should at once be organized ; and such was the enthusiasm with which they entered into it, that August 6th, 1840, the organization of the Worcester Guards was completed by the election of George Bowen as captain, and George Hobbs, Leonard Poole and George W. Richardson as lieutenants. Hiram Gould, proprietor of the Worcester House, was orderly sergeant, and promulgated the order for the first parade. This took place Sept. 19, and in the evening a supper was served at the Worcester House

to the new company, upon invitation of prominent Whig citizens. A singular fact in regard to the first appearance in public of the Guards is, that although the *Massachusetts Spy* was the organ of the Whigs, no mention whatever, that I have been able to find, was made in its columns of this parade. The *Palladium*, then the Democratic paper, calls attention to it, and says: "The military bearing of the company was creditable to both officers and men."

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Not claiming absolute accuracy, and wishing to be corrected in any errors, I will consider, in the brief time allotted, some incidents of our local history, and more especially the location of stores and dwelling houses, with the names of their occupants. It will be necessary in these recollections, to confine myself to very restricted limits, and I shall therefore refer only to localities which in my younger days were most familiar to me.

Forty-four years ago, there stood a few feet to the south of the building we are now in,* the first depot of the Boston & Worcester railroad. It was a long wooden building, very plain externally, and almost equally so in the interior, with an entrance for passengers at the west end, the trains leaving from the east end. My recollection is, that at first, there was no ticket office, but that the fare was collected on the train. As late, however, as 1839-40, a ticket office was probably established in the building. What we remember as the Foster street depot was completed in the spring of 1840, the old one being then removed to the south side of the new building, to be used by the Norwich and Worcester railroad.

As giving statistical information in regard to Worcester which may be of some historical value, I have made extracts from a circular issued in June, 1831, under the direction of a committee of subscribers to the stock of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and also from a subscription paper, dated in July of the same year, showing the necessity for the road, and the probable value of the stock as an investment.† In the circular, an assessment of one dollar per share was announced as to be levied on the subscribers, the money to be used by the directors in making "estimates and getting surveys," and otherwise obtaining such information in regard to the construction and probable income of the road, as may be deemed necessary to enable the stockholders to decide on the expediency of the undertaking.

July 4, 1831, a committee of the subscribers, of which Nathan Hale was chairman, issued a circular to show the advantages to be derived from building the road, and the inducements to monied men to subscribe for the stock. They give estimates of the traveling by stage coaches between Boston and Worcester, and say: "The average amount of traveling in the stages now running between Boston and Worcester, including those which pass through Worcester to New York and Albany, is equal to 22,360 per annum, for which the lowest rate of fare is two dollars." They estimate

* Worcester Bank Block. Rooms of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

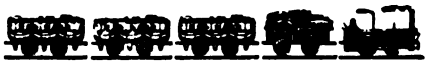
† Copies of the subscription paper and the circular are in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

the travel by stages on other routes not going through Worcester, but which they think could be diverted to a railroad, as equal to 9,360. An estimate is also given of the transportation by wagon between Boston and Worcester, which they say cannot be given with much accuracy, but they believe "the amount of business that would be accommodated by the railroad would require an amount of transportation equal at least to 18,000 tons the whole distance per year, which at $3. per ton would produce $54,000."

They then call attention to the business done on the Blackstone Canal, and say "the tolls for the last season amounted to $12,000," and that "it would probably be much larger the present season"; adding to this double the amount for transportation it would produce $36,000 per year. An estimate is also given of the annual expenses of the road, founded partly on information obtained from Mr. Stephenson, the engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Road, of the annual expenses for repairs on that road; and they close by giving as an estimate of the net annual income of the proposed road the sum of $86,800.

The road was formally opened July 6, 1835, the first through train from Boston arriving in Worcester the morning of that day. The passengers, consisting of a large number of prominent citizens of Boston and vicinity, were received at the terminus by several hundred of our own citizens, and under escort of the Worcester Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Charles H. Geer, made a march through some of the most important streets to the Town Hall, where a collation was served. Speeches of congratulation upon the completion of the great enterprise were made by prominent gentlemen of Boston and Worcester, among whom was the Hon. Edward Everett. While the collation was in progress, the ladies of the town, to the number of about five hundred, were given a ride to Westborough and back in the new cars.

The cars first used on the road were very different from the elegant structures now in use, being very much shorter, and having a general resemblance to the old stage coach, without the springs. The advertisement of the company in the *Spy* of the day, with a cut of a train of cars, (a copy of which is here given) illustrates very well their appearance.



Boston & Worcester RAIL ROAD.

THE PASSENGER CARS start from the new depot, *South Cove*, Boston, at 7, A. M., and 3, P M., and from Worcester at the same hours.

Price of Tickets to Boston, from December 1st to April 1st, Two Dollars, and at the same rate for intermediate places

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

FREIGHT forwarded on the following terms:

Merchandize generally up to Worc'r, $3 50 per 2000 lbs.,
" " down from " $3.

The Company will not be responsible for any merchandize or effects, unless the same be receipted for by its agents duly authorized, nor for any loss or damage not occasioned by their negligence.

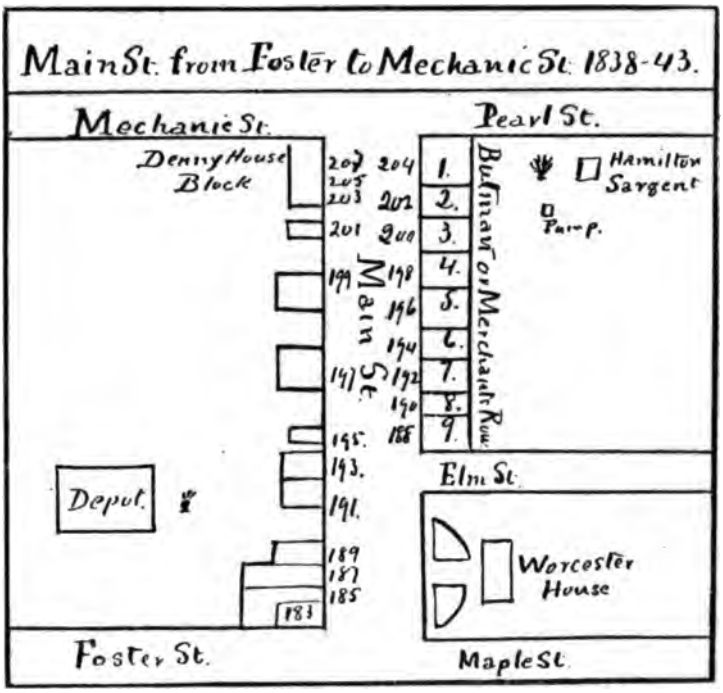
Goods should be sent to the Master of Transportation, at the Depot with a bill of lading and receipt prepared, ready for signature.

Nov 23 [1837.] tf J. F. CURTIS, Sup't.

The entrance to them was upon the side, and the seats, as I recall them, were on each side, very much as at present. The conductor, in collecting the fares, had to walk along a narrow step or platform on the outside, holding on by an iron rod at the top of the car.

By an advertisement in the *Massachusetts Spy* of June, 1838, it appears that trains left for Boston twice a day, (Sundays excepted, when there was but one train,) at 6 o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M. The fare to Boston was $2., "all baggage at the risk of the owner." It then cost $3.50 per 2000 pounds to bring merchandise from Boston to Worcester, and three dollars only to take it from Worcester down. In 1839 there were three trains each way daily, and the fare was reduced to $1.50.

The usual way for foot passengers to go to the depot from Main street, was by a passage way between the building at the corner of Foster street and that occupied by Levi Clapp as a hat store, about where the cigar store of O. P. Shattuck now is. In the crotch of an elm tree, west of the depot and near the Clapp store, was suspended a bell, to be rung before the departure of trains. This practice of calling attention to the time trains were to start by ringing a bell was kept up for many years after the second depot was erected.



A rough diagram of Main Street, between Foster and Mechanic Streets.

No. 207. Blanchard & Lesure,....1839.

205. Lesure & Wygant,.....1840.

203. F. W. Eaton & Co., ...1841.
J. P. Southgate & Co.,..1838.
W. D. Lewis,.... .....1839.

201. Lakin & Bemis,.....1840.

199. H. Sabin & Co., ...1838.
Leonard & Tyler,.....1839.
J. B. Tyler & Co.,.....1840.

197. E. F. Dixie & Co.,.....1840.
Caleb Newcomb.

195. James H. Wall, ...1840.
Wm. Coe.
John Warden,.....1841.

193. C. C. Clapp,..... .....1840.
S. P. Fitch, ...1842.

191. Levi Clapp,.....1840.

189. Nathan Harkness,. ....1839.
Simeon Thompson,.....1841.
A. M. Driscoll,..... ....1841.

185. Henry Scott,.... ....1839.

183. Jabez Bigelow,..... ...1839.

No. 204. W. & A. Brown,.....1835.

202. Emory Washburn,.....1840.
Chas. W. Hartshorn,....1840.
I. M. Barton.

200. J. P. Kettell & Co.,.....1835.
J. B. Tyler & Co., ...1841.
J. H. Rickett,.....1841.
M. B. Green.

198. H. H. Chamberlin,.....1839.
J. Fletcher,.....1840.
J. B. Hartwell, ...1840.
B. F. Mann & Co.
J. H. Everett.

196. Wm. Lincoln,.....1836.

194. Francis Blake,.....1836.
Butman & Burt,.....1842.

192. Dunbar (R. D.), Bigelow (John) & Co., ...1836.
Dunbar & Story,.....1838.
Nath'l Tead, ...1840.
Handy, Luther & Co.,...1842.

190. S. M. Burnside,.....1840.
Marsh & Emerson,.....1839.
National Ægis, ...1840.
O. H. Blood, M. D., ...1840.

188. W. & E. B. Coe,..... ...1836.
W. & S. T. Coe, ...1837.
D. Heywood.

In 1837-8 the name of J. F. Curtis appears as the superintendent, but in 1839 Nathan Hale, for many years president of the road, is signed to advertisements as superintendent pro tem. In 1840 William Parker became superintendent, and retained the office for several years. One of the first agents of the road at Worcester was Edwin Moody; he had charge here for many years, and is, undoubtedly, well remembered by most of those who hear me. Among the early conductors of the road were Caleb S. Fuller, Thomas Tucker, George S. Howe; and for a short time, Harnden, the founder of Harnden's Express. In 1837 R. W. Whiting advertises that he has made arrangements with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company to occupy part of a car, to be run on passenger trains, and that he will take charge of all packages entrusted to his care, and deliver them the same day. This was probably the first regular express by rail between Worcester and Boston. Burke's New York and Boston Express, started in 1840, (the owners being P. B. Burke and Alvin Adams) was the beginning of the great Adams Express Company, now having offices throughout the country. Their first office in Worcester was at J. B. Tyler & Co.'s hat store.

Before the building we are in was erected, a small, one story wooden building stood on the spot, occupied at one time by Nathaniel Tead as a hat store, and afterwards as a periodical office. The building had been moved from somewhere on Main street, and is now in Bigelow court. Coming from the depot to Foster street, which had been opened about 1835-6 by Hon. A. D. Foster, we should see the south side of the American Temperance House, with its long portico extending the whole length of the building. The house was built originally by Mr. Foster as a residence, and occupied by him before he built the present family mansion on Chestnut street. In the basement, with an entrance under the side portico, was the shop of John Morey, the colored barber, well known to residents of Worcester twenty-five or thirty years ago. A Mr. Stratton also had a clock store in the basement, with an entrance from Foster street. On the Main street front was a double portico, giving the house quite an imposing appearance.

The first landlord was Eleazer Porter, now living at a ripe old age in the town of Hadley, Mass., who some years before he opened the hotel had kept a store under the Town Hall, and after leaving the hotel was in partnership with George M. Rice.* At the time of which I am writing, R. W. Adams was the proprietor; and if we called at the office we should be likely to find the genial clerk, Mr. Lyman Brooks, now so favorably known as the obliging superintendent of the Union Depot in this city. This hotel, I believe, was always kept on temperance principles, and had a good reputation. Another landlord, whom you will well remember, was the late Thomas Tucker, for several years keeper of the tavern at Westborough, Mass.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

A list of the taverns in Worcester at about the period of which I am writing may be of interest, and I therefore give one copied

* In 1835 Mr. Porter bought of Alfred D. Foster for $7,500, "one undivided moiety or half part of the estate lately occupied by him," described as "beginning at the center of the door yard post, corner of S. M. Burnside's land" and running south to land of Boston & Worcester R. R. Co., "before owned by Benj. Butman and John W. Stiles." In December, 1835, an agree-

from the manuscript of William Lincoln, the historian of Worcester, the original of which is in the library of the American Antiquarian Society. This list, prepared in 1837, gives the names of the landlords, most of whom were in the same taverns in 1840.

LIST OF TAVERNS IN WORCESTER IN 1837,*

With the names of their Landlords.

Lincoln Square Hotel, J. Fessenden. 1839, Nath'l Stearns.
Summer Street House, Samuel Banister.
Exchange Coffee House, Samuel B. Thomas.
Eagle Hotel,† David Bonney. 1840, Geo. Hobbs.
Central Hotel, Zorrester Bonney.
American Temperance House, Eleazer Porter. 1840, R. W. Adams.
Worcester House, Lysander C. Clark. 1840, Henry Gould.
United States Hotel, Wm. C. Clark.
Washington Square Hotel, Wm. R. Wesson.

ment was made with the Boston & Worcester R. R. Co. to open Foster street, and in the spring of 1836, the Foster dwelling house was converted into a hotel. Mr. Porter advertises in the *Spy* of June 29, 1836, that "the American Temperance House is now completed . . . . and opened for the reception of company"; and speaks of himself as "former keeper of the Worcester Temperance House." This last named hotel was at the corner of Main and Thomas streets, and was afterwards known as the Eagle Hotel. Warner Hinds succeeded Mr. Porter there, and about 1840 George Hobbs was the landlord. In November, 1840, Mr. Porter deeded the American Temperance House property back to Mr. Foster, and soon after retired from the hotel business. The estate, as originally purchased by Mr. Porter, extended east nearly to the meadow, and the large stable connected with the hotel, standing a short distance back of it, was built by him.

* In 1835 there appears to have been a tavern called the Railroad Hotel, for I find by an advertisement in the *Spy* in October of that year, that "Joice Heth, 161 years of age," Nurse of Gen. Washington, was to be seen "at the Railroad House for the small sum of 25 cents." The Railroad House was in the John W. Stiles building at the south corner of Foster and Main streets. It had a hall up stairs in the rear, used for dances and exhibitions; and in 1835 was kept by a Mr. Stowell. The hall was afterwards occupied by Jabez Bigelow, wire worker.

† This hotel was at one time called the Blackstone Canal House.

New Worcester, C. M. Deland.
Jones's Tavern. (Leicester road.)
Willard's Hotel, (Tatnuck.) —— Willard.
Munroe's Tavern, (at Floating Bridge, Shrewsbury.) —— Munroe.
Eaton Tavern,* (Front St.) Aaron Howe. 1840, Mrs. J. Bradley.

As we came from Foster street to Main street, we should see as now on our right, and nearly opposite the Temperance House, the block erected by Benjamin Butman, known as Brinley Block. In the third story was a hall to which the same name as that of the block was applied; this for many years was the most desirable and popular place in town for lectures, concerts, exhibitions and dances.†

Here were held the famous cattle show balls, for many years considered as an important auxiliary of the show, which were attended by the elite of the town and prominent visitors who came to take part in the agricultural exhibition of the day. The hall was to my mind much handsomer than it is at present. Then the large wooden pillars on each side of the room gave it a very imposing appearance; the floor, too, was laid on springs, thus making it especially desirable for dancing.‡

In 1840 the *Spy* advertised as on exhibition at Brinley Hall, a grand moving diorama of "Washington crossing the Delaware"; "The Garden of Eden before the Fall, in which Adam and Eve were discovered before the tree of knowledge," &c. "Fowls of the air, aquatic birds and beasts, pass and repass, all giving life and helping to adorn this scene of domestic happiness." The "Battle of Bunker Hill and the burning of Charlestown" was also exhibited here with realistic effects. This, I remember, was highly appreciated by the more youthful members of the audience. It was, probably, this exhibition that Mr. John B. Gough refers to in his

*Once called the Elephant Tavern, from its sign with the figure of an elephant painted on it.

†Now known as Grand Army Hall.

‡Messrs. Smith and Weaver will be remembered by many of our citizens as the dancing masters of forty or fifty years ago who had classes in Brinley Hall.

interesting autobiography, from which it seems he was an important auxiliary in producing the dioramic effects. He says: "one part of my business was to turn the crank in bringing on the troops in the Battle of Bunker Hill"; another part "was to lie on my back during the bombardment of Charlestown, and while one man worked the figures at the guns, I was, at a signal, to apply a match to some powder I held on a piece of tin, for the flash, when another man struck the big drum for the report; often the report came before the flash, and sometimes no flash at all."

Among the occupants of Brinley Row at this time, was George L. Brown, since famous as a landscape artist. He advertised to give lessons in pencil drawing, also to paint portraits and miniatures. He painted a large picture on fifty square feet of canvas, representing the burning of the steamer Lexington, in Long Island Sound, on the night of January 13, 1840. Over one hundred lives were lost by this disaster, and Worcester was much excited over the event. Mr. Brown also made a drawing of the great fire in School street in August, 1838, which was engraved for the certificates of membership of the Worcester Fire Department. When Mr. Brown left Worcester for the purpose of visiting Italy to study his profession, he had an auction sale of his paintings here, and several of his early works were purchased by, and still remain in the possession of citizens of Worcester.

S. Reeves Leland also had rooms in the block, and offered his services to citizens of Worcester as an instructor of music upon the organ and pianoforte; and in 1843 he advertises as wholesale and retail dealer in musical instruments of all kinds, also a "first rate assortment of umbrellas and parasols of his own manufacture."

By the Directory of 1843 I find that our late esteemed fellow citizen, Lucius J. Knowles, had rooms in this block as a "photographer," and by his advertisement in the *Spy* it appears that he not only took daguerreotypes, but dealt largely in the instruments and chemicals used in the art.* Although the Directory calls him

*Mr. Knowles had probably been in Worcester but a short time when he started in the daguerreotype business, for in July, 1840, he was in the grocery business in Shrewsbury, having just dissolved partnership with Mr. John C. Newton.

a photographer, the word did not indicate what it does at present, for the art of photography, as we now understand it, was at that time in embryo, sun pictures on paper not being made here until several years later.

Julius L. Clark, the late Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, was keeping a dry goods store in Brinley Block; and in 1842 Messrs. Wall [J. H.] & Southwick [E.] had opened a boot and shoe store there, having removed from the block just south of the United States Hotel. Moses D. Phillips, afterwards of the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, for several years kept a bookstore in this block, and had upon his shelves the best publications of the day. He also sold paper hangings, was agent in Worcester for the celebrated Brandreth's pills, and, as its librarian, had the books of the Worcester Lyceum in his store.

Pliny Merrick, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, had an office up stairs under the hall, as did the late Judge Benjamin F. Thomas and George W. Richardson. Other occupants of stores in the block from 1838 to 1840 were Benjamin Butman, West India goods; and T. W. & C. P. Bancroft, furniture ware rooms, later in the auction business.*

The Citizens' Bank, with Francis T. Merrick as president, and George A. Trumbull as cashier, was in the store at the corner of Maple street, lately made so attractive by the opening of Mr. F. A. Knowlton's jewelry establishment. Up stairs was the office of the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with John W. Lincoln as president, and Samuel Allen as secretary. The printing office of the *Massachusetts Spy*, then under the management of the late John Milton Earle, was up the same stairway.

Turning to the south on Main street, at our right was the "Worcester House," with a circular driveway leading to the portico with its large wooden pillars, and a yard in front filled with horse chestnut and other shade trees. On the south side were beautiful large elms, the last of which was removed a few years ago by Mr. James H. Wall, then the owner and landlord of the Worcester House.

* Mr. C. P. Bancroft is still living and carrying on the furniture business in Boston.

This was an old tavern location, Capt. Thomas Stearne being a landlord on this spot as early as 1732, and he was succeeded by his widow, Mary Stearne, in 1772, who kept the house (which before the Revolution was known as the "King's Arms") till her death in 1784. In 1773 and 4 it was the resort of the Loyalists, and also the place of meeting of the "American Political Society," which was composed of the leading Whigs of the town. It was in this old tavern that the famous Loyalist Protest of 1774 was prepared by James Putnam, Dr. William Paine, and other prominent Loyalists of the town. This protest, you will remember, was entered on the town records by Clark Chandler, (nephew of Sheriff Gardiner Chandler,) the Tory Town Clerk, who was afterwards obliged by the patriotic men of Worcester, and in their presence, "to obliterate, erase, or otherwise deface the said recorded protest, and the names thereto subscribed, so that it may become utterly illegible and unintelligible." That this was most effectually done may be seen by examining the records now in charge of the City Clerk.*

Many years later the late Gov. Levi Lincoln came into possession of the property and erected a brick dwelling house, occupying it for several years until he built the Lincoln mansion on Elm street, now owned by his grandson, Mr. Waldo Lincoln. In 1824 the Marquis de Lafayette was the guest of Judge Lincoln† in this house, as were afterwards many other distinguished men, who undoubtedly fully appreciated the generous hospitality for which their host was noted. The house and grounds immediately surrounding it came into the hands of David T. Brigham about the year 1835, who converted it into a hotel, and was for a time its landlord. He added wings on each side of the house, as shown in the large lithograph of the "Worcester House" published in 1837 or 8. At this

* A reduced facsimile of a page of the town record was made by the heliotype process and published in 1876 in a paper prepared by the writer of these "Recollections," entitled, "Historical and Chronological Notes on the Town of Worcester."

† Mr. Lincoln had lately received an appointmeut to the bench of the Supreme Court.

time Lysander C. Clark (brother of William C. Clark) had become the landlord, and remained there for three or four years.*

Mr. Brigham was well known in Worcester as a speculator, especially in real estate, and I have recently seen evidence of this in the form of a circular advertisement issued by him in the summer of 1836. In this he announces the sale by auction in Boston, of seventy-five building lots on Union Hill in Worcester, and after calling attention to the prosperity and rapid growth of the town, says: "There are twenty cotton, woolen, wire and paper mills, and machine factories. . . . . The population of the town has more than doubled since the census of 1830"; and as if to add especial weight to what he had said as to the desirability of the property offered for sale, concludes the advertisement in these words: "I am interested in the above property, and all the statements may be relied upon." I am not informed as to the number of lots sold, or the general financial success of the speculation, but the experience of later investors in the same locality, was not, I believe, considered very remunerative.

I have said that Lysander C. Clark opened the hotel about 1837; he was succeeded, I think, by Hiram Gould, who became the landlord in 1840 or 41, and in May of the last named year announces in the *Spy*, that "in consequence of strong expressions of public sentiment against the sale of spirituous liquors at hotels," and for other reasons, "he had closed his bar, and discontinued the sale of liquor"; and that the house thereafter would be known as the "Worcester Temperance House."

In 1840 Mr. Richard Eastcott and Mr. Alexander Hamilton, (known, probably, to most of you as Edward Hamilton, he having had his name changed soon after this period,) had rooms at the

*A late wood engraving of the Lincoln mansion represents it with the wings above alluded to, but this is a mistake of the artist, for they were not a part of the house when occupied by Gov. Lincoln. I was informed by the late Samuel Foster Haven, LL. D., that he was one of the first occupants of a room in the south wing, and there are many now living who remember when the addition was made by Mr. Brigham.

Worcester House, where they gave lessons in music. Mr. Eastcott will be remembered by many as a jolly and dapper little Englishman, who occasionally gave concerts, playing himself either on the piano or violin. He was often assisted in these concerts by Mr. Hamilton, R. D. Dunbar, Emory Perry and S. R. Leland, names well known to all the music loving people of the town.

Passing Elm street on our way south we should find as now, Butman or Merchants Row, built in 1835-6, and extending to Pearl street, presenting the same general appearance as it does to-day, the modern improvement of large plate glass windows in the lower story excepted. The first store, corner of Main and Elm streets, was occupied in 1839 by William and Stephen T. Coe, apothecaries, which firm was dissolved in November, 1840, by the death of the junior partner. This store, known then as No. 9 Merchants Row, or No. 188 Main street, was shortly after occupied by the dry goods and notions store of Daniel Heywood.*

Over this corner store, at the rear, was for many years the office of Samuel M. Burnside, a well known lawyer of his day. He was tall and thin, with very striking features, which rendered him a person of rather marked appearance in our streets. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of sound learning, interested in literary pursuits, and especially in education and our common school system. In February, 1828, he issued a circular in which he announced his intention of opening a "Law School" in Worcester. In it he says: "Most of the members of the Bar have given assurance of their approbation of the plan." The pupils were "to be instructed daily together, or in classes in a hall to be provided for the purpose, by lectures, recitations and other exercises." I have not been able to ascertain whether anything ever came from this circular, or that the school was started.

Up the same stairway with Mr. Burnside's office, at about the same period, was the office of Dr. Oliver H. Blood, "Surgeon Dentist"; he was there as early as 1837, and for several years after.

* It was quite common to advertise all the stores in Butman Row as opposite the Boston and Worcester R. R. Depot.

An occupant of another room was Dr. H. G.Davis, who was there in October, 1839. Marsh and Emerson also had their pianoforte manufacturing rooms here, being the first makers of that instrument in Worcester; after a few years of business here they removed to Providence.

T. W. Butterfield & Co., (A. H. Bullock) publishers of the *National Ægis*, had their printing office in the third story, in the rooms now connected with the publication of the *Evening Gazette*. The editor of the *Ægis* in 1840 was the late Samuel F. Haven, LL. D., for many years the learned librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. He was succeeded in the editorial chair by the late Hon. Alexander H. Bullock.

In 1838 the next store in the Row (No. 7) was occupied by Rufus D. Dunbar, watchmaker and jeweller, who, in October of that year, formed a copartnership with Simeon N. Story. (Still in business on Main street.) After remaining there a short time, the firm removed farther north on Main street, this location being considered too far up town for successful business. They were succeeded in this store by Nathaniel Tead, hatter; and in 1842 Handy, Luther & Co. had opened a clothing store there, the business being still carried on in the same place by Bigelow & Longley.

The next store, known as 194 Main street, was opened soon after the block was completed, by Francis Blake, who did a large business in the West India goods trade. He advertises in the *Spy* an extensive assortment of all ordinary groceries, also wines and ale, and much that is now known under the name of fancy groceries, such as preserves, dried fruits, sardines, &c., also choice Havana cigars,—and in those days *real* Havana cigars could be bought in Worcester at a moderate price. Mr. Blake was succeeded by Butman (Benj.) & Burt, (Simeon) who continued the business, and in 1842-3 were occupying the store.

The next door, where the entrance to the editorial room of the *Gazette* now is, would take us up stairs to the law office of William Lincoln, better known to us as the historian of Worcester than as a lawyer. Mr. Lincoln died at the early age of forty-two, but left behind him abundant evidence that he was a worker in other fields than that of the law, and that he was called upon to serve the town in

many ways. He was much interested in the public schools, serving on the school board several years, and always taking an interest in educational matters. He was also actively interested in the Agricultural Society, and, as chairman of one of the committees on premiums, often prepared reports which are still remembered as sparkling with wit and humor, and abounding with practical suggestions. His great work, however, was the "History of Worcester," and although with the greater facilities we have to-day, and information that the lapse of time has brought to light, we may now find some errors and many omissions, it is still more full and complete than anything since published on the subject. That he made great efforts to get at the truth and to present the facts, is evident to anyone who has examined the vast amount of manuscript matter left by him and now in the library of the American Antiquarian Society. Here are copies of letters of inquiry to prominent citizens asking for information as to some local event in the history of the town, or for statistics as to the business done here; also letters from the officials at the State House, answering questions in regard to material there. Besides, there are pages of manuscript copied from the state and town archives, both by himself and officials, showing that he took great pains to get at the original material; and if his life had been spared, the new edition he was at work upon would have undoubtedly shown that he was ready to correct, as well as to add to, the matter in the first edition.

The next store, No. 4 in the Row, (No. 198 Main street) where Mr. England now carries on the watch and jewelry business, was in 1839 occupied by Mr. H. H. Chamberlin, (a member of this Society who has added valuable local historical items to its archives) as "dealer in carpets, feathers and furnishing goods." The previous year he had been in "Brinley Row," and in March, 1840, removed to "Paine's Block," having bought out Mr. H. Sabin, Jr., dealer in crockery and earthern ware. This business was carried on for a while by Mr. Chamberlin in connection with the sale of dry goods, a combination of trades not uncommon at that time. Mr. H. B. Claflin, now doing an extensive business in New York, and then in the dry goods trade here, also dealt largely in china and earthern ware.

Mr. Chamberlin was succeeded in this store by Joel Fletcher, who in June, 1840, advertises that he has "for sale at No. 4 Butman Row, Confectionery, Cake, Ice Cream and Soda." In September, 1840, Mr. J. W. Hartwell occupied it, and in November of the same year, B. F. Mann, both of whom were in the dry goods business. Two or three years later, Mr. J. H. Everett, a rather eccentric individual, was occupying the same store and in the same business.

J. P. Kettell was one of the original occupants of the "Row," having removed there from "Goddard's Row," which was north of Thomas street. He was in the hat, cap and fur business, and only remained a few years in the block, when he removed farther down street, which in that day was considered a more eligible position for business. In June, 1841, after the fire in the block opposite, this store was for a short time occupied by J. B. Tyler & Co., then by J. H. Rickett in the dry goods business.* The latter was succeeded by Meltiah B. Green, under the firm name of James Green & Co., who for many years dealt out drugs and patent medicines, and compounded prescriptions for the ailing. The newspapers of that day show that patent medicines for the cure of all diseases that flesh is heir to, were about as plenty then as now, a page and a half of the *Spy* being taken up with advertisements extolling the healing powers of "Indian Balsam," "Balm of Life," Soothing Syrups, Matchless Sanative, Jayne's Expectorant, Compound Tomato Pills, and Phelps's Arcanum. Some of my hearers will probably remember the elaborate lithograph, issued to call attention to the merits of the last named preparation. This picture, with its rows of bottles supporting a dome or canopy, over which floated a winged figure with a scroll bearing the words: "Phelps's Arcanum," and about the base boxes of the medicine directed to all parts of the world, derives special interest from the fact that it was designed and drawn on the stone by George L. Brown, before spoken of, and now an eminent American landscape artist.†

*This was the store now occupied by the Adams Express Company. J. B. Tyler was for many years messenger for Leonard's Boston & Worcester Express.

† Represented in the lithograph were twenty or more men and women sup-

Next door south, up stairs, were the offices of Emory Washburn, Charles W. Hartshorn, Ira M. Barton, and other lawyers. The Pearl street corner store of this block was continuously occupied from the time of its completion in 1835-6 until 1870, a period of about thirty-five years, by members of the same family, and in the same business, that of merchant tailors. The firm of William & Albert Brown were the first occupants, and were succeeded by W. &. A. Brown & Co., the company being Theophilus Brown, then by W. & T. Brown. A son of the last named, W. T. Brown, still carries on the business on Main street, a few doors farther south.

Just in the rear of this block, on Pearl street, was the house occupied early in 1840 by the late Charles A. Hamilton, and later in the same year by Dr. Joseph Sargent, who removed from a house on the other side of Pearl street, where Chapin Block now is. Under a large elm tree just east of this house, between that and Butman Row, was a rendezvous for the boys of the neighborhood after school hours. Here we had our games of "I spy," marbles, etc., or made plans for foot ball and other out-door sports to take place in the open space at the head of Pearl street, and just west of the present location of Plymouth Church.

At the south corner of Main and Pearl streets, where the City National Bank now is, was in 1840 the hardware store of Calvin Foster & Co. This store, at some time previous to 1836, had been owned and occupied by Merrick & Dowley. In 1837 Newcomb, (Caleb) Brown (Abijah) & Co. (the company being Calvin Foster) moved from the corner of Main and Front streets to this store. The firm was dissolved in March, 1838, and Newcomb & Foster took the business (hardware, stoves and tinware) under the name of C. Newcomb & Co.; they in turn were succeeded by Newcomb & Bowen. (E. H.) In June, 1840, a copartnership was formed between Mr. Foster and Amos Brown, and they continued the business under the name of Calvin Foster & Co., the senior partner remaining in the business there for years after.

posed to have been healed by the use of the "Arcanum," one of whom is said to be Phelps, the inventor. Others are portraits of citizens of Shrewsbury, the home of the inventor.

In the second story of this building Stephen Bartlett, collector of taxes for the town and some of the religious parishes, had an office. The building, which you will remember as a wooden one, two stories high, and two or three steps at the front entrance, was removed in 1853-4, when the present iron front store was erected by Mr. Foster.*

The next building was the two-story brick store, owned by Judge Nathaniel Paine, the ground on which it stood now being covered by the store of Ware, Pratt & Co. Here in 1839-40 Daniel Heywood carried on the dry goods business, dealing more especially in small goods, tapes, buttons, needles and the like. Some years earlier Heywood, Paine (F. W.) & Paine (Gardiner) were in this building, doing a large mercantile business for that day. Other occupants since Mr. Heywood have been E. F. Dixie in the grocery, and George Bowen in the hide and leather business. The office over the store was occupied by Henry Paine, counsellor at law. He was twin brother of Charles Paine, who in 1841-2, built a brick block on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets. Dr. Henry G. Bates was also an occupant of this office.

On the corner of Main and Pleasant streets was the estate of Nathaniel Paine, Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester thirty-five years. The house, which was removed in 1843-4 to Salem street, where it now is, was a large square building, shingled on the outside, the front door being in the center. At the rear was a long extension, in which was an old-time kitchen, a large open fire place with its iron crane being conspicuous therein; back of this came the wash room, etc. In the rear of this was the woodshed, long enough, I should think, to make a good bowling alley, then came the corn and grain house, and on the south side next to Pleasant street, the barn, which was about where the Second Baptist Church now stands. Back of this was the orchard and vegetable garden, extending nearly up to Chestnut street. The house was surrounded by shade trees; in front, I remember, were large butternuts, and on the south side, two immense mulberry trees, while on Pleasant street, along the whole line of the lot, were

* This was the first complete iron front building erected in New England.

buttonwoods. On the corner was a small one-story building, used as an office by Judge Paine, which after his death was for a short time occupied by a William Jones as a barber's shop. It was on Judge Paine's garden fence, on Pleasant street, that, fifty or sixty years ago, the old Fire Society kept one of their long ladders for use in case of fire. These ladders were occasionally borrowed by builders when any especially high building was to be constructed, as was the case when the first Worcester Bank block on Main street was erected in 1804.*

My remembrance of my grandfather, though somewhat indistinct, is, that he was quite tall and very straight, of a florid complexion, and rather a stern and dignified appearance. He used to wear a long white neck handkerchief wound several times about his neck, and a long, light colored surtout with two or three capes, all of which was very impressive to my youthful mind.

I have already spoken of the American Temperance House at the north corner of Main and Foster streets. Near the south corner we should have found a two-story wooden building, (formerly owned and occupied by John W. Stiles as a dwelling house) with an ell part projecting out to Foster street. In this ell part, with an entrance from Foster street, were rooms up stairs occupied in 1839-40 by Jabez Bigelow, wire worker and weaver, who was afterwards in this part of the building on Norwich street, to which place it was removed when the erection of the Universalist church was decided upon. It now forms a part of the building occupied by George H. Clark and Henry W. Eddy. Mr. Samuel Wilmarth, one of the first engineers of the Boston and Worcester railroad, also lived for some time in the second story of the Stiles house. There were two stores in this building, with entrances on Main street, the first being occupied by Henry Scott, the colored barber; and in 1839-40 Nathan Harkness (for many years City bill poster) kept a cake and confectionery store in the south side. This last named store was, a year or two later, occupied by Simeon Thompson as a news-

*The Paine house was occupied for a short time after Mr. Charles Paine (son of the Judge) left it in 1841, by Joseph Lovell and Charles H. Rice.

paper agency, and for the sale of fruit and confectionery.* Here he sold the *Olive Branch, Boston Notion, Brother Jonathan, Yankee Nation* and other papers whose names were familiar forty years ago. Mr. A. M. Driscoll, in the watchmaking and jewelry business, was for a year or two in the store with Mr. Thompson.

Next south, across the passage way to the depot, was the hat and cap store of Levi Clapp, it being on the same spot as that now occupied by his son, F. A. Clapp, who continues the business. In this building was also the store of Charles C. Clapp (shoe findings), and S. P. Fitch, who had bought out James H. Wall, in the boot and shoe business. The next building, a small wooden one, was occupied about 1840 by James H. Wall for a short time, and then by William Coe, the druggist, who had removed from the opposite side of the street. In the second story of this store was John Warden, the tailor, about 1840-41.

Across another passage way to the depot, was the grocery store of E. F. Dixie (previously occupied by Benj. Butman in the same business) ; he was succeeded in this store by Caleb Newcomb, in the hardware, stove and tinware trade. The next store south on Main street was, in 1838, occupied by H. Sabin, Jr., in the crockery and glass ware trade. He was succeeded, in January, 1839, by Leonard (S. S.) & Tyler (J. B.), hatters, who, in February, 1840, dissolved partnership, J. B. Tyler & Co. continuing the business, the company being J. H. Knights. Mr. Leonard had started his Boston and Worcester express in August, 1840, with his headquarters in the store of J. B. Tyler & Co. ; and his son, Gen. J. H. Leonard, sold papers and periodicals at the same place.

Next was a passage way leading to the livery stable of Nahum Parker, and then a small wooden building erected by E. F. Dixie, where in 1840-41 Lakin & Bemis manufactured and sold boots and shoes. On the corner of Main and Mechanic streets was a two-story wooden building, known as the Denny house ; this was occupied at the time of the fire of May 30, 1841, which destroyed this and the next two buildings north, by Francis W. Eaton

* Mr. Thompson had previously been in a store near the Central Exchange, and was agent for Harnden & Co.'s Express.

& Co.,* tailors, and J. P. Southgate & Co.'s shoe and leather store, the company being Solomon Trask. Blanchard & Lesure, tailors, were in the north store of this building early in 1840. In May, 1838, Mr. Southgate and James H. Wall formed a copartnership and had a store in this building; they were succeeded there in February, 1839, by W. D. Lewis, merchant tailor. At the time of the fire, a Mr. Mentzer had a victualling cellar in the basement, which two years earlier had been occupied by Mr. A. Thompson, who, in the *Spy* of December, 1839, advertises that he has taken the cellar at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets, "where may be found at all times, lots of stuff to gratify the taste of the epicure, and give vigor to the faint and weary." What this "stuff" was we are left to imagine, but the eleven o'clock callers of that day could have probably spoken from experience.

The fire of 1841 was a destructive one, and besides the buildings I have named as burnt, that of Mr. Dixie very narrowly escaped. Our highly esteemed fellow citizen, Henry W. Miller, was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the time of this fire, and the late Osgood Bradley was one of his assistants. A new block was erected on the corner by George Bowen, which was also destroyed by fire in May, 1844, the occupants then being E. H. Bowen & Co., Perkins & Flanders, Lakin & Bemis, A. P. Lesure, and Tenney (J. A.) & Rice (Charles), the last named firm having a restaurant in the basement of the north store.

At the south corner of Mechanic street we should find a small, one-story wooden building, used for many years as a stage office, occupied by Simeon Burt, Alvan Allen, and others interested in staging fifty years ago. After the Central Exchange was burnt in 1843, the Post Office, then under the care of Maturin L. Fisher, was for a time in this building; and still later L. L. Mason kept a jewelry store there.

The United States Hotel, which formerly stood where Clark's Block now is, was built about 1818 by William Hovey, inventor and manufacturer of the straw and hay cutters much in use thirty

* F. W. Eaton & Co. succeeded in March, 1841, Lesure & Wygant, in the store four doors north of the United States Hotel.

or forty years ago. It was at first called the Worcester Hotel, and in 1820 was kept by Oliver Eager. In 1827 the late George T. Rice purchased it, and it was afterwards known as the United States Hotel. In 1840 and a few years after the landlord was William C. Clark.

It was on this spot that the first tavern, after the final settlement of the town, was built by Capt. Moses Rice, the land having been set off to him by the "Proprietors," and a plan of it can be seen in the volume of the "Proprietors' Records" recently published by the Society of Antiquity. In September, 1742, the property came into the hands of Col. John Chandler, known afterwards as the "Honest Refugee." He resided here until about the time of the Revolution, when the property was confiscated, Col. Chandler being a pronounced Tory, and having gone to England about the breaking out of the war. It was afterwards assigned to Mrs. Chandler as her dower, she remaining at home instead of accompanying her husband. In 1803 it became the property of Capt. Ephraim Mower, who had kept it as a hotel since 1791; and as I have stated, it became in 1818 the property of William Hovey.

Crossing the driveway to the stables of the hotel, we come to the two-story wooden building, in the second story of which, as early as 1827, Christopher Columbus Baldwin had an office. He was librarian of the American Antiquarian Society from 1831 to 1835, and in 1829 editor of the *National Ægis*. The first store in this building, going south, was, in 1837, occupied by John Birney, in the tailoring and clothing business, who, in December of that year, was succeeded by W. D. Lewis. In 1839 Lakin & Stone, boot and shoe manufacturers, were in this building, and in 1842-3 J. P. Southgate was carrying on the shoe findings business here; at the same time Mr. Charles Rice was keeping a restaurant in the basement. In 1843 the south store was occupied by S. Billings, dealer in hats and caps.*

Next was the low wooden building, with several stores, known as the "Old Compound." There were so frequent changes in the

* Leonard Brigham (E. L. Brigham), merchant tailor, occupied the first store south from the hotel in 1835, and about the same time Henry Scott, the barber, had a room up stairs in the same building.

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occupants of this building between 1836 and 1843, that it is difficult to give with accuracy the dates of occupancy. Among the earliest in business here may be mentioned C. Newcomb & Co. (stoves and hardware), who were in the corner store, and John Weiss, the barber. The latter I well remember as a quiet, pleasant old gentleman, who always had a kind word for his patrons, particularly for the boys who came to have their hair cut. In 1839 Jeremiah Bond was in the corner store, having removed from the one two or three doors north; and in 1840 John Coe, the apothecary, occupied the same store. In 1844 Clough, the colored barber, had his shop in the building, as did C. P. Robbins (boots and shoes), and S. P. Champney (jeweler).

On the west side of Main street, at the south corner of Pleasant, was the West India goods and grocery store of James Shepard & Son; they had moved from the south store in the same block, and Mr. Shepard, senior, had some years before had a store in the basement of the Town Hall. L. A. Dowley also carried on the shoe and leather business in this block, and there was a third store in the block, but who the occupants were in 1840 I do not remember. Just beyond, and nearly opposite the Town Hall, was a small, one-story building, in which W. A. Draper & Co. (Otis Corbett) dealt in leather and hides.*

The Isaac Davis house and grounds, opposite the Old South Church, you are all probably familiar with, as the house was removed only a few years ago, to make room for business blocks. The garden of Col. Davis, with trees, shrubs and flowers, made the place very attractive. Back of the house, and not far from the present location of the Fire Patrol, was a greenhouse filled with beautiful flowers. This, with the fountain in the garden on the north side of the house, were considered, forty years ago, as novelties; the fountain was the only one that I can remember as in the town at that time. Col. Davis purchased the lot on which he built his house, of Benjamin Butman in 1836, for about $5000.

On the site now covered by the stone front block of Mr. R. C.

*The parsonage house of the Rev. Isaac Burr, the second minister of the Old South Church, was on the south corner of Main and Pleasant streets, about one hundred years earlier than the time of which I am speaking.

Taylor, was the residence of the late Judge Ira M. Barton. This was one of the ancient mansions of the town, having been built, it is supposed, about the year 1750, by Sheriff Gardiner Chandler,* at which time the estate comprised several acres of land. Sheriff Chandler bought this land of Daniel Ward in May, 1750, for £326. 13. 4, and built his house a little north of Mr. Ward's old residence. After Sheriff Chandler's death the property came into the possession of his son, Gardiner Leonard Chandler, and he, in September, 1800, sold the house, barn, and thirty-one and one-half acres of land, to Jotham Bush for $5,500. In 1805 it was conveyed to John Bush, Jr., and in 1818 Richard, son of the last named, sold it for $9000 to Benjamin Butman, who lived here for a few years, and in 1827 sold the house and ground immediately about it to Calvin Willard,† for twenty years High Sheriff of Worcester County, who lived there three or four years.

In 1831 Mr. Willard conveyed the property to eleven gentlemen of Worcester,‡ who purchased it, as I have been informed, for the purpose of establishing in the mansion a first class private school for the education of young ladies. In 1832 a Mrs. Wells opened a boarding school for young ladies in the house, and subsequently John Wright carried it on for a few years. Mr. Wright will be remembered as the successor of Charles Thurber, teacher of the Latin grammar school on Thomas street.

The Chandler mansion, which stood at the foot of what was

*Sheriff Chandler was a son of Hon. John Chandler, who came to Worcester from Woodstock at the time the County was established.

†Sheriff Willard is remembered as a gentleman of the old school, very dignified, polite and courteous to all, who died in September, 1867, honored and respected by the community in which he had so long resided. He seemed to add a special dignity to the Court as he ushered them to the Bench, dressed in his blue coat with gilt buttons, a buff vest, ruffled shirt, and his sword of office buckled about his waist.

‡The gentlemen who purchased the property of Sheriff Willard were Rejoice Newton, Levi Lincoln, John Davis, Isaac Davis, Pliny Merrick, George T. Rice, Abijah Bigelow, Benjamin Butman, Thomas Kinnicutt, Alfred D. Foster and Simeon Burt. Mr. Foster soon sold out his interest to one of the other owners.

THE CHANDLER (BARTON) MANSION.

BUILT ABOUT 1750.

UNIV. OF MICH.

known as Nobility hill, came into the possession of the late Judge Barton in 1834, and he resided there until his death in 1867. In a large room in the three-story ell on the north side, there used to be, as I am informed by Mr. William S. Barton, a fine piece of wood carving over the mantle, representing the lion and unicorn. The wood cut illustration of the Chandler or Barton house, here given, is from a photograph taken a short time before it was demolished, and gives a good idea of its appearance at that time. In the yard in front, and also on Main street, were tall buttonwood trees planted by Sheriff Chandler, which, with the shrubbery, made it one of the most attractive old-time mansions and grounds in town. The artist who copied the photograph has made the barn of Col. Isaac Davis, just north of the house, appear as an ell, and has also neglected to indicate the low windows in the third story of the true ell.

It was not my intention in this paper to speak of any buildings on Main street south of Park street, but I will mention the house of the late Judge Charles Allen, which was on the south corner of Park street, with its garden extending for some distance on Main street, and back to the Norwich and Worcester railroad. On the opposite side of Main street, and extending nearly to Austin street, was "Nobility Hill"; among the residents there were Edward Denney (in the Dr. Sargent house), Anthony Chase (1843), and George T. Rice.

Of the Old South Church, built in 1763, it is not necessary to say much, as its history is well known to you all, and is often referred to in the publications of this Society. In the early days of the town this church was used not only for religious services but as a place for town meetings, for the annual elections, and any business requiring the action or approval of the citizens. The Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in Massachusetts from the roof of the west porch of this church, the reader being Isaiah Thomas, the patriotic editor of the *Massachusetts Spy*; and it was in the *Spy* that the Declaration was printed, July 17, 1776, for the first time in a New England newspaper. Various changes have been made in the appearance of this ancient edifice since its erection, both in its exterior and interior; but I think that

the members of this Society will agree with me in thinking that it is a great pity this historic building of our city could not have been allowed to retain more of its old-time beauty and simplicity.

The Town Hall, as originally erected in 1824-5, was a much smaller building than it now is, it having been enlarged by an addition to the east end about the year 1841. In this year there were three entrance doors in front, there having been but two originally. Some years later, in order to make more room for offices, one of the stairways was removed, and at the same time the doors on each side of the center were given up.* The lower story, over the present police office and lockup, was arranged for two small halls, known as the east and west town halls, and were used for meetings of societies and political gatherings, and also rented for exhibitions and various other purposes. After the enlargement of the building, the upper hall was for several years used by the town for elections and other municipal purposes. For many years the lectures of the Worcester Lyceum were given in this hall. Here, too, in 1851, Jenny Lind sang before one of the largest audiences ever gathered within its walls; and the first concerts of the famous Germania Band in Worcester were given there, the popular director of our Musical Festivals, Carl Zerrahn, being the flutist, and William Schultze, first violin.

The east and west town halls were used at the time of the annual cattle show for the exhibition of dairy products, needle work, and other useful and fancy articles which made up the indoor exhibition of that day. In the basement of the building, now used for police purposes, were three stores, occupied at various times by L. Burnet & Co. (G. Paine), Horace Ayres and James Shepard, in the grocery business; and Joseph Converse, Leonard White, butchers, and others. At the east end, with an entrance from the Common, was the engine house of Company No. 4, known as the "Torrent."

In the upper hall, the speaker's desk was, for several years after

* The corner stone of the Town Hall was laid August 2, 1824, with masonic ceremonies; and the dedication took place May 2, 1825, with an address by Hon. John Davis.

the enlargement of the building, on the north side; three rows of benches, one raised above the other, extended round three sides of the room. The platform was afterwards removed to the east end, the gallery there being taken away to make room for it. The Worcester Guards at one time had their armory in the attic at the west front of the building. On Clarendon Harris's map of the town, published in 1829, is a cut showing the Town Hall as it was when first built; another cut, published a few years ago, shows its appearance before the town pump and the large elm trees at the head of Front street were removed. It was under these trees that blind Dexter, the showman, used to station his exhibition wagon, with its wonderful collection of waxworks, which if Dickens had seen, might have given him material for additions to his account of the famous collection of Mrs. Jarley. Mr. Dexter I remember as a very corpulent man, walking with difficulty and totally blind; but notwithstanding his infirmity, he was not easily deceived by the street gamins of that day, when they undertook to palm off on him a counterfeit coin, or a ten cent piece instead of a ninepence, the regular price of admission. Those of you, who as boys saw the van which carried the show, looking very much like the traveling daguerreotype palace of our day, will undoubtedly recall it, and the enjoyment you derived from seeing the "lifelike" representations of Washington, Gen. Jackson, or the blood-curdling murder of Jane M'Crea by the Indians, on exhibition inside.

The Common, as you know, was originally much larger than it now is, extending as far north on Main street as Mechanic street, but was reduced to its present limits long previous to the time of which I am speaking. About 1840 or a little earlier, it presented a very different appearance from what it does to-day; then two streets ran diagonally across it, one from Front to Park street, with a guide-board at the westerly end informing the traveler that it was the road to Millbury and Sutton; the other was from the west end of Park street to Front street, near the present site of the Soldiers' Monument. Near the site of the Bigelow monument, and fronting west, was the gun house for the keeping of the cannon belonging to the town; also the hearse house, and hook and ladder company's quarters. These buildings were afterwards moved to the east side of the burial ground, fronting Salem square.

The burial ground, situated at the east end of the Common, surrounded by a low stone wall, had an entrance on the west end; and on the north side were the tombs of the Wheeler and Dix families. This old ground was given up for burial purposes many years ago, and those grave stones which were not removed were laid flat and covered with earth and sods. A member of this Society, with praiseworthy forethought, had copied the inscriptions from the old stones in the enclosure, and preserved them in printed form.* These inscriptions have since been republished by this Society, with historical notes, and inscriptions from the burial ground on Mechanic street. A plan of the ground was also made by order of the city authorities, and deposited in the office of the City Clerk.

On the southeast corner of the Common there stood for many years, a one-story wooden school house, with a cupola and bell, which was used when I was a school boy, for the South Boys' Primary School, then under the charge of Miss Caroline Corbett, daughter of the late Otis Corbett. At one time it was used for the evening school for apprentices, which was afterwards kept in the lower town hall.

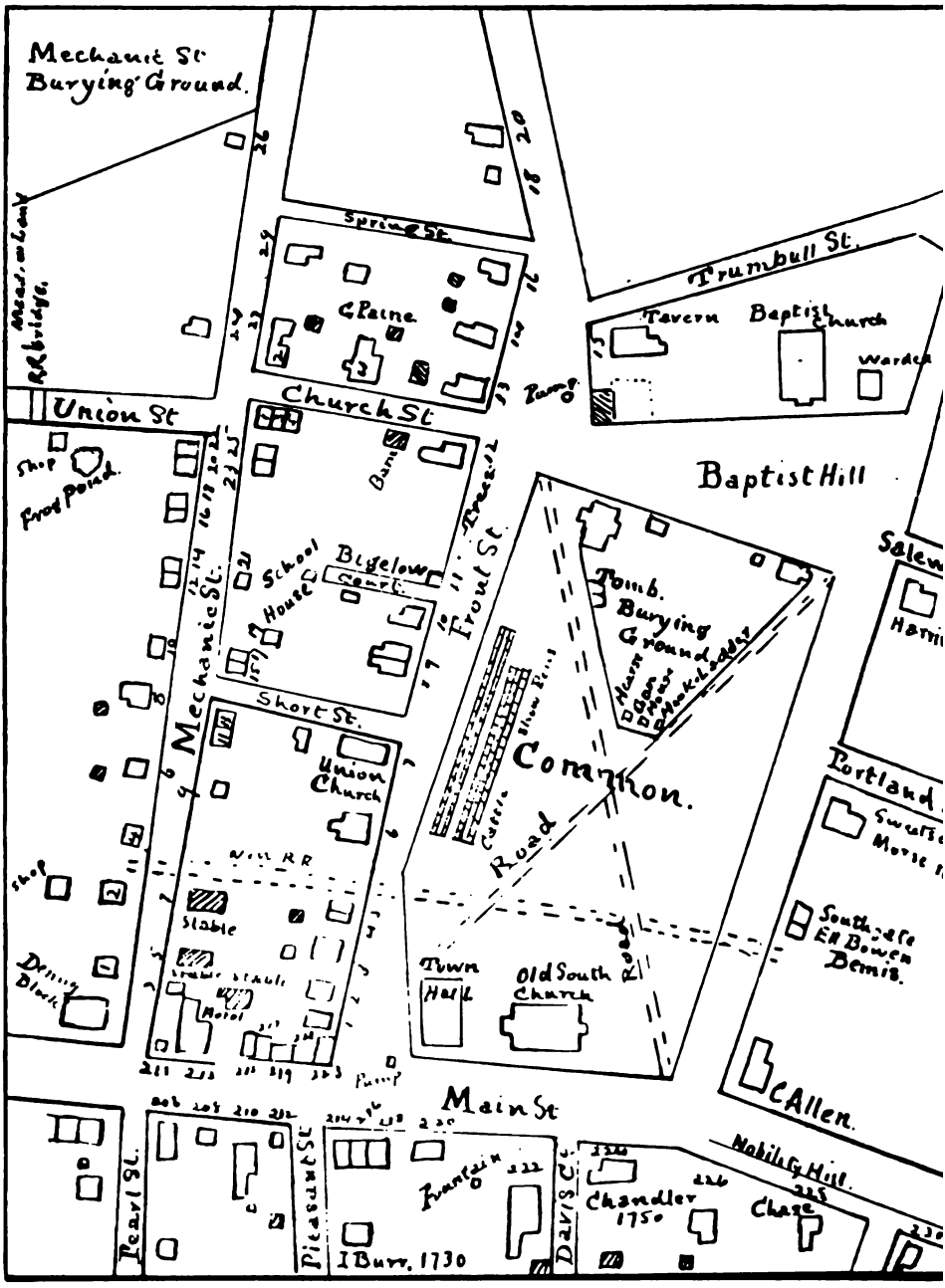
Our present efficient Chairman of the Commission on Public Grounds would have been horrified at the uses made of the Common forty or more years ago, for it was here that the county cattle shows were held. Four rows of pens for the exhibition of cattle, swine and sheep, were put up on the north side, near Front street, and extending from the Norwich railroad track nearly to where the Soldiers' Monument now is. The rest of the Common was given up to booths for the sale of refreshments of various kinds; and auctioneers' wagons, from which they sold whips, dry goods, soap and cheap jewelry. Cheap jacks traveled about the Common and streets adjacent, selling toothache drops, razors, gilt rings, and numerous articles to tempt the rural visitor. Often there would be tents pitched on the Common for the exhibition of monstrosities of various kinds, such as a two-headed calf, a mammoth horse

* Epitaphs from the Cemetery on Worcester Common, with Occasional Notes, Refences, and an Index. By W. S. Barton. Worcester, 1848. Pp. 36.

A ROUGH DIAGRAM OF THE COMMON AND ADJACENT STREETS

WORCESTER, MASS.

1839-43.



The Isaac Burr house shown on diagram, should have been represented nearer **Main St.**, about opposite the entrance to Judge Paine's yard.

PARTIAL LIST OF OCCUPANTS OF BUILDINGS ON MAIN, FRONT AND MECHANIC STREETS, SHOWN ON THE DIAGRAM.

MAIN STREET.

No. 206. Merrick & Dowley,....1836.
Newcomb & Brown,...1837.
C. Newcomb & Co.....1838.
Newcomb & Bowen,...1838.
C. Foster & Co.,.....1840.
Stephen Bartlett (up stairs).

208. Heywood, Paine & Paine.
Daniel Heywood,.....1839.
E. F. Dixie.
George Bowen.

210. Nathaniel Paine.

212. N. Paine's Office.

214. James Shepard & Son.
216. L. A. Dowley.
218.

220. W. A. Draper & Co.

222. Isaac Davis.

224. Chandler House.....1750.
Ira M. Barton.....1834.

226. Edw. Denny.
T. W. Hammond.
Joseph Sargent.

228. Anthony Chase.

230. Geo. T. Rice.

No. 211. Stage Office.

213. United States Hotel.

215. C. C. Baldwin, ...1827.
217. John Birney, ...1837.
W. D. Lewis,.....1838.
Lakin & Stone,.....1839.
J. P. Southgate, ...1842.
S. Billings,.....1843.

219. C. Newcomb,.....1837.
221. John Weiss, ...1838.
223. Jere. Bond,.....1839.
John Coe, ...1840.
C. B. Robbins,.....1844.
S. P. Champney,.....1844.

FRONT STREET.

No. 1. A. Gleason & Co.,.....1839.
S. Taft,.....1840.

2. Charles Boardman,....1840.
3. Smith Kendall.
Chapin & Rogers.
E. G. Partridge.
S. V. Stone.

4. Aaron Billings.
5. Sumner Pratt.
Lucius Beach.

6. Richard Kimball.
Osgood Bradley.

7. Union Church.

No. 8. A. Denny.
Moses Spooner.
9. S. R. Leland.
Thos. Kinnicutt.
L. A. Dowley.
Wm. Workman.
Elam Smalley.

10. ——— Denny.
J. T. Turner.
Geo. Geer.

11. A. Bigelow's Office.

12. Abijah Bigelow.

13. T. W. Bancroft.

14. Samuel Hathaway.

15. A. Howe's Tavern.

16. ——— Hubbard.

18. Ephm. Morse.

20. E. G. Partridge, (house).

MECHANIC STREET.

No. 2. Benj. Goddard.
Tower & Raymond.

4. Winslow Dalrymple, ..1835.

6. S. Graves.

8. T. B. Eaton.

10. Theo. B. Western.
Mrs. Geer.
Charles Nudd.

12. W. Duncan.
14. Amherst Eaton.
Levi Coes.

16. Peter Kendall.
18. T. Raymond.

20. C. Foster.
22. D. Flagg.
G. E. Wyman.
Theo. Brown.
G. Bartlett.

No. 1. Wm. C. Whiting.

3. N. T. Bemis, ...1839.
A. Waters,.....1843.

5. Stable.

7. Stable Luther Gunn.
Geo. Jones.

9. S. Boyden's Shop.

11. J. C. Greenleaf.

13. A. P. Lesure. [?]

15. Jos. Pratt.
17. Mrs. Munroe.
S. D. Church.

19. C. Stiles.
C. C. Coleman.

21. Geo. Edwards.

23. Baxter Barnes.
25. S. N. Whitney.

27. Elder L. Goddard.

29. Oliver Eager.

or ox, fat girls, etc. Across Front street, west of where the track of the Norwich railroad used to be, was an open space extending to Mechanic street, which was filled with stands for the sale of sheet gingerbread, cake, pies and confectionery, sweet cider and root beer. Here would be heard the loud call of the hot oyster man, to "walk up, tumble up, any way to get up, and buy a bowl of hot oysters,"—very hot indeed, but with very few oysters.

At the east end of the Common, now "Salem Square" (then known as "Baptist Hill"), the trial of working oxen took place. Carts filled with stone were drawn and backed, up and down the hill, amid the plaudits of the crowd, and the efforts of the marshals to keep the lookers-on outside the line.

Besides being used for the annual cattle show, the Common was the parade ground for the militia; here they were reviewed, and salutes were fired from the town guns by Isaac Bartlett, the old gunner, for want of an organized artillery company. It was quite the thing at that day for the military companies to march up and down Main street, firing salutes at different points in the street; and I do not remember that any but ladies and timid children objected. On Fast days it was the custom to have games of round ball on the Common, which attracted crowds of spectators, and to my mind were much more exciting than our modern base ball. Foot ball and cricket, too, were often played here. A local cricket club was organized twenty-five or thirty years ago, and used the Common for their practice games.

As long ago as 1839 and 40 the Common was often used for tent shows, mostly those having on exhibition wild animals, or mammoth horses and cattle. One of the first shows I remember upon the Common, was about 1839, when the first Giraffe or Cameleopard ever brought alive to America was exhibited, with the Ibex, "the dark-eyed Gazelle" and other tropical animals. In these early days, such a thing as a circus was not countenanced by the fathers of the town; and those who wished to indulge their taste for the equestrian arena, were obliged to go either to Millbury or Holden, the selectmen of those towns probably not being afraid of such an unusual exhibition harming their constituents. One of the first circuses that I can remember as licensed to exhibit here,

was that of Rockwell & Stone, who set up their tents on the grounds now occupied by Rogers's block and the Baptist church on Pleasant street; and evidently with a desire to show the good people of Worcester that no harm could come of it, they invited all the clergymen of the town to attend the show, and distributed a pamphlet setting forth the wonders of the arena, and the strictly moral tone of the exhibition.

At the period of which I am speaking, it was customary for the smaller shows to have their headquarters at one of the taverns, and give exhibitions either in some room or in a tent in the yard outside. In 1840 the *Spy* announces that Mons. Behin, the Belgian Giant, "the tallest, strongest and best proportioned man in the world," will be at the United States Hotel, for one day and evening only, on his way to Boston.* In 1838 the celebrated Siamese Twins were on exhibition at the Central Hotel; and about the same time, a mastodon, one of the first discovered in the country, was exhibited at the same place.

In connection with the subject of shows and exhibitions, I will mention an unusual incident which occurred at Worcester in the summer of 1843, and of which the newspapers of the day seem to have made no mention. The reporter of that period is not to be compared with the one of to-day in furnishing to newspaper readers local items which, if not of special interest at the time, would prove of historical value years after. It is, therefore, rather disappointing to find so little in the newspapers to refresh one's memory, as to occurrences that at the time created great excitement in the town.

In July of 1843, the *Spy* contained an advertisement, with a cut of a buffalo at its head, announcing to the people of Worcester that there would be an exhibition in the rear of the Central Hotel, of a herd of fifteen buffaloes, "captured in the Rocky Mountains."

* "Mons. Behin" was afterwards on exhibition at Concert Hall, Boston, in connection with Harrington's Dioramas; and on a play-bill, now before me, announcing his appearance there, is a rough wood cut entitled a "Sketch of Mons. Behin as he appeared at the Bowery Theater when struggling with twelve men in the Giant of Palestine."

The public were also informed that "no danger need be apprehended, as they are perfectly tame, docile, and harmless"; also that, "as the expense of capturing and driving them from the mountains. is *really enormous*, a similar herd will probably never again be seen in this portion of America." I am quite sure there has never been such an exhibition in Worcester since, nor is there likely to be in the future, as that most unwillingly given to our citizens during the week advertised for this show.

Briefly stated, the story current at the time was, that sometime during the night, or in the early morning of one of the days of exhibition, the ropes holding up the tent in which the buffaloes were shown, were cut by some evil disposed persons, who may have been thirsting for a genuine buffalo hunt, and the whole herd let loose in our streets. Of course everybody who was aware of the escape of the wild beasts became excited, and men and boys joined in the chase with the enraged owners, who were mounted on horseback. The herd were soon separated, some going towards Holden, where they were afterwards captured; and some went up Main street, towards Leicester, one or two of them being taken in the pasture about opposite the present residence of Mr. T. H. Dodge. One I remember as being chased by a crowd of men and boys, from Front street across to Mechanic street, and down what is now Union street, till finally the poor animal, excited almost to madness, leaped over a stone wall, six or seven feet high, which formed part of the foundation of Howe & Goddard's (now Rice, Barton & Fales's) machine shop, then in process of erection, and here he was easily captured. It was two or three days before they were all secured; and the excitement of a veritable buffalo hunt in Worcester was one that the participants and lookers-on would not soon forget; and, as the advertisement set forth, "will probably never again be seen in this part of America."

Trusting you will pardon this digression, we will now return to the description of the Common and its surroundings. Just north of the school house, with an entrance facing the Baptist church, was the town pound, an enclosure with a stone wall eight or nine feet in height, where the field drivers took stray cattle and swine found

running at large. After the hearse house and other buildings were removed from the center of the Common, two of them were placed on the east end of the burial ground facing the square, and were there used for similar purposes. When the brick school house was erected on the Common, a little southeast of the Soldiers' Monument, a room was provided, on the east end, for the hook and ladder company.

In my boyhood days Salem square was known as "Baptist Hill" from the church of that denomination being located there. The hill was cut down some years ago, but was formerly quite steep, and afforded the boys of the neighborhood an excellent coasting place, and with no fears that a city marshal or policeman would interfere with the sport. The first Baptist meeting house, dedicated in 1813, was burnt in 1836; and that fire is one of the earliest recollections of my youth; living as I did at that time, in close proximity to it, a very vivid impression was made on my mind. The *Spy*, in its report of the fire, says: "Not a single article was saved. . . . The pulpit was furnished with a pair of very valuable lamps, and the congregation had recently supplied themselves with new copies of Winchell's Watts's Songs and Hymns." The cattle pens of the Agricultural Society, which were stored in the basement, were also destroyed.*

Going back to Main street, and taking the north side of Front street under consideration, we should find under the "Old Compound" building, with an entrance on Front street, an eating house, kept in 1841-2 by Mr. Mentzer, who probably opened there after being burnt out on Mechanic street; he was succeeded by George Geer in 1842-3. The first building facing Front street was occupied in 1840 by A. Gleason & Co., the firm consisting of Austin Gleason and Stephen Taft, who, in April, 1839, formed a copartnership for carrying on the West India goods and grocery business. After the retirement of Mr. Gleason, in 1841, Mr. Taft carried on the business for several years, afterwards moving to the block at the corner of Front and Trumbull streets, taking his son into partnership, who still continues there.

* Rev. Samuel B. Swaim was pastor of the first Baptist church in 1840.

Other occupants of stores on Front street, between Main street and the Norwich railroad, from 1839 to 1843, were Angier (C. W.) & Johnson, and Charles Boardman, in the grocery business; Chapin (G. E.) & Rogers (T. M.) (up stairs in the same building with Boardman), and Hiram French, in the boot and shoe trade; Watson & Nutting, and S. V. Stone, bakers. A Mr. G. Spaulding also had a grocery store here about this time. In the store next to the railroad, Lucius Beach was in the wool business; and later, Aaron Billings in the stove and tinware business. This was the store owned and occupied for many years by Sumner Pratt, and lately removed to make way for the present handsome brick block built by him.

About 1840 Aaron Howe, who had been landlord of the old Eaton tavern on Front street, kept a fish market in the basement of one of the stores opposite the Town Hall. Henry W. Miller, as early as 1827, was in the chair and furniture business in one of the old buildings opposite the Town Hall, with a workshop in the rear of the stores, Smith Kendall (chair painter) representing him in the business. Samuel Harrington, town undertaker, and E. G. Partridge, manufacturer of furniture, were other occupants of stores between Main street and the railroad.*

Crossing the railroad we come to the house occupied for about forty years by the late Osgood Bradley. This house was built by William Hovey, and occupied in 1829 by the late Rejoice Newton. Some years later it came into the possession of Francis T. Merrick, and was used as a boarding house by a Peter Richardson. The last occupant before Mr. Bradley moved there from Grafton street was Richard Kimball, who also kept a boarding house.

The next building beyond the Bradley house was that of the Union Church, completed in 1836, and dedicated July 6th of that year;† and at the time of which I am speaking was under the

* Mr. Harrington was up stairs in the building next west of the Sumner Pratt store.

† At the dedication of the Union Church Rev. John Nelson, of Leicester, preached the sermon, and the dedicatory prayer was by Rev. George Allen. This building was lately taken down, and the present improved and more ornamental edifice erected in its place.

charge of Rev. Elam Smalley. Otis Corbett had lived in a house standing on this spot, which I think was moved back to Carlton street before the erection of the church building, and occupied by John Simmons, carpenter.

Crossing Short street, now called Carlton street, was an open lot, from which some years earlier, the Dr. Benjamin Chapin house had been removed to the east corner of Carlton and Mechanic streets. (This house, while on Front street, had been occupied by Dr. Chapin and the late Anthony Chase ; and after its removal to Mechanic street, Joseph Pratt, S. B. Church, the printer, and others lived there.) In the next, a double brick house, lived Austin Denny and Moses Spooner. Earlier Thomas Kinnicutt, Levi A. Dowley, Dr. William Workman and Rev. Elam Smalley were occupants of the block ; and later it came into the possession of S. R. Leland, who converted it into stores.

Among the occupants of the next house, at the west corner of Bigelow court, I remember Joseph T. Turner, a noted wag and story-teller of forty years ago. Smith Kendall, chair painter, also lived there ; and somewhat later than the period of which I am writing, a family of Geers. At the end of Bigelow court, where the headquarters of the Fire Department now are, was, as early as 1836, a little wooden building in which Miss Thankful Hersey kept an infant school for the boys and girls of the neighborhood, and here the writer was taught the rudiments, in other words his A B C.

At the east corner of the court and Front street was the one-story wooden building used as an office by Abijah Bigelow, counsellor at law. Then came his garden, with its flowers, fruit trees and vegetables, extending back to Mechanic street ; and on the corner of Church street was his dwelling house, afterwards used as our city hospital. The grounds of Mr. Bigelow, on Front street, are now covered by the fine blocks of Jonas G. Clark and David Whitcomb. On the north side of Front street, extending from about where Leland's block stands, to Church street, was a double row of trees ; among those of the inner row were pear and cherry trees, but, as can easily be imagined, the fruit seldom came to maturity, the temptation being too strong for the average boy of that day to allow it to remain long enough.

Just east of Salem square, at the corner of Trumbull street, and about where the Waverly House now is, was a tavern kept in 1843 by a Mrs. John Bradley. It was for many years known as the Eaton Tavern, having been owned and kept for a long time by Nathaniel Eaton. The building, which was originally the Palmer Goulding house, was bought about 1819 by Amos Smith, who turned the house into a tavern, and was its landlord.* I first remember it as kept by Aaron Howe, who was there in 1839; he had the reputation of getting up good game suppers, and not many years ago was keeping an eating saloon in Springfield, Mass. The barn connected with the tavern was west of the house, on Salem square, having an entrance both on the east and west, so that a carriage or a load of hay could be driven directly through it. Just back of the barn, towards the Baptist church, and extending nearly to it, was a large yard with a stone wall around it, for the use of dealers in swine or cattle, who often used to come from quite a distance with large droves which they offered for sale.

If time would permit, other places of interest further down Front street might be mentioned; but I have already tried your patience, and will bring these recollections to a close. If we should continue our walk through Church street to Mechanic street, we should pass on the right Mr. T. W. Bancroft's barn, which in my younger days was the rendezvous for the "Boys' Company," then one of the institutions of the town. They used to appear in blue jackets and pants, carrying wooden spears painted green, the officers with old militia swords. Among the officers of the company I can recall only the names of Edward Bancroft (brother of Rev. Dr. Lucius Bancroft), Caleb Newcomb, Jr., George Butman and Samuel Jennison, Jr. The next house, which is still standing, was built, I think, by a Mr. Kimberly, and occupied in 1840 by Gardiner Paine. On the corner of Church and Mechanic streets, was, and is now, a brick house occupied for many years by our venerable fellow citizen, Deacon Daniel Goddard.†

* This is on the authority of a son of Amos Smith.

† Since the reading of this paper Deacon Daniel Goddard has died, [Nov. 16, 1884,] at nearly ninety years of age.

Crossing Mechanic street, and going down what is now Union street, passing on our left at the corner, the block occupied a little earlier than the time of which I am writing, by Col. Calvin Foster (in the east end), we should have soon found ourselves under the bridge of the Boston and Worcester railroad, and then in the meadow beyond. This meadow was often covered with water, and at all times, except in the dryest of weather, was wet and boggy. Ditches crossed it, running from the rear of Nahum Parker's stable on the west, to the Blackstone canal or Mill brook on the east. In these the boys used to catch frogs and turtles, and in the winter the whole meadow was often flooded, making a good place for skating.*

I had intended to give a full list of the occupants of buildings on Mechanic street, but time will permit only a brief mention. On the north side of the street, starting from Main street, passing Whiting's carriage shop and the stable once occupied by E. M. Stockwell, we should first come to the shop occupied by Benjamin Goddard, carriage maker, and Tower & Raymond, carpenters; then to a small, one-story building about where the track of the Norwich railroad was, occupied by one Dalrymple.

Next were the houses of Maj. S. Graves, Thomas B. Eaton (town undertaker), Theo. B. Western (sign and ornamental painter), who lived in a small cottage house afterwards occupied by Charles Nudd and a Mrs. Geer. In the two-tenement wooden house, still standing, lived William Duncan, Amherst Eaton, and Levi Coes; and in the brick block next east, were Peter Kendall (mason), and Tilly Raymond (carpenter). The west end of the double wooden house, at the corner of Union and Mechanic streets, if I remember right, was occupied about the year 1840 by George E. Wyman, and a little later by Gill Bartlett (who kept a boarding house); and the east end by David Flagg, (some years earlier by Calvin Foster).

Crossing the street, and near the corner of Church street, was the double wooden house occupied by S. N. Whitney and Baxter

* On the left, going down what is now Union street, and just before reaching the bridge of the Boston and Worcester railroad, was a "frog pond" covering about half an acre, which was a great source of enjoyment to the boys of the neighborhood, both summer and winter.

Barnes (father of Walter H. Barnes of the Boston and Albany railroad). Next, going towards Main street, after passing the rear of Abijah Bigelow's garden, were the houses occupied by George Edwards, Charles Stiles and C. C. Coleman (the last two living in the same house); and the block at the corner of Carlton street, before spoken of. On the west side of Carlton street was the brick block occupied by A. P. Lesure (tailor), and John C. Greenleaf (baker), the latter now living at Rutland, Mass. Then came Samuel Boyden's blacksmith shop, next, just west of the Norwich and Worcester railroad location, a stable, occupied about this period by George Jones and Luther Gunn; and adjoining the United States Hotel land was a wooden house, occupied by Mr. Bemis (father of Mr. Elias T. Bemis of the *Spy*), and later by Augustus Waters, (harness maker).

Trusting that these random recollections may prove of some little use to the future historian of our city (who, I have no doubt, will be a member of The Worcester Society of Antiquity), and that they have not been without interest to those who have so kindly listened to them, I will close, thanking you for your patient attention.*

Remarks by W. S. Barton, Albert Tolman, J. H. Bancroft, George Sumner, Hon. H. C. Rice, Rev. A. Tyler, Joseph Lovell and C. G. Harrington followed the reading of Mr. Paine's paper. The meeting was then adjourned for one week.

* NOTE. From time to time there have appeared in the daily papers, or in reminiscences read before some of our local societies, notices of Worcester and its citizens, some of which have been consulted in preparing these recollections. Among these the following are mentioned as of similar character to this publication, and which will be of interest to those who desire to learn more of Worcester and its business men in the past.

"CARL'S TOUR IN WORCESTER," a series of twenty articles printed in the *Worcester Palladium* in 1855, and reprinted in that paper in 1857 and 1874.

At the adjourned meeting of the Society, on Tuesday evening, June 10th, the following were present: Messrs. Crane, Sumner, Staples, T. A. Dickinson, C. Jillson, Gould, Prentiss, Estey, Hubbard, Meriam, Lee, C. R. Johnson, Rice, Abbot, Tucker, Haskins and Watkins.—17.

J. Henry Hill was elected an active member.

Letters from the Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, and the Rev. J. T. Tucker of Boston, were read.

The death of Prof. Francis G. Sanborn, a member of the Society, was announced; and remarks in relation to the deceased by Messrs. Dickinson, Staples and Watkins followed. On motion of Hon. Clark Jillson, Mr. Dickinson was requested to prepare a Memorial for publication in the Proceedings.

They were prepared largely by the late Clarendon Wheelock, under the supervision of the late J. S. C. Knowlton.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ORIGINAL ASSOCIATES AND PAST MEMBERS OF THE WORCESTER FIRE SOCIETY. Read to the Society at various times by Levi Lincoln, Isaac Davis and Benjamin F. Thomas. Printed in 1870 and 1874.

BUSINESS MEN OF WORCESTER FIFTY YEARS AGO. Nine articles published in the *Daily Spy* in 1870 by Caleb A. Wall.

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL, ON THE TOWN OF WORCESTER. By Nathaniel Paine.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS OF WORCESTER. Read before The Worcester Society of Antiquity in 1878 by Ellery B. Crane.

THE TRADE OF WORCESTER DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY. Read before The Worcester Society of Antiquity in 1880 by Henry H. Chamberlin.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SOURCES OF HISTORY OF THE SECOND PARISH OF WORCESTER. By Samuel S. Green.

THE WORCESTER BOOK: A DIARY OF NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, from 1657 to 1883. By Franklin P. Rice.

Arrangements for the Annual Excursion of the Society were perfected. The meeting was then adjourned.

EXCURSION TO THE BROOKFIELDS.*

By unanimous vote the Brookfields were selected to be visited in the Society's Annual Excursion, the date of which was fixed for Thursday, June 12th. A few days before the event, Messrs. Crane, H. M. Smith, and Rice, for the Committee of Arrangements, visited the place, and acting in concert with gentlemen residing in the three towns of North Brookfield, Brookfield and West Brookfield, made the places and laid out the programme for the day itself. In doing this they rode over the entire circuit of the proposed country drive of ten miles or more, necessary to make the survey of points of interest. In each of these towns a local committee of reception and arrangement was secured, whose offices and courtesy did much to make successful the Society's Excursion.

The whole area now comprised in the three towns, was, under the name of *Quaboag*, made "a grant of land six miles square" to certain inhabitants of Ipswich in 1660, in recompense for services in Indian wars. In addition to the cession of the domain of the Colony, the settlers purchased the right of the Indian possessors; and attracted by the wonderful beauty of the region, the first white inhabitants located on the northeast side of the Quaboag river between the two ponds, their settlement being for a long time one of the three isolated stations on the "Bay Path" between the Connecticut river and Boston. It was incorporated as Brookfield, a township eight miles square, in October, 1673. Since that time repeated divisions of the territory have occurred, Warren, originally

* This was the Sixth Excursion of the Society. The first and second in 1879 and 1880, were to Oxford; the third, in 1881, was to Shrewsbury; and Leicester and Lancaster were visited in the fourth and fifth, 1882 and 1883.

Western, being one of the new towns, as well as North Brookfield and West Brookfield. It is in the latter that the chief points of early interest are found, as comprising the first history of the town.

With great wisdom and energy not always so well kept free from town rivalries, the attempt is now in progress to bring together and publish in adequate form and fullness, the annals of the venerable town, the committee chosen representing the three towns. A great deal of excellent preparatory work has been done, and chiefly to be noted are the collections of Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, whose intelligent labor has made possible, and forecast for the Brookfields, what must and will be one of the most valuable and complete of our town histories.

Mr. Adams was by his duties absent from home at the time of the Society's visit, but happily for the occasion he met the Committee who went out in advance, and was largely responsible for, and helpful in the plan adopted. From him the Committee gained much insight into the plan pursued for the collection of local facts of historical interest, to which in this instance the people of the town were called upon to contribute by a system of blank inquiries, to which many interesting and important answers came.

As an instance of the nature and success of these inquiries, one of the questions was as to the existence of cellar holes, and in this line of investigation came a large amount of information concerning a former population of the town passed away. Thus, of one of these cellar holes, which in the last century carried a humble house of the period, it was discovered that in that time it was the home of a vagrant family of French extraction. These people by reason of their poverty fell under the suspicion of the town authorities, who caused them to "move on" to other towns, which in turn sent them forward as paupers to be got rid of. In this family were two little girls. One of these, the forlorn child of poverty upon whom came this flinty youth period, lived to become a magnificent type of female beauty, the toast and belle of two continents, the wife of Aaron Burr, the widow of a millionaire; and as Madame Jumel, one of the most noted of her sex in her rank of fashionable life—a wonderful career for the vagrant, barefoot girl of Old Brookfield.

Thursday, June 12th, brought the appointed day, and with it lowering morning skies, and a general dread of worse weather to come. But the Society is well drilled in its excursions, and there was no flinching. Excursion arrangements with the Boston and Albany railroad company were made, and at 12:15 the party, thirty in number,* with invited guests and representatives of the press, were rolling towards their destination, the first point to be made being North Brookfield. The party changed cars at Brookfield for the short ride to North Brookfield, where they were met by the Reception Committee of that town and escorted to the Batcheller House. It was now raining heavily, and the prospect for the outdoor part of the programme was not encouraging.

In the parlors of the hotel a formal welcome in behalf of the citizens was given to the visitors by Judge Charles E. Jenks, to which President Crane made an appropriate response. The party then proceeded to the dining room where a substantial dinner had been provided by their entertainers, and in the half-hour which followed the members of the Society never for a moment relinquished their motto of doing well what they had before them. The following North Brookfield citizens joined the party at dinner: Rev. S. P. Wilder, Alfred Bacheller, Ezra Bacheller, Deputy Sheriff L. P. Deland, Judge Jenks, Charles Duncan, T. M. Duncan and W. H. Montague.

While the party was at dinner the rain had ceased, and rubber coats and umbrellas were gladly dispensed with, as under the leadership of Hon. T. C. Bates they set out to visit the Free Public Library and Reading Room. This library was established about four years ago, but already between three and four thousand volumes have been accumulated. In the selection of books Mr. Bates

*The following gentlemen (so far as their names can be recalled) formed the party: E. B. Crane, George Sumner, Hon. T. C. Bates, S. Salisbury, Jr., P. A. Lee, H. M. Smith, E. Tucker, D. W. Haskins, H. W. Hubbard, A. E. Peck, A. P. Marble, C. B. Knight, A. Coolidge, F. E. Blake of Boston, G. F. Daniels of Oxford, and F. P. Rice, members of the Society. Dr. W. H. Raymenton, Joseph Lovell, Henry J. Howland, G. D. Bancroft and George Maynard accompanied the party as guests. The press representatives were Walter Nordhoff, of the *Springfield Republican;* C. A. Wall of the *Worcester Spy;* Frank W. Blair and E. W. Shumway, of the *Worcester Gazette.*

stated that the town was largely indebted to Librarian Green of the Worcester Library, who had given many valuable suggestions. Upon the walls of the well furnished reading room were portraits of some of North Brookfield's former distinguished citizens, Messrs. Tyler Batcheller and Ezra Batcheller, founders of the Batcheller boot and shoe manufactory, which has grown to such a magnitude; Hon. Amasa Walker, Hon. Freeman Walker and Mr. Orin Tomblen. A new catalogue of the library had just been issued, each family in the town being entitled to a copy.

The Appleton Library was next visited. This is located in the chapel of the First Congregational Church, and is an exceedingly valuable one, its books being mainly of a theological and historical character, and comprises nearly four thousand volumes, many of them in fine bindings. This library is the result of a $4000 fund given by the late Hon. William Appleton of Boston, a native of North Brookfield, and a descendant of Rev. Joseph Appleton, the second pastor of this church. The income of this fund is available to increase the library, which is for the use of the pastors of the church. The members of the Society evinced great interest in this collection of books, and would have gladly spent a large portion of the afternoon in a closer acquaintance with the volumes, but time was passing and they reluctantly departed for the 'busses, which had now drawn up, spending a moment while crossing the Park, in observing the Soldiers' Monument, which North Brookfield's citizens erected in 1870, at a cost of $4000, as a tribute to the memory of her fallen heroes. The monument is of granite, the column being surmounted by a "Boy in Blue," exquisitely chiselled.

A fresh acquisition to the party had now been made by the arrival from West Brookfield of William Dane, D. F. Lincoln and Librarian T. S. Knowlton, the latter a corresponding member of the Society. Town Clerk G. R. Hamant of North Brookfield and others also joined the party here. Entering the two barges in waiting, together with four single carriages, they were driven to Mount Guyot, in the northeastern part of the town, named after the celebrated geographer, who once visited the spot and was de-

lighted with the prospect. The clouds had settled too low, however, and the mist was driven through the valley so thickly, that nature had completely veiled herself and held her beauty all unexposed. In a clear day the eye takes in a sweeping expanse of hill and valley, dotted with villages in the distance, while to the south may be seen Podunk Pond and the range of country beyond.

Returning to the center, through the courtesy of the managers, the party went through the Batcheller Boot and Shoe Factory, the largest establishment of its kind in the world. From ten to twelve hundred workmen were employed at this time. This enterprise has been largely instrumental in building up the village, and has contributed much to the prosperity of the town. After the many processes and methods of manufacture had been inspected and explained, the party was taken to a room where a large number of girls were employed, among others, Nora, Nellie and Hannah Coughlin, triplets sixteen years old, who modestly underwent the trying ordeal of exhibition.

From the shop the party started on their ten miles' roundabout drive to West Brookfield, making a stop at the corner of the "Old Bay Path" where John Wolcott built the first grist mill in the town. Near this place Joseph Wolcott's wife and two children were murdered by the Indians in 1687. The drive over the "Bay Path" to Brookfield was along the route of all travel between Boston and Springfield in the days before the railroad, and moss-grown milestones and the sites of once renowned hostelries, carried the mind back to former times. As the afternoon advanced the weather became less threatening, while the freedom from sun and dust made the ride very enjoyable.

The scene of the Spooner tragedy was a place of great interest to the party, not only because it was one of the most renowned occurrences in the annals of crime in Worcester County, but also because the final scene of the tragedy was enacted in Worcester and forms a part of the history of the city. The story of the murder of Joshua Spooner is too well known, even at this date, to require repeating at length. His wife, Bathsheba Spooner, was a daughter of the celebrated Brigadier Timothy Ruggles of Hard-

wick, a man of great wealth and influence, who unfortunately took the royal side at the time of the Revolution, and became a refugee. At the time of the tragedy, which occurred in March, 1778, Mrs. Spooner was thirty-three years of age, a beautiful, fine-appearing, agreeable woman, of great strength of character, and good education. Her husband was considerably older, and is said to have been unsuited to her. In 1776, Ezra Ross, a young man of eighteen, who had passed through a two years' campaign, was tenderly nursed through a long illness at the Spooner house by Mrs. Spooner, until he was able to resume his journey to his home. In 1778 he again returned to Brookfield and remained a long time. It was then that an intimacy sprung up and ripened between this youth and the matron which resulted in the deliberate planning of the murder of her husband by the guilty wife. Through the instrumentality of two British soldiers, who were quartered in the town as prisoners of war, the crime was committed in the evening, as Spooner was returning from the tavern, and his body cast into the well in the yard, head downwards. Ross was ignorant of the plans of Mrs. Spooner, but was cognizant of the crime at the time of its commission, and suffered the death penalty with the others at Worcester in July, 1778.

The Spooner house was destroyed some years ago, but the well remains and was viewed with much interest. Some beautiful ferns were found growing upon the stones several feet below its mouth, which were secured as trophies by the visitors. It is said that Mrs. Spooner drew water with which to prepare the breakfast from this well the morning after the murder, exhibiting the utmost self possession, while the neighbors were searching for her husband.

Rev. Charles E. Stebbins of Brookfield met the party at the well, and the journey was resumed. On the way the site of Cooley's tavern, where Captain Spooner spent his last evening, and which was in Revolutionary days a gathering place for the American party, was pointed out.

At Brookfield the visitors were received at the Town Hall. A special meeting of the Society was held, with President Crane in the chair, and F. P. Rice as Secretary *pro tem.* Remarks were

made by Rev. Mr. Stebbins, Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Dr. Raymenton and others. At the request of Mr. Bates, Judge Jenks explained the peculiar methods of the early settlers in dividing the land. From the Hall the party went to the Banister Library Building, a neat structure which contains the Merrick Public Library. Here they were met by Messrs. H. L. Butterworth, C. O. Brewster and others of the town. Mr. Butterworth gave the facts in regard to the founding of the Library. Ten thousand dollars were given by the late Judge Pliny Merrick, a native of Brookfield, for the purchase of books; William A. Banister, Esq. of New York, erected the building at a cost of ten thousand dollars, as a memorial of his ancestors in Brookfield; and the late Hon. Oliver C. Felton gave the land. The library comprises eight thousand volumes. Life size portraits of the three donors adorn the walls. The door knocker of the Spooner house is here preserved, presented by Miss Caroline Cutler Mower of Worcester, whose mother formerly owned the property. Another treasure is a large desk, which in 1792 belonged to Louis XVI. of France, presented by William B. Draper of New York, whose father received it from the Marquis Bernard de Marigny. It is of pine, veneered with mahogony.

On the road to West Brookfield the party stopped at Mr. D. H. Richardson's farm house, in front of which is the stone marking the site of a well which is of historic interest. The old Ayres Ordinary was located a short distance from this spot, the fence surrounding it including also the well. An attack of the Indians was imminent at one time, and it was hastily turned into a garrison house. Captain Wilson went from the house to draw water, and an Indian concealed behind a rock on a hill to the southwest, seeing the well sweep move, fired in that direction and wounded the Captain in the jaw. The Indians then devised a scheme for burning the house without endangering themselves, by rolling barrels filled with combustibles down upon the building, having rigged them in the form of an immense wheelbarrow, with an axle passing through the heads of the barrels, and handles being attached in the rear by which they could be pushed along. The early historian, with great regard to minute details and exact measurements, states that the length of these handles was thirteen rods, which

could not have been more than ten or twelve rods out of the way. A short distance from the site of the old ordinary is the Whitefield Rock, where the celebrated divine once preached to an assembly which the church near by would not contain.

On the opposite side of the road, on the brow of Foster's Hill, the old Foster house yet stands, and is now the property of Hon. E. B. Lynde. Mr. Lynde had joined the company at the Ayres place, and now kindly threw open the grand old house to the inspection of the visitors, who roamed through it from the first floor to the roof. In the northwest corner is the old "Blue Room" with an arched ceiling, and the old paint still adhering to the woodwork. This house was the family residence of Hon. Jedediah Foster and his son, Hon. Dwight Foster, both of county, state and national distinction in the early history of the town. The latter was father of Alfred Dwight Foster of Worcester, and grandfather of Judge Dwight Foster, recently deceased. The first Dwight Foster was one of the most prominent lawyers of his time, and a Representative and Senator in Congress. He accumulated large wealth, and one fruitful source of income to him is said to have been the teams of horses he kept to assist the many wagoners from Springfield to Boston to get up Foster's Hill with their heavy loads. The house in its day must have been palatial, and is even now a fine example of the extensive mansions of the wealthy entertainers in the old colonial days, while its location is unsurpassed for its beautiful view of the valleys below, with their winding streams, and Lake Wickaboag in the distance. The old Foster estate, comprising about seventy-five acres of land, has been for three years owned by Mr. Lynde, who purchased it of the heirs of the late Baxter Barnes, the latter having bought it of the Foster heirs.

At West Brookfield the party first visited Mr. D. F. Lincoln's place to inspect his large collection of Indian relics. Mr. Lincoln has been an assiduous collector of local relics for many years, and now has one of the finest private collections in New England. It comprises specimens of the various stone implements used by the aborigines, together with crania and other articles which illustrate the history of the people who lived here before the advent of Europeans, mostly collected in the vicinity by Mr. Lincoln, and

MERRIAM LIBRARY, WEST BROOKFIELD.

arranged in an attractive manner. After a hasty inspection of these treasures, the party returned to the center, and spent the few minutes remaining before train time at the Merriam Public Library, where they were welcomed by Librarian Knowlton, who gave a history of the institution. It was founded by Charles Merriam of Springfield, whose gift to the town amounted in all to $21,330, the building costing over $16,000, besides which he gave 4100 books, and a fund for the maintenance of the library.

From the library the party went to the station, and boarding the 7.30 express train, reached Worcester at 8.20, well pleased with the trip. The visitors are much indebted to the gentlemen of the several reception committees and others for their courteous attention and hospitality; and great credit should be given Hon. T. C. Bates for his energetic efforts to make the excursion a pleasant and successful one.

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, July 1, the following gentlemen were present: Crane, Staples, C. Jillson, F. C. Jillson, T. A. Dickinson, Meriam, Brooks of Princeton, A. S. Roe, Simmons, Lee, Seagrave and Rice, members; and J. H. Bancroft, C. A. Wall and —— Simmons, visitors.—15.

Daniel Seagrave was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

James E. Estabrook was elected to active membership.

There being no business, the meeting was, after some informal discussion, adjourned to the first Tuesday in September.

The regular monthly meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday, the second of September.

Fourteen persons were present, namely:. Messrs. T. A. Dickinson, Dodge, Estey, Simmons, Gould, C. R. Johnson, Meriam, Lee, Hubbard and Rice, members; and Dr. Dean Towne, Nathan Estes, D. O. Woodman and Chas. G. Simmons, visitors.

The meeting was called to order by the Librarian, and in the absence of the proper officers, Benjamin J. Dodge was chosen to preside.

Franklin P. Rice was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

Messrs. Henry J. Howland, Caleb A. Wall, Rufus B. Fowler, William H. Morse and George Maynard were elected active members.

The Librarian reported 577 contributions to the library and museum since the last meeting; and called attention to the original Card-Tooth Machine made by Eleazar Smith of Walpole, and presented to the Society by Mr. David O. Woodman. Remarks in relation to the machine were made by Messrs. Meriam, Woodman and Estes.

Mr. Rice called attention to the *Buffet* from the Gardiner Chandler mansion, which was presented to the Society by William S. Barton Esq., and had been set up in the Rooms. The house from which it was taken was built in 1750.

The President spoke in fitting terms of the death of Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President of the American Antiquarian Society; and Charles R. Johnson, Esq. followed with remarks in eulogy of the deceased. On motion of Mr. Estey (who was, at his own request, excused from serving) the following were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Salisbury, to be reported at the October meeting: Nathaniel Paine, Alfred S. Roe, Clark Jillson, Ellery B. Crane, Charles R. Johnson.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The October meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th. The President took the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Crane, Meriam, Estey, Gould, Tucker, Watkins, Maynard, Tyler, Staples, T. A. Dickinson, Dodge, Seagrave, W. H. Bartlett, C. R. Johnson and Abbot. —15. Several ladies and gentlemen not members of the Society also attended.

Daniel Seagrave was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

David O. Woodman and J. M. Taylor were elected to membership.

The resignation of Mr. Henry L. Shumway, as Secretary of the Society, was read and accepted.

A ballot taken to fill the vacancy resulted in the election of Daniel Seagrave, and the oath of office was administered to him by Charles R. Johnson, Esq.

A communication from the Committee on the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Naming of Worcester, inviting the Society to join with other bodies in the procession on the 15th instant, was read; and on motion it was voted that the Society be represented by its officers.*

On motion of Mr. Staples the members of the Society were requested by vote to attend the Bi-Centennial exercises in Mechanics Hall, on the evening of the 14th instant, to listen to the address of Hon. George F. Hoar.

The Librarian reported 223 contributions to the library and museum during the past month.

Mr. Johnson spoke of the importance of collecting and preserving printed matter in the form of circulars, broadsides, pamphlets, etc., issued by the different political parties during the canvass for the presidency; and expressed the hope that efforts to this end would be made by members of the Society.

* The following gentlemen, members of the Society, occupied carriages in the Bi-Centennial procession, October 15th: Samuel E. Staples, Rev. T. E. St.John of Haverhill, Daniel Seagrave, Henry F. Stedman, Thomas A. Dickinson, Franklin P. Rice and E. Francis Thompson.

Francis Gregory Lanborn.

Mr. T. A. Dickinson then read the following Memorial Sketch of the late Professor Francis G. Sanborn, a member of the Society, which was listened to with marked appreciation by the many personal friends of the deceased who were present.

FRANCIS GREGORY SANBORN.

BY THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

In the old burying ground in the town of Ashby, Massachusetts, are two tombstones bearing the following inscriptions:

"In memory of Dea. Isaac Gregory who died Feb. 25, 1816, aged 81.

"Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find waiting. Truly, it could be said of this man."

"In memory of Mrs. Mercy Gregory, wife of Dea. Isaac Gregory, who died Nov. 26, 1806, aged 67 years, 6 mo. & 6 days.

"How wonderful to see
A numerous progeny
Ten daughters buried in the dust
Nine sons she left to mourn their loss."

Mary Call Lawrence Gregory, the mother of Francis Gregory Sanborn, the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of John Gregory, the seventh son and seventeenth child of Deacon Isaac and Mercy Gregory, of Ashby, Mass.

In Rev. M. T. Runnels's History of Sanbornton (New Hampshire), we find the following notice of Ebenezer Sanborn, the grandfather of Francis Gregory Sanborn:

"He was a zealous and unflinching Christian, very active in organizing and sustaining a sabbath school near Union Bridge, as also in the destruction of Thomas Paine's works and other infidel publications in the Sanbornton Town Library."

His son, Dr. Eastman Sanborn, father of Francis Gregory, was born in Sanbornton in the year 1800. He was first a teacher in Brattleborough, Vt. and at Plymouth, Mass. He afterwards studied medicine, attending the medical lectures of John Collins Warren at Harvard College in 1831 and 1832. It does not appear that he ever engaged much in general practice, but after some years he devoted himself to the specialty of dentistry, in which he continued until his death. He was one of the earliest in the use of ether and other anæsthetics, and was ever alive to the innovations and improvements in his profession. He died Dec. 8, 1859. The following obituary notice appeared in the *Andover Advertiser:*

"Died in this town on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., Dr. Eastman Sanborn, Dentist, aged 59. He was a native of Sanbornton, N. H., but removed to this place more than twenty years since, where he constantly practiced in his profession. Dr. Sanborn was the zealous and unselfish promoter of the public good in every form. He was a generous lover of his race, and in their service he never stopped his hand from labor, nor himself from sacrifice.

"He was a friend of education, and led in numerous enterprises for its diffusion and elevation. He was the originator of the Andover Horticultural Society, and by his diligence and assiduity, contributed largely to the well known usefulness of that Association. His love of Horticulture displayed itself alike in arranging its beauties about his residence, and diffusing a taste for it in others, and was a leading trait in his character.

"His ready sympathy with every public cause will be missed in this community. He had besides all these, kindly and generous affections whose cultivation produces flowers which smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

FRANCIS GREGORY SANBORN was born in Andover, Mass., Jan. 18, 1838. From infancy he manifested a decided taste for natural history, especially in the study of insects, and the common forms of animal life. Two characteristic anecdotes of his childhood are preserved. One day at school, being then five years old, he left his seat, and the teacher asked him why he did so. He said he saw

an insect among her flowers, and wanted to "zamine" it. On another occasion he was playing with a caterpillar, putting it on his arm. His father said: "That isn't pretty, Frank. I would not do that." "Why?" he asked, "didn't God make it?"

He commenced keeping a journal in 1846, when he was eight years old, and continued it with few intermissions until he went to Boston in 1858. Much of it is written hastily, and when he had nothing to record he would generally write the date. Some extracts from this journal will be found at the end of this sketch.

In 1848, when ten years of age, he began the study of French, receiving instruction from a private teacher. In 1849 he entered Phillips Academy, where he continued until 1854. He always spoke of the Principal, Prof. Taylor, with pride and gratitude for his sometimes severe discipline and training. During the year 1856, he attended three terms at the Punchard High School, and in 1857 entered Phillips Academy again. "The past summer" he writes, "I have commenced in earnest the collection of insects and the study of entomology."

The same year he sent a collection of one thousand specimens of insects arranged in a neat case, to various Agricultural Exhibitions, receiving a diploma, and premiums enough to pay for the case. He also wrote, about this time, a report on insects for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at the request of C. L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. In the autumn of 1858 Mr. Sanborn went to the State House in Boston, and entered the office of Mr. Flint, where he remained until 1865. In a letter dated Aug. 26, 1884, Mr. Flint writes:

"In 1858 I was engaged in making a collection of the Natural History of the State, to illustrate all its departments, and I wanted Mr. Sanborn to build up the entomological collection, in which he was especially interested. Soon after, in 1859, the Legislature ordered me to prepare a new and illustrated edition of Harris's superb work on 'Insects injurious to Vegetation," and his assistance became of great importance to me. I had the whole collection of Dr. Harris to draw from, but a large part of the specimens were imperfect from age; and I immediately set Mr. Sanborn

to collect new and fresh specimens of all the insects that I wished to illustrate, and most of his summers for two or three years were spent in visiting all parts of the state in the work of collecting.

"I found him very useful at that time. He had great mechanical ingenuity, which I often turned to account in improving the State Cabinet."

While in the office of Mr. Flint Mr. Sanborn had charge of the State Cabinet, and was often complimented by members of the Legislature and others—particularly Gov. Banks—for the improvements which he had made. In 1862 he prepared an elaborate and valuable article on the "Insects of Massachusetts Beneficial to Agriculture," which occupies sixty-three pages in the printed State Agricultural Report for that year.

Mr. Sanborn's position in the State Cabinet brought him in contact with a great many people. His willingness to impart instruction, and his enthusiasm as a collector, created a love for the science of entomology in many young men who afterwards became eminent workers, and contributed largely to this branch of natural history.

In 1865-6 he was employed by the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1867 received the appointment as regular assistant, which office he held until 1872. His work in labeling specimens while here is worthy of remark, printing with pen in clear and distinct letters, making them plain and intelligible to the people. Besides his special work in arranging and labeling in the entomological department, he printed with pen as many as ten thousand labels for the La Fresnaye and Bryant collection of birds, and fixed these labels to the stands by a simple invention of his own.

In 1872 he accepted the position as Instructor of Entomology and Microscopy in the Bussey Institution, one of the departments of Harvard University. In relation to this appointment, and also showing his magnanimity and generosity in aiding and encouraging a young student, we find in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History for 1872 the following:

"The appointment of Prof. Sanborn as instructor at the Bussey Institution of Harvard College withdraws him only to a limited extent from his labors here. Two mornings of each week are

occupied by the duties of this office, and the proportional deduction which he personally offered to make from his salary has enabled us, with the addition of a small sum from the general income of the society, to employ the whole time of another valuable assistant, Mr. Phillip S. Sprague."

During the spring and summer of 1874 Prof. Sanborn was assistant in the Geological Survey of Kentucky, under the direction of Prof. Shaler. With other members of the party he explored some fifty caves, including Mammoth cave, chiefly with a view to ascertain their variations in temperature at different seasons, and the character of the animals now or formerly inhabiting them. In January, 1875, he gave an interesting and amusing lecture at the monthly meeting of the Worcester Natural History Society, describing his observations in Kentucky, and the use of the magnesium light in exploring the caves.

During the year 1875 Prof. Sanborn did much valuable work for the Natural History Society in Worcester, in identifying, naming and cataloguing the John Milton Earle collection of shells. The duplicates were taken to Boston, and Prof. Sanborn spent about four months in this work, visiting the museums of Cambridge and Boston to identify specimens. The collection represented over one thousand species.

During the winter of 1875-6 he was employed by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, in arranging the Coleoptera of North America for the Centennial Exhibition. This collection was shown in twenty-four large cases in the Government Building. In relation to this work, Prof. C. V. Riley writes:

"The late lamented Francis G. Sanborn was engaged in the Department of Agriculture to assist in preparing a collection of the noxious and beneficial insects for the Centennial Exposition. The collection was, as you remark, in twenty-four drawers, so arranged as to be hung up for exhibition purposes; and was, for the time and material he had at command, which was limited, a most instructive and praiseworthy collection. It is still in this department, very much as he arranged it. I had a very pleasant acquaintance with Mr. Sanborn. I looked upon him as a genius in his powers

of observation, and ingenuity in devising means and contrivances both for collecting and preserving insects. I never knew a kinder, more generous heart; and his fraternal and sympathetic disposition led him, doubtless, into much of the trouble which he sometimes suffered."

From 1876 to 1882 Prof. Sanborn was engaged more or less in museum work, arranging and labeling private cabinets, and giving familiar talks before schools and clubs, on entomology chiefly. In 1882 he was engaged as regular custodian in the museum of the Worcester Natural History Society, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred at the residence of a friend in Providence, June 5th, 1884, in consequence of an overdose of chloral taken to allay a nervous affection from which he was a sufferer.

Prof. Sanborn first came to Worcester in October, 1871, and gave a lecture before the Natural History Society on *Ants*. Among those present were Rev. George Allen, Hon. John Milton Earle and Hon. Stephen Salisbury. From that time he has been closely identified with the interests of the Worcester Natural History Society, often being present at the monthly and field meetings, where he was ever welcome with his genial spirit and fund of knowledge, ability, and willingness to impart information in relation to any object which might be brought to him.

Not only was he good authority for those engaged in the study of animal life, but he also had a general knowledge of botany, and a thorough understanding of the microscope, generally carrying one with him, with which he was ever ready to interest and instruct. His connection with the scientific world was such that his loss will be felt through the length and breadth of the land.

Prof. Sanborn was a great lover and reader of books, and he possessed a store of general information which seemed inexhaustible. His taste for literature accounts partly for his connection with The Worcester Society of Antiquity, for in the special work of our society he had no close interest. For the past two years, however, he has frequently attended our meetings, and has spent much time, when not otherwise engaged, in the library; and was ever ready to

show visitors through the rooms. It was one of his delights to turn hastily through a volume, and extract here and there a bit for future use: the advent of the Allen Library last April promised him an abundant harvest in this respect, and he was going through it in course at the time of his death. He was a good French scholar, and his familiarity with several other languages was such that he could apply them to practical use; he was thereby enabled particularly to appreciate the old Latin, French and German books which form so large a part of the Allen collection. He was elected a member of this Society at the meeting in January, 1884, and although his connection with it was brief, his death brought to many of us a feeling of personal loss.

Prof. Sanborn was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1859; a corporate member of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1863; an associate member of the Cambridge Entomological Club, 1874; and a corresponding member of the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Science (1861), Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences (1864), Entomological Society of Philadelphia (1865), Entomological Society of Canada (1869), and the New York Entomological Club (1881). He received the higher degrees of Free Masonry. He assisted in the preparation of Harris's "Insects injurious to Vegetation," 1862; Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects," 1869; and was author of "Insects beneficial to Agriculture," in Mass. Agricultural Report for 1862, and a small work entitled "How to Collect," 1870.

In regard to his character as a man, and to illustrate some of his personal traits, I will quote from the testimony of two gentlemen whose friendship with him was intimate and of many years' standing. Mr. Frederick Cochran, of Boston, writes of him:

"I first made his acquaintance at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1850, and retained his friendship up to the day of his death. I well remember that the early bent of his mind was towards science, and particularly natural history, of which entomology was always a speciality.

"We, although our channels of thought were widely divergent,

always maintained close social relations, and he was always a very welcome visitor at my father's house.

"He was regardless of 'Mrs. Grundy' or the opinion of the world in general when in opposition to that freedom he thought proper for a man devoted to science. I remember instances of his disregard of what people would think, but the general fact will suffice. Frank, although able to learn easily in any and all branches, would never devote himself to any study for which he had no taste: consequently the studies he pursued at school he mastered only so far, and so fast, as they seemed to be useful in the promotion of the study of natural history."

Dr. E. P. Colby, of Wakefield, Mass., in a letter written since Prof. Sanborn's death, says:

"I have accompanied him on many short excursions, and on long trips to the Connecticut River valley, White Mountains, or other mountains of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. On such excursions, as in fact at all other times, he was a merry, unselfish, hard-working and instructive companion.

"His communion with Nature was inspiring, and as intimate as though she were his next of kin; and to be with him among the woods and mountains was to see him worship in the, to him, most sacred of all temples."

In reply to a letter written to him in 1865, Mr. Sanborn wrote:

"I have marked out for myself a course of study in the single department of Entomology, to which I intend to devote the best energies of my life, feeling firmly convinced that the study of the works of the Creator is the highest to which man can apply his time and abilities, no less than that the attempt to fathom the whole subject of Zoölogy alone, not to mention the myriad ramifications of Natural History, would be presumtuous in the present state of science.

"I have fitted myself solely for this branch, and whatever occupation I may be forced to pursue to procure my bread, I shall ever devote my whole leisure to its evolution. I have for six or seven years past been employed in clerical duties in a public office, and

expected to proceed with the organization and completion of an agricultural cabinet of insects, calculated to inform and instruct the more intelligent classes of farmers in our state. I find in my experience and observation in this connection, many serious, and at present, fatal obstacles, both to the public and to myself.

"The greatest is the abstruseness and technics of the science, and the ignorance of the mass (resulting from want of interest) of its first principles, so that I have at times, I can assure you, felt the discouragements of one who should persevere in an attempt to mingle oil with water; and should faint on the road were it not for my faith in the future neutralizing of this sour indifference and ignorance by the alkali of education and progress.

"I am like many other young men, no doubt much given to self criticism of the sternest kind, so that to some friends it might even show a morbid phase. I have accordingly endeavored to avoid committing myself to any statement not perfectly true. Truth is the god I worship, you know.

"But while I have my theories, as do all students of an almost untried subject like this, I feel the necessity of submitting them to the most rigorous tests of comparison with facts before allowing myself to receive them, much less the public.

"If I should be so fortunate as to succeed in my present business undertakings, I shall much prefer to resign all thoughts of a *public career* (so called), and by remaining in privacy, be able to devote my undivided attention to the development and elaboration of my favorite branch of science."

Prof. Sanborn always had a good word for every one, and in speaking of the failings and peculiarities of a person, would always bring up redeeming traits in their characters. He was generous and kind to all. His charities were without stint—an open heart and an open hand. He was ever ready to sympathize and assist in affliction, lending help in whatever work he could do to make himself useful.

He was very companionable and an interesting talker, his conversation being replete with wit and humor, ready on any occasion.

He always carried about him a surprising number of small tools which often served a valuable purpose in an emergency.

Prof. Sanborn was a firm believer in a future life, but not from any evidence outside of himself. He looked upon death as simply a change, when he would fall asleep and wake up in the spirit world—a world of progress and peace; and if, as he believed, there is such a world, he is worthy of a high place among those who have gone before.

During his boyhood, from 1846 when he was eight years old, to 1858 when he entered the office of Mr. Flint at the State House, Mr. Sanborn kept a daily journal, which has been preserved. The habit was probably discontinued after he went to Boston, or if any record was kept it was undoubtedly destroyed, as no evidences of any were to be found among his papers. I have thought it best, in order to show the early bent of his mind, and his faculty of observation during childhood, to give some selections from these journals, regretting that he has left nothing of this character relating to his maturer years. The first date found in the journal is Dec. 5th, 1846, when he records the death of a little playmate; and then follow entries on a variety of subjects. He notices the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Dec. 22, and on his ninth birthday, Jan. 18th, 1847, "painted on glass for magic lantern." A few days after he gives some of the incidents of a visit to Boston:

"*Feb. 3.*—We all went to Boston; staid at the Marlborough Hotel. In the afternoon went to see the painting of the Mississippi river by Mr. Banvard. The canvas of it was three miles long. *6th.*—We went to the Baptist Church to hear a concert by Covert and Dodge and the Misses Macumber. *9th.*—In the evening we all went to a lecture on physiology by Prof. Darling, illustrated by a French manikin, drawings and a skeleton."

"*April 24.*—Grandmother went home with aunt. I went down to the depot with them. There were some matches laying there, and I took a card and put it in my pocket, but when Papa knew it he made me go back and return it. I felt very unhappy."

On his partial recovery from illness, to which he was much subjected when a child, he writes:

"*May 11.*—I was very weak and my head ached very badly. In the morning I went out to watch the ants building their nests."

"*Aug. 23.*—I made a kind of cabinet out of a large box with shelves in it, and arranged my shells in it. I had a little star-fish and a crab, some evergreen moss that I found on the sea shore, with a fish's jaw and a large piece of sea weed that had fastened itself onto a stone very firmly, so that it could not be shaken off."

He writes that on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1847, the family visited his grandfather Gregory at Charlestown, and that "in the afternoon we went over the bridge with Grandpa to see the Chinese junk, which was brought from China a few months ago. It is a very curious ship, the stern of which was very high, so that it reached 15 or 20 feet above the bridge."

"*April 15, 1848.*—In the afternoon I went to Royal M's, and pretty soon Joe and Tom C. came and we went down to the new railroad where they are filling up into the river. There are temporary wooden rails for the dirt cars drawn by horses (employed in carrying dirt to fill up holes and gaps). When the cars get to the end of the track the horses are unhitched and the cars pushed onto a small platform, moving on casters and turning on a pivot. This is turned round and the cars rolled onto the track; on the other side the horses are hitched on and they go off. Then we went down to the shore and amused ourselves by throwing stones into the deep water, and seeing what beautiful rainbows the sun made by shining through the drops of water."

"*May 5.*—I went to Miss Rietz to get a French lesson.

"*Oct. 16.*—Went to school with Emma in Charlestown, which school is a very unusual one, as the scholars are allowed to hollo across the room to each other, and to laugh and talk! Grandpa took me to the Navy Yard, and to the wharf where they were loading ice on board a ship from the cars."

"*Oct. 24.*—I went to see Gen. Tom Thumb, and saw the presents the kings and queens of Europe had given him, one of which was a little golden cane, and some others were a brace of silver pistols and two golden swords."

"*June 23, 1849.*—I went to Miss Rietz to recite a French lesson, and I invited Francisca Rietz to come with us and see a couple of orang-outangs. In the evening we went, but Francisca did not come. The orang-outangs were about three feet high, and there were two of them, male and female, and one little chimpanzee as large as a three months old kitten. The name of the male was Caspar Hauser, and of the female Ma'amselle."

"*Aug. 29.*—I began going to the Academy or Latin School."

"*Jan. 15, 1850.*—Attended lecture on telegraphs and electricity by James Hyatt."

"*May 20.*—I answered a question that no other in the class could answer. It was 'what is torment derived from?' I answered '*torquere*' which was right."

"*Aug. 30.*—Prof. Webster was hung to-day for the murder of Dr. Parkman."

"*Feb. 4, 1851.*—I went to school, and in the afternoon read a composition on Entomology."

"*Feb. 15.*—Printed, and engraved some pictures on lead so as to print with them, and made a printing press of cedar wood."

"*Mar. 8.*—I made some paint of sealing wax, and painted my printing press and my bow and also my name on my sled."

"*Mar. 24.*—I passed a very satisfactory examination in arithmetic and grammar, but was reprimanded by the Principal for snowballing, which is against the regulations."

"*April* 17.—We heard of the loss of the Minot's Ledge Light House, with two men who faithfully remained in it during the gale. Mr. Bennett, the keeper, had gone on shore on business and therefore escaped."

"*Oct. 9.*—Mr. Taylor read my name to speak next Wednesday. I have selected a piece by Edward Everett on the Indian."

On Easter Sunday, April 11, 1852, he writes: "Dear father spoke very kindly and solemnly to us this afternoon, and made us feel very sad by speaking of his dying, and of having done so little good in his life, when I think that his charity and kindness and generosity are very great."

June 2.—I had to speak among the others this afternoon on the Nightingale and Glow worm, and Mr. Eaton, the critic, said that he had read that piece several times, but never with so much pleasure as in hearing me."

"*July* 5.—Emma and I had a ticket apiece to go to the celebration, and we walked in procession to the grove. The speakers on this occasion were Messrs. John Pierpont, Charles Hudson, G. W. Bungay, Mr. Miner, and William Pierce as toastmaster."

"*Oct. 27.*—Mr. Taylor gave me as a penalty a couple of chapters in Cicero to translate, and to be brought in to him as soon as finished. I did not get done till 6, and carried them to him at that time."

"*Feb. 11, 1853.*—In the afternoon I went down town and purchased a Valentine for 10 cents, a rose painted on embossed note paper. I composed the following lines, which I wrote on the third page, and directed it to * * * *.

"O Susan dear, I often wish
Upon your cheek the rose to see;
But there the lily keeps its place,
Fair emblem of thy purity.
"*Valentine.*"

"*April 6.*—There was a great thunder storm at noon. The Bunker Hill Monument was struck by lightning, but not injured. Although several persons were in it not one was hurt."

"*April 20.*—I went to school; the summer term begins to-day. I began to study Virgil's Eclogues, with the promise from my teacher that if I do not keep my reputation up to six I shall be degraded to a lower class. I resolve to study harder and to pay more attention in class."

"*Feb. 4, 1854.*—In the afternoon I cut wood, fixed the back door handle, and mended the coffee pot."

"*May 14.*—Wrote in my journal for the past fortnight, and wish I could for the future."

[The summer of 1854 he spent at Meredith Bridge, N. H., working on a farm.]

Of the years 1856 and 1857 he wrote: "Interregnum during which I attended the Punchard High School for three terms under Belden and Seymore. Studied Algebra; Virgil's Æneid, 8 books; Zenophon's Anabasis, 3 books; botany, &c."

"*Sept. 1857.*—Entered the Phillips Academy again, senior class, though under rather unfavorable auspices; but got along much better than I expected."

"*March*, 1858.—Last Sunday I went into the Patagonian woods and collected from trees, &c., 4 new kinds of small caterpillars, 3 of beetles, and half a dozen other insects—eggs, chrysalids, pupæ, &c., 'out of the lap of winter.'

"Three weeks ago yesterday, borrowed a splendid compound microscope of Mr. John Dove, and have been highly enjoying the use of it."

The reading of the memorial was followed by remarks in eulogy of Prof. Sanborn by Messrs. Watkins, Estey, Staples and others.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare resolutions on the death of Hon. Stephen Salisbury, presented the following which were unanimously adopted.

"*The Worcester Society of Antiquity* desire to inscribe upon their Records their appreciation of the great loss sustained by them, in common with other institutions of a like nature, by the death of the HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, LL. D., which took place in this city, Sunday, August 24th, 1884, at the age of 86 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Therefore Resolved, that in the death of Mr. Salisbury this Society realize the loss of one who was deepy interested in their welfare; that they recall with gratitude the kind and generous appreciation of their work, so often shown by him in kindly words and

liberal contributions. That although not an active member, he was in full sympathy with them and the objects they have in view, and was most cordial in the expression of his wishes for their success.

"*Resolved*, That we also recognize the loss sustained by a Society of a kindred nature with our own, in this city, over which Mr. Salisbury presided for so many years with such distinguished honor. That his example is especially worthy of emulation by all interested in Historical and Antiquarian studies, in sound learning, and in irreproachable reputation.

"*Resolved*, That we extend to our associate, Mr. Stephen Salisbury, our warmest sympathy in his great bereavement in the death of his honored father."

The meeting was then adjourned.

At the November meeting on the evening of Tuesday the 4th, eighteen members were present, namely: Messrs. Crane, A. S. Roe, T. A. Dickinson, Seagrave, Meriam, H. M. Smith, Forehand, Staples, Sumner, Tolman, Estey, Maynard, Hubbard, Taylor, Prentiss, Lawrence, Stiles and Rice.

Mr. F. P. Rice made a report for the Committee of Arrangements for the Tenth Anniversary of the Society, giving the plans for the celebration so far as they had been perfected.

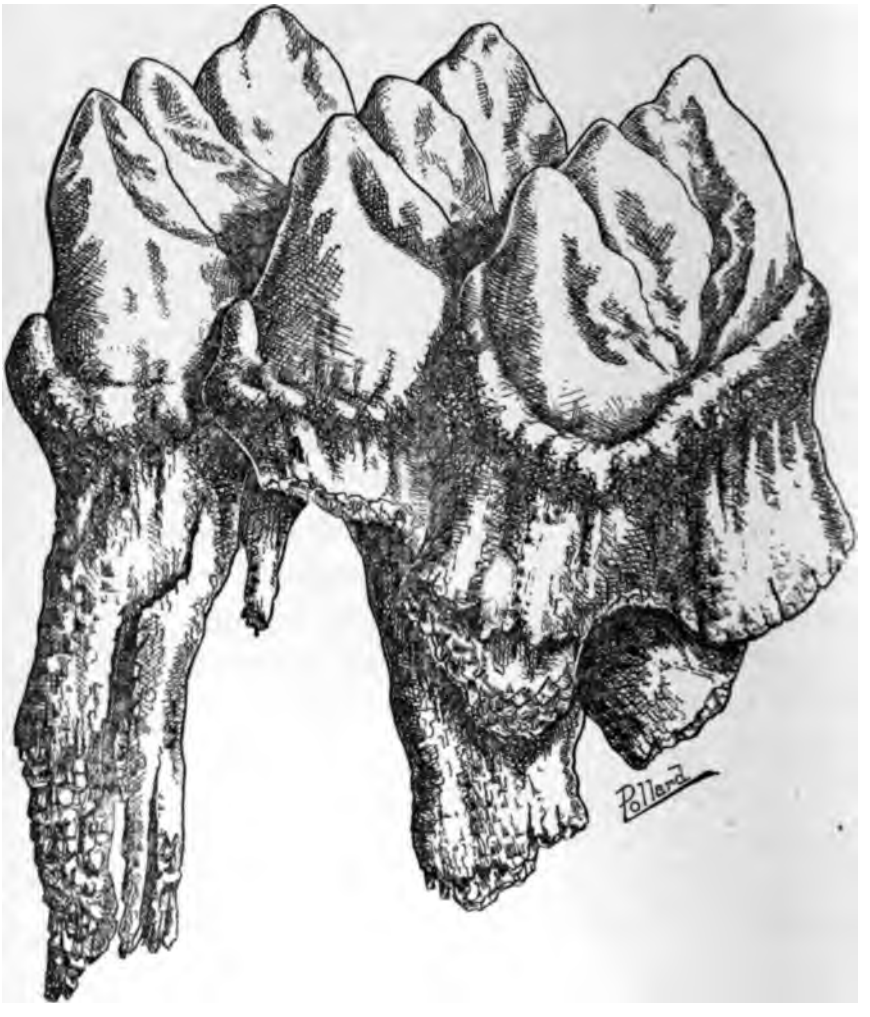
Maj. Frederick G. Stiles presented to the Society an oil portrait, which he had painted, of his grandfather, Jeremiah Stiles, a portrait painter and local celebrity, who was drowned in Lake Quinsigamond in 1826. The thanks of the Society were voted for

TOOTH OF THE NORTHBOROUGH MASTODON.

Exhibited at a meeting of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, Nov. 18, 1884.

[*Natural Size.*]

UNIV OF MICH



TOOTH OF THE NORTHBOROUGH MASTODON.

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that several members of the Society had visited the place, and returned with some evidences of their trip. He then exhibited to the meeting several teeth and other fragments of a Mastodon which had been unearthed on the farm of William U. Maynard in Northborough. Remarks in relation to the discovery were made by T. A. Dickinson, H. M. Smith; Dr. W. H. Raymenton, President of the Natural History Society; Hon. Clark Jillson, A. S. Roe and F. P. Rice.*

The meeting was then adjourned.

The Annual Meeting was called on the evening of Tuesday, December 2d. This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the execution of John Brown, the business of the meeting was postponed, and the following paper appropriate to the occasion was read by Mr. Alfred S. Roe.

* Messrs. E. B. Crane, T. A. Dickinson, F. P. Rice, H. L. Shumway and H. M. Smith visited the scene of the discovery on Tuesday, Nov. 18, under the guidance of Dr. F. W. Brigham of Shrewsbury, who was first notified of the matter by Mr. Maynard. Some of the teeth and other remains were taken to Cambridge by Mr. Dickinson, and Prof. Allen identified them as belonging to the *Mastodon americanus*. This, being the first authentic discovery of remains of this creature in New England, is important in overthrowing the opinion, heretofore entertained by scientists, that the Hudson River had been a barrier to the passage of these animals. The remains of the Northborough Mastodon are now in the museum of the Worcester Natural History Society, having been placed there through the generosity of Stephen Salisbury, Esq. The Society of Antiquity is indebted to Hon. Clark Jillson for the accompanying illustration.

A Letter from John Brown never before in print.

Now in the possession of Sullivan Forehand, Esq., of Worcester.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS, 16th APRIL, 1857.

Hon. Eli Thayer,

My Dear Sir

I am advised that one of "U. S. Hounds is on my track"; & I have kept myself hid for a few days to let my track get cold. I have no idea of being taken; *& intend* (*if* "God will";) to go back with Irons *in* rather than *upon* my hands. Now my Dear Sir let me ask you to have Mr. Allen & Co. send me by Express; one or two sample Navy Sized Revolvers; *as soon as may be;* together with his best cash terms (he warranting them) by the hundred with good moulds, flasks; &c. I wish the sample Pistols sent to John (not Capt) Brown Care of Massasoit House Springfield, Mass. I now enclose Twenty Dollars towards repairs done for me; & Revolvers; the balance *I will send,* as soon as I get the Bill. I have written to have Dr. Howe send *you* by Express a Rifle & Two Pistols; which *with the guns you gave* me; *& fixings; together* with the Rifle given me by *Mr. Allen & Co.* I wish them to pack in a suitable strong Box; *perfectly safe* directing to *J. B* care of Orson M. Oviatt Esq. Cleveland Ohio; *as freight;* to keep dry. For Box, trouble; & packing; I will pay when I get bill. I wish the box very plainly marked; & forwarded to Cleveland; as soon as you receive the articles from Dr. Howe. I got a *fine list* in Boston the other day; & hope Worcester will not be *entirely behind.* I do not mean *you; or Mr. Allen & Co.*

Very Respectfully Your Friend

Direct all letters & bills
to care of Massasoit House
Please acknowledge

John Brown

JOHN BROWN: A RETROSPECT.

BY ALFRED S. ROE.

Nearly two thousand years ago, at the hour of noon, a motley throng of people might have been seen pouring forth from the gates of a far Eastern city and moving towards a hill called Calvary. Amidst soldiers and civilians, both friends and foes, the central figure is that of a man scarcely more than thirty years of age. He has all the attributes, in form and features, of true manliness. A disinterested judge has just declared that he finds nothing amiss in him; but the rabble cry out, all the more, "crucify him." While ardently loved by a devoted few in that tumultuous crowd, he is, to all the rest, an object of severest scorn, the butt of ribald jest. Wearing his crown of thorns, he is made to bear, till he faints, under his burden, the very instrument of his torture. His Roman executioners, giving to him the punishment accorded to thieves and robbers, have imposed upon him the most ignominious fate possible,—death upon the cross.

A century before, Cicero had said: "It is an outrage to bind a Roman citizen; to scourge him is an atrocious crime; to put him to death is almost parricide; but to *crucify* him—what shall I call it?"

The place of crucifixion is reached. The dread tragedy is enacted. The vail of the Temple is rent in twain; but upon the trembling earth the cross stands firm; from the consequent darkness it shines forth, resplendent by the halo of its precious burden. The Saviour of men is taken thence to lie in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea; his disciples and brethren wander away disconsolate; his tormentors go their many and devious ways; but the cross remains. It will ever remain; the object of reproach and derision to the ancients, to the moderns it has become the symbol

of all that is true and good. The scenes of that day, on which the son of man was lifted up have sanctified for all time the instrument on which he suffered ; transformed and radiant, it has become a beacon for all mankind.

Twenty-five years ago to-day, at noon, nearly, another crowd took its course from prison doors to a place of execution. We see a white haired old man escorted to his death by all the military strength that a great state can command. As he leaves his place of confinement he stoops and prints a kiss upon the face of a Negro baby. A black woman cries out to him, passing along, "God bless you, old man ; I wish I could help you, but I cannot." The most ignominious death known to our laws awaits him. Already has the gibbet been erected. The sticks "standant and crossant" are in place, and the hungry rope is "pendant." A forty acre field is filled with those drawn together by this strange scene. Three thousand soldiers with loaded guns stand ready to repel any attempt at rescue. Well shotted cannon turn their open and angry mouths upon this one poor mortal. The bravest man there, he gazes upon the array before him, without a trace of emotion. The eye that shed tears at the sight of human misery is undimmed by what man can do against him. Beyond the cordon of foes he remarks the wonderful beauty of the scenery, the last he is to look upon. He has made his peace with God and has no other favor to ask of his executioners than that they hasten their terrible task. The drop falls and suspended 'twixt Heaven and Earth is the incarnation of the idea that in a few brief months is to bring liberty to an enslaved race. Most appropriately did a Boston clergyman on the following Sunday announce for his opening hymn—

"Servant of God, well done!"

The John the Baptist of salvation to the Negroes, he died a death excelled in sublimity only by that of the Saviour of men. Both died for men ; one, for all mankind, the other willing to risk all that he might open the prison door to those confined, and to strike off the bands of those in bondage.

And here, too, methinks a strange transformation has taken place. The rough, the terrible gallows loses its accustomed significance.

Its old time uses are forgotten. Around it I see millions of men and women pointing to its sole occupant, saying, "He died that we might live." Even the scaffold may become a monument of glory, for from it a hero and a martyr passed to his reward. I forget the base and criminal burdens it has borne, and see only the "lifting up" of the one man who had courage equal to his convictions. His martyrdom came ere he had seen

"The Glory of the Coming of the Lord."

Under the lofty Adirondacks his body was mouldering in the grave when Lincoln proclaimed liberty to the slave,

"But his soul was marching on."

During the twenty-five years intervening since the death of John Brown, the Drama of Life has been played with far more than the usual variation. In no equal space of time since the recording of events began, have more pages of history been turned than during the quarter of a century just closing. Owing to the efforts of Brown and others sympathizing with him, the Institution of Slavery had already received many shocks; but it was still active and aggressive. For ought man could see to the contrary, it was fated to exist many years yet. It held unchallenged, fifteen of the states in this Union and was making strenuous efforts to fortify itself in the territories of the West. A bishop in the freedom-loving state of Vermont was, twenty-five years ago, finding scripture argument for the maintenance of Negro slavery. Across the Connecticut River, in New Hampshire, the head of her chief educational institution was teaching the young men under his care that slavery was of Divine origin, and, of course, as such must not be disturbed. In New York City, one of her foremost lawyers, Charles O'Conor, announced to his audience that Negro slavery not only was not unjust, "But it is just, wise and beneficent." Though there was disclaim at this statement, the vast majority of his immense throng of listeners applauded the sentiment to the echo. In our own Commonwealth, a human being had just been rendered back to slavery, and the most distinguished clergyman in Massachusetts had stood

a trial for endeavoring to prevent the everlasting disgrace. In those days between "Fifty and Sixty," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" meant something. Its gifted author had set before every Northern reader a picture on which he could not look without blushing. Nearly all of us, here to-night, can recall the intense interest with which our parents perused the book. I well recall the burning face of my father as he turned page after page, and when, at times, tears coursed down his cheek I wondered what it was all about. He, too, had occasion to know how strong was the bond that Slavery had laid upon the Nation, in the opposition aroused among his own people through his pulpit utterances on the forbidden subject. In those days, the Underground Railroad was in full operation. The Southern Black Man, however deep his degradation, knew the North Star, and towards it he was journeying at the rate of thousands yearly. We of to-day account it among our most precious heritages that our sires and grandsires kept stations on that same road, and many an escaped bondsman looking back from his safe asylum in Canada called them "blessed." Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-nine was in the halcyon days of "Fugitive Slave Law" lovers. If John Wesley considered Slavery the "sum of all villainies," I wonder what terse definition he would have given to this the vilest enactment that ever rested on our Statute Book. Not satisfied with whipping, shooting, hanging, destroying in a thousand ways these unhappy slaves, the aggressive South forced upon a passive North a law whose enormity passes description. Every man at the beck of the Southern kidnapper, by its provisions was obliged to play the part of a Negro catcher. So great was the passiveness of the North that her most eminent orator, instead of decrying the proposition as unworthy of humanity, even lifted up his voice in its defense. Virgil inveighed against the accursed thirst for gold—*auri sacra fames;* but it was not this thirst that made him, ofttimes called the "Godlike," turn against all the traditions of his birth and associations, and speak words which closed to him Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty, and drew from Whittier the scathing lines of

"Ichabod!"

But his thirst was not appeased, and the South before which he had prostrated himself, turned away from him, spurning his bribe, and made a nomination which terribly disappointed Webster, and on account of which he went down to his grave broken hearted. Imagine if you can the astonishment of the student a hundred years hence, when he reads that the highest judicial tribunal in the land, voiced through its aged though not venerable chief, said in the year of our Lord, 1857, and in the year of American Independence the eighty-first, that three millions of people, at that time represented in Congress through an infamous scheme of apportionment, had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Two judges of that court, and be it ever remembered to their credit, dissented. Through the worse than Cimmerian darkness that overspread the Supreme Bench of those days, the names of McLean and Curtis shine forth, the only rays of light; and I may say with the exception of that of Taney, remembered through his unique position, the only names recalled to-day. I doubt whether any present can name three out of the six judges who concurred with their Superior in his opinion. It was the age, *par excellence*, of spread-eagle oratory, when the American Bird soared higher and staid up longer than he ever has since. Hail Columbias and Star Spangled Banners were in order, but the latter waved for the white portion of the people only. A flaunting mockery, our flag justly merited the reproach of other nations that pointed to our enslaved millions and then said: "Call ye that the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave?"

We know that all this is so, for we remember it; but the student of the future must get his knowledge from books, and in the light of progress what will he think of defenseless women being mobbed in a Connecticut town for allowing Negro girls to attend their school? Even now there is no distinction of color in *our* schools, and at the High School in this city, a colored girl has graduated whose foster father was a slave in Danville, Virginia, while the head master of the school was held there a prisoner of war. Side by side they sit in our schools of all grades, and, graduating from our Normal Schools, become teachers in the schools themselves. He will read that Garrison, Phillips, Foster and others, were often in peril

of their lives for preaching liberation of the slaves; and how like a myth will it seem to *him*, when *we*, in twenty-five years from the death of John Brown, have seen colored men in both branches of the National Legislature, and to-day cannot look upon a lately issued Government Note without reading the name of one* who was once in bondage. Popular prejudice, the strongest barrier possible, is rapidly yielding; and the bayonet, the ballot, and the spelling book, have wrought wonders. With all professions open to the colored man, with equal rights before the law, with millions of property accumulated since the war, who shall say that the soul of John Brown is not marching on?

In the days prior to those of Harper's Ferry Raid, this good City of Worcester, and the County of the same name, had spoken in no uncertain manner as to their appreciation of Slavery and its attendant evils. The first county in the Commonwealth to raise the question of the validity of Slavery in Massachusetts subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution, she well sustained her early acquired reputation in the more troublous times of later years. In 1839, in this city was tried the famous Holden Slave Case, where a native of Worcester County had brought to her early home from her more recent Southern one, a specimen of human property in the shape of a black girl fourteen years old, by name Anne. By special enactment of Massachusetts no one could be held in bondage thus unless perfectly willing, and certain citizens of Holden, knowing that the treatment which the girl received could not be borne except under duress, secured her person, and bringing her to the Heart of the Commonwealth, made her "Free indeed." For thus acting, these citizens were arrested and indicted, for just what, it seems difficult, at this time, to state; but they were deemed or called culpable for having, without her consent, taken this girl, Anne, from bondage and actually giving her liberty. More than fifty years ago this, and how like a dream the whole matter seems. Ira Barton was the Justice of the Peace before whom one of the depositions was made. Solomon Strong, the earliest ap-

* B. K. Bruce of Mississippi, now Register of the Treasury, formerly U. S. Senator.

pointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the Judge who heard the case. Pliny Merrick was the District Attorney who conducted the prosecution, and Charles Allen the Attorney who appeared for the defense. The trial had not advanced a great ways ere Mr. Merrick declared that there was no cause of action, and the jury at once acquitted the defendants. Charles Allen! A host of recollections of the Free Soil and Anti-Slavery days spring into being at the mention of his name. He was the Massachusetts Whig who, in 1848, refused to bow the knee to the Southern Baal, and to his fellow members of the Convention, after the nomination of General Taylor dared to say: "You have put one ounce too much on the strong back of Northern endurance. You have even presumed that the State which led on the first Revolution for Liberty will now desert that cause for the miserable boon of the vice-presidency. Sir, *Massachusetts spurns the bribe*," referring thus to the proposed nomination of Abbott Lawrence. It was a brother of Charles Allen, our late esteemed friend, the Rev. George Allen, who in the same year offered to a meeting in Worcester, the most famous resolution of the whole ante-bellum period. Catching the spirit of his brother's words, he said: "Resolved, That Massachusetts wears no chains and *spurns all bribes;* that Massachusetts goes now, and will ever go, for free soil and free men, for free lips and a free press, for a free land and a free world." This was a good key-note, and when, six years later, in 1854, a slave-catcher came to this same city of Worcester, the citizens proved that they could raise the tune most readily; and the would-be man-stealer was only too happy to march to its measures out of the city, without his booty, and possessed of a whole skin. Mr. Jankins, the object of Butman, the kidnapper's cupidity, during these intervening thirty years, has continued to live in this city, a respectable and respected citizen; and has seen his children in the highest schools of the city. One, having graduated from the High School, is now in the Normal School. What a comment this, on the times when, in this *Christian* land, men and women were imprisoned for teaching black people how to read,—the Bible even.

I doubt whether the people of Worcester were the very strictest interpreters of the law in the days when the life of John Brown was

in the balance. Of the technicalities of his offence it is not ours to judge. The people of the North who had made haste to rid themselves of slavery, had viewed for years the aggressive unrest of the South. While civilized countries other than ours had forever abolished the wretched system, our country, led by its Southern minority, had again and again done its best to bolster and uphold it. The war with Mexico, the annexation of Texas, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were only successive sops thrown to the insatiable monster. The repeal of the Compromise opened the Territory of Kansas to both Slavery and Anti-Slavery, and henceforth Massachusetts speaks with no uncertain voice. John Brown and Charles Sumner simultaneously spring into renown and immortality. Both of Bay State antecedents, their history is largely hers. One on the plains of Kansas fights for what he believes to be the right. His own blood and that of his sons flow in behalf of oppressed humanity. Border ruffians are driven back and a Free State Constitution adopted. Sumner, from his place in the United States Senate, boldly proclaims his sentiments on "The Crime against Kansas," and by an illustrious scion of the Southern aristocracy is stricken down in a manner which "even thieves and cut-throats would despise." The contest was on,—any pause thereafter was only a temporary lull. In the language of New York's most distinguished Senator, it was "Irrepressible." John Brown had repeatedly led parties of slaves from Missouri to Kansas, and made of them free men. He contemplated other and grander strokes against the peculiar institution. In his singleness of purpose, he saw not the power of the Government intervening, and perhaps, in his intensity, it would have made no difference if he had. Certain, however, is the statement, that the one grand idea over-towering all others in his mind, was that of liberty for the slaves; and for that idea men of his own and subsequent days have done him reverence.

Why review the scenes of those hours of attack and fierce defense at Harper's Ferry? Poorly informed, indeed, must be that American man or woman, boy or girl, who has not repeatedly read the events of those less than twenty-four hours of condensed history. They furnish the prelude to every account of the War of the Re-

bellion. No matter how vivid the scenes of later days, somewhere in the background we get these earlier details over again. The blow once struck, and there arose from Maine to Texas cries ranging through all the variations of surprise, exultation, and fiercest denunciation. I am speaking as a Northern man to Northern people, and it is natural that we should look upon the acts of John Brown with quite different feelings from those held by the people who saw in them the uprooting of all the traditions and customs of their society. For the present, however, I will confine myself to the opinions of those who from the north side of Mason and Dixon's Line, heard the "clash of resounding arms." There were many men who had in various ways assisted Brown in his work without knowing just what his plans were. It sufficed for them to know that he was to harry the Institution, leaving to him the perfecting and executing of details. The telegraphic despatches on that Monday morning of October 17th, carried consternation into other homes than those of the South. It seemed reasonable to the Government that men who had contributed in any way to the support of John Brown must have been privy to his plans. However much we may pride ourselves now that such and such men assisted the movement, then the barest suspicion of complicity made many households look to their hearths. Some, whose names had been mingled with his, sought refuge in Canada, as Dr. S. G. Howe, Frederick Douglass and F. B. Sanborn. Gerrit Smith of New York, worn out by previous hard work, was by this final burden reduced to a condition necessitating his removal to the Utica Asylum. Now that the affair is all over and past, it seems very strange that men like those mentioned before, who were known to be intimate with the Revolutionist, were not made to suffer at the hands of the law. The only explanation that occurs to me is that public opinion, while it might not stay the hand of the executioner in Virginia, most resolutely opposed his crossing the line. "The New York Democratic Vigilance Association" issued a manifesto breathing forth threatenings against all those implicated in the matter, but it came to nothing. Every movement of the trial was followed with the closest interest, and Massachusetts sent down a man to assist in the defense who became, in after years, one of her

most famous sons. It is certain that the experience of these weeks at Harper's Ferry gave John A. Andrew the prompting to the extraordinary zeal with which he entered upon the duties of his gubernatorial office less than two years afterward. The whole trial seems farcical; but we must admit that a show of fairness was had, and, considering the ferocity with which the old man was attacked when down in the Engine House, the only wonder is that he was granted a trial at all. Through all the trying hours of that ordeal how like a hero did he deport himself! Grand in his assaults on the citadel of slavery, he became grander still as he calmly met his enemies, and told them of his purposes. Never boastful, he assumes nothing, but at the end, when asked to say why sentence of death should not be imposed upon him, he said: "The Court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the Law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament. That teaches me that all things 'whatsoever I would that men should do unto me I should do even so to them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say, I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments—I submit; so let it be done." Even if we grant that he was technically wrong we must accord to him the meed of perfect sincerity. Whatever his failings he had not that of lying. "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends." John Brown fulfilled the highest interpretation of this Scriptural maxim. The edict once published, and all over the North there was a feeling of the deepest sympathy. There was nothing that could be done. People must wait and meditate. Just enough more than a month to bring the execution on Friday was accorded the condemned man, for it was on Monday the 31st of October that the trial was ended, and the sentence was pronounced the following day.

think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done." [December 2nd, 1859.]

Our retrospect would be incomplete did we not recall the events happening in this very City of Worcester, twenty-five years ago to-day. Never were the pulsations of the "Heart of the Commonwealth" more in accord with the heart beats of humanity than on that second of December, 1859. Whatever the thoughts and words of truckling people in other places, here the tolling bell spoke unmistakably to all who heard, the sorrow of those who mourned the death of the Great Liberator. The *Spy* of December 3d devotes two columns to an account of the observances in this city. From this description I learn that from ten o'clock, A. M. till noon, and again, from seven to seven and one-half o'clock, P. M., the bells of the Old South, the Central, the Union, and the Third Baptist churches were tolled. During the tolling of the bells in the forenoon, the engines at Merrifield's buildings, and at the card manufactory of T. K. Earle & Co., were stopped, while their places of business were closed, bearing appropriate symbols of regret and mourning. The colored people generally closed their places of employment, and engaged in appropriate religious exercises in Zion's Church in the afternoon. Earlier than had been advertised Mechanics Hall was thronged to its utmost capacity, in the vast audience there being as many women as men. Three sides of the walls bore placards on which were the words:

> "Whether on the scaffold high,
> Or in the battle's van,
> The fittest place where man can die
> Is where he dies for man."

At half-past seven o'clock Hon. W. W. Rice called the meeting to order, saying: "There is no true man that does not feel his bosom swell with indignation and grief, and pray that God will watch over this land with his especial care. For Virginia has, to-day, executed a man, who, by the judgment of this community, is guilty of no moral crime; but for his fidelity to the principles which his own soul told him were truths and duty. And we are met to hear the words of our best and most eloquent men, and to tender our aid

but it is as a *heathen* gentleman." I can, myself, appreciate to some extent what must have been the feelings of the prisoner at the religious ministrations offered him; for I well remember with what a skeptical air I heard the prayer and the words of a Rebel clergyman who visited the prison in which I was confined in 1865. I knew he was daily praying God to bring defeat to my comrades in arms, to increase the number of prisoners, in fine, for the triumph of the Confederate cause. He undertook a pretty serious task, that of talking entertainingly in a general way to a company of Federal prisoners. Had he come to kneel by the side of a dying man, and to point the way to eternal life, it had been different; but for doctrinal policies what cared we? We had empty stomachs, and till they were filled all creeds were alike illusory. Preaching to hungry men was not a success, and he came but seldom—indeed I remember only once. Dead men were carried out daily, but they went unattended by religious rites. I recall now the thought, if God heard his prayer and answered it, of what avail was mine; but I was certain that mine was the one listened to, and that being the case, of what avail was his opinion on the state of the country any way? During these weeks the condemned man is visited by large numbers of people, both friends and foes; but before no one does he for a moment weaken in his constant declaration of the correctness of his cause. Some of the verbal shot that his proslavery interlocutors received were as hot as those which he fired from his musket into their midst on that terrible Monday—for instance, he told Col. Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, that he would as soon be escorted to his death by blacklegs or robbers as by slave-holding ministers. Socrates, awaiting the death which slowly creeps from his extremities to his heart converses not more quietly and resignedly to those about him than does this decided old man of Harper's Ferry. One, a Stoic, discourses on Death and Immortality; and dying, desires his followers to offer a cock to Æsculapius. The other, a Christian, ceases not to converse concerning the wrongs of an oppressed race, and of his deep anxiety for the slaves; and his last written words were: "I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now

think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done." [December 2nd, 1859.]

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and sympathy to the family—that family in whose veins flows the blood of the martyr, Brown." In closing, Mr. Rice, who had been heard with repeated applause, read the following list of officers:

PRESIDENT: Dea. Ichabod Washburn; VICE-PRESIDENTS: Hon. John Milton Earle, Hon. Peter C. Bacon, Hon. George F. Hoar, Hon. W. W. Rice, Hon. Lemuel Williams, Albert Tolman, William T. Merrifield, George M. Rice, Hon. Austin L. Rogers, Edward Earle, John D. Baldwin, George W. Russell, Abram Firth, Joseph P. Hale, Dr. S. Rogers, William R. Hooper, Benjamin Goddard, Joseph Pratt, Harrison Bliss, Thomas Tucker, Rev. Horace James, Rev. Merrill Richardson, Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, Rev. R. R. Shippen, Rev. J. H. Twombly, Rev. George Allen, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Rev. Peter Ross, Rev. William H. Sanford, Rev. Samuel Souther, Dr. Joseph Sargent, Dr. William Workman, Dr. O. Martin, Dr. T. H. Gage, Marcus Barrett, Warren Williams, Thomas L. Nelson, Hartley Williams, Edwin Draper, S. A. Porter, Jonathan Day; SECRETARIES: Charles E. Stevens, D. A. Goddard, Joseph H. Walker.

Deacon Washburn, in taking the chair, called on the Rev. Mr. Richardson to open the further exercises with prayer, after which he read the following letter inclosing twenty dollars:

WORCESTER, DEC. 2, 1859.

Dear Sir: I shall not be able to unite with you as I had hoped and expected, in your meeting of sympathy and charity. The noble and heroic old man who loved the cause that we love, and who has been faithful unto death to the principles as he understood them, of the religion which we profess, has bequeathed to the friends of liberty the charge of comforting the desolate old age of his widow, and providing for the education of his fatherless children. The charge is too sacred to be declined.

Permit me to enclose, which would be of more value than anything I could say at present, a slight contribution toward this object.

Yours respectfully, G. F. HOAR.

The speeches that followed were of a particularly eloquent nature. Why should this be otherwise? Never had men a grander theme nor more sympathetic listeners. The Rev. Mr. Shippen, among other glowing passages, said: "John Brown felt as Crom-

well felt that he was commissioned by God to fight against the wrong. Believing in that eternal judgment based upon the law more lasting than the temporary statutes of to-day, he acted in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, as he in his conscience understood it." Hon. D. F. Parker was glad to honor John Brown because he dared, upon slave soil, to strike the blow he did. "Whenever wrong exists, it is our duty to wage war against it, with peaceful remedies if possible, if not, then with such as our grandsires used in settling accounts with their oppressors."

The Rev. Mr. Richardson was particularly apt—I may say, grandly prophetic. Thus: "Never at the beginning of great periods in history was insurrection so successful as that. It has made it apparent that slavery can and must be abolished; it has set every press and every tongue in the land to agitating the subject of slavery, and has made the pillars of that institution to rock and reel. It has diminished the value of slave stock. Two hundred million dollars, says a Southern paper, John Brown destroyed that Sunday night, and has led how many families to look for a speedy and certain method of getting rid of the perilous property. That man whom we wrong in calling crazy, was groping for the pillars of the slave institution, and he has been successful." Then came Rev. T. W. Higginson who had known much of Brown's plans, and to whom the prisoner had written only a short time before his execution. "How little, one year ago to-day, we expected to hear such words from men who have been deemed conservative; words so heroic, so absolute in defense of principle; and I have wished the pen to record the thoughts which lie behind the faces we all meet; the anxious, the determined, the desperate faces, the varied faces that meet us. . . . . John Brown is now beyond our reach; but the oppressed for whom he died still live. Methinks I hear his voice speaking to you in the words of that Scripture which he loved, 'Inasmuch as ye did it to these little ones ye did it unto me.'"

The collection that was taken up for the family amounted to $145.88. Afterward Homer B. Sprague, Principal of the High School, spoke, as did Mrs. Abby K. Foster, both in an eloquent and forcible manner. At half-past ten o'clock the meeting adjourned, the large audience remaining to the end.

Milford, Millbury and Fitchburg, in this County, in a similar manner took notice of the sad event. In the Legislature, then in session, there was a movement made in both houses to secure an adjournment. Though defeated, the motion drew out pretty generally the sentiments of the members. Many of these voting against adjournment, admired the martyr; but objected to leaving the business of the day, saying that Brown himself would counsel continued attention to proper legislative duties.

From the vantage ground of twenty-five years after, it is interesting to read what leading exponents of public opinion said then. From the South there came but one cry. It was to be expected. Nothing else could have been tolerated. From the North there was a diversity of language.

The *New York Tribune* of December 3d said, and I can believe that Greeley himself wrote the words: "John Brown, dead, will live in millions of hearts, will be discussed around the homely hearth of Toil, and dreamed of on the couch of Poverty. . . . Yes, John Brown, dead, is verily a power like Samson in the falling temple of Dagon, like Ziska, dead, with his skin stretched over a drum head still routing the foe he bravely fought while living." The *New York Herald* of the same date, voicing the sentiment of those who actively or passively upheld slavery, alludes to the Hero as "Old John Brown, the culprit, hanged for murder," etc., and states that the South was correct. The *Boston Courier* wishes Governor Banks to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation of $40,000 to assist Virginia in paying the bills incident to the Trial. If I am not mistaken, it was this same Courier's editor, one Homer by name, who, some years before, had placarded the city to excite a riot against Thompson, the English Emancipationist, and who had been largely instrumental in fostering trouble for Garrison and Phillips.

If we only knew that we were prophesying at the time! Little did the Tribune writer think that his allusion to Ziska would prove almost literally true. In two years from the death of John Brown the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, the Fletcher Webster Regiment, marched down the streets of Boston to the words:

and like magic the whole Union Army took it up, nay more, those who stood behind the army, young and old. Men and women sung it from Maine to California. No one knows who wrote it—it was unwritten. It was the popular idea, inspired by God, given vocal expression. There was nothing to learn about it. Everybody knew it before he heard it. Once raised the tune was chanted till the war was over, and its mission accomplished. It closed not then; for to-day, after our lapse of a quarter of a century, it is the tune of all others that fires the Nation's heart. Ziska's drum head is immortal. Early in the War a large prize was offered for competition, to those who would try to write a National Hymn. True, we had "America," but it was sung to the tune of "God save the King or Queen." "The Star Spangled Banner," but it ran so high that few attempted it. "Red, White and Blue," and "Hail Columbia"; but they were not adapted to the popular demands. A National Hymn was demanded, and a committee of meritorious gentlemen gravely sat down to decide on the merits of more than five bushels of poems. Twelve hundred poetasters had sent in their lucubrations, over three hundred of these sending music also, and what came of it? Nothing, of course. Lowell can write an ode that will make our cheeks tingle. Bayard Taylor has written them that exalted us with pride; but neither of these men, nor any other, could sit down and in repose—in cold blood as it were—write a National Hymn. What was wanted was another Marseillaise, something which all could readily grasp and hold, something that no man or woman could help singing, no matter whether they had ever sung before or not. Roget de Lisle, amid the terrible scenes of the French Revolution, and stung almost to madness by the terrible events about him, in a single night gave expression to a hymn that, in power, has been approached by only one other, that of "John Brown's Body." Are there not points of resemblance? Both stir the soul in the chorus. The "*Aux armes, Aux armes*," of the Frenchman's song is reproduced in our "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" No man will take either hymn off by himself to learn it. They are in his mind already; but he is never con-

scious of them till the proper moment draws them forth. Our National Hymn has no parentage. I have heard men thrillingly relate the fever of patriotism into which the singing of its words threw them, as a regiment would file along the streets of our great cities during the war. There is not much to it in point of words. Such hymns need few words.

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave."

"He has gone to be a soldier in the Army of the Lord."

"We will hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree."

There they are, the three stanzas; but they have been sung more times, especially the first one, than any equal number of words ever put to music in America. Put in one sum the times the name of Lincoln, the Martyred President, and Grant, the Peerless General have been uttered, and it would not make a hundredth part the number that represents the utterance of John Brown's name in this song. Some one will say it cannot be a National Hymn unless sung by all parts of our people. Millions of people in the South, true of dusky faces, sung it, and how they sung it. It is more than sentiment, it is life to them; and I am sanguine enough to believe that the time will come when those who wore the gray in our Great Contest will so far have seen the error of their position as to join with us of the other side in singing

"Glory, Glory, Hallelujah,"

over the fact that the soul of John Brown is marching on.

What think ye of John Brown? Have the widely separated opinions of twenty-five years ago approached, or are they even more divergent? Of course, the active thinkers and workers of that day have joined the great majority. A younger and later generation has the conduct of affairs. In the main, those who hated him then hate him now. Those who thought him a martyr then are sure of it now. Perhaps we are still too near the events that made him famous to properly weigh and criticise the evidence; but what we write now, with what has been written, must be the source of future

conclusions. As to the South, it is far too early to expect other than the most rancorous feeling towards him. More than many of us are willing to admit, we are the creatures of our surroundings, men, thinking and acting as we have been reared. John Brown put himself in direct opposition to all that made the South distinctive; and, however much I may blame the section for its continued hold on Slavery, I cannot think it strange that the inhabitants looked upon the Liberator with feelings quite the reverse from ours. For those, however, of equal privileges with ourselves, of substantially the same rearing, I have not the same measure of charity. In 1880 one G. W. Brown, M. D., of Rockford, Illinois, formerly the editor of a paper in Kansas, gave himself the trouble to write a pamphlet in which he spares no effort to calumniate the Old Hero. I quote a notice of it from the *Boston Journal:*

"The writer, Dr. G. W. Brown, in slip-shod and often ungrammatical English assails the memory of Old John Brown, charges him with active participation in various bloody crimes, and abuses his biographers and eulogists. Dr. Brown writes as an eye-witness of many of the things which he describes; but of his credibility we have no means of judging save so far as the bitterness of his tone casts suspicion on his veracity."

Happily we are able to tell just what Brown himself thought of his detractor, and of the paper that he conducted; for in July, 1858, writing to F. B. Sanborn, he says: "I believe all honest, sensible Free State men in Kansas consider George Washington Brown's *Herald of Freedom* one of the most mischievous, traitorous publications in the whole country."

"A murderous fanatic and midnight assassin" is what the *Louisville Journal* calls him. Just what the same paper calls Mr. Phillip Thompson, Member of Congress from Kentucky, I cannot state; but from the generally warped nature of its judgment I am not disposed to set much store by its opinion of him of Harper's Ferry.

"Without doubt he suffered the just recompense of his deeds," says one who twenty-five years ago was loud and eloquent in his denunciation of the "taking off." This man has since sat in Congress with hosts of Rebel brigadiers, has shaken by the hand

Chalmers of Fort Pillow infamy, has listened to the reconstructed ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy on the floor of the House of Representatives. There is something wrong here, and I leave it to the lawyers to decide where. Brown had no malice against individuals, hence to have hung him for murder was wrong. If he suffered death for treason against the United States, then what a gigantic wrong has been done in admitting to the highest offices those who likewise were treasonable. For myself, I am ready to affirm that if the present status of affairs is right, there was most grievous wrong done Brown. The larger and more extended the treason only adds so much more to the crime. Perhaps had the "reconstruction" following his foray been associated with more ballots, or in other words, had conciliation been necessary to the proper maintenance of a particular party, perhaps, I say, he had been not only pardoned but elected to Congress.

Fate has assigned to John Brown one of the highest niches in the Temple of Fame. Thinking only of the name that must be his through all time, I would not have the Past undone; but to-night, after so many days, it is not amiss to ask ourselves "what might have been?" Granting that the death struggle between Slavery and Freedom was to come in 1861, what a part in it must this grand old man have borne! With his terrible earnestness and indomitable will, with his ability to weld as it were, to himself all those who came under his influence, what an avenger he would have been on the tracks of such *chivalrous* Southerners as Quantrell of Lawrence-burning notoriety, and those who at Fort Pillow and at Plymouth, N. C., carved out for themselves eternal infamy. I cannot think of him as a general commander; but as a leader of scouts, as the head of a band to hang on the skirts of an enemy, he had been invaluable. All this, however was not to be. He was to do his part; but it was as a hastener rather than a participant in the struggle. To please the Southern Herodias his head lay gory in the charger before the contest which he had preached began.

The contest came. We fought and won. The prime cause of all our woes exists only as a page, a dark page of history; but on the margin of that page, and on those of every subsequent page,

methinks an unseen hand writes in indelible characters the part sustained by that unconquerable leader.

To this day there are those who have halted and hesitated as to the Right in the War of the Rebellion. To me the question no more admits of doubt than does the distinction between daylight and darkness. In fact we were in darkness, and God said "Let there be light," and immediately the darkness and gloom of oppression disappeared. Shall I, then, hesitatingly say "*God* knows which was right"? I will say it, but with a different inflection; for not only does He know, but I know, every one who has seen the wonderful change since the contest, knows that God smiled on our cause. With this deep conviction, then, in our hearts is it not meet that we should keep ever green the memory of the man who more than any other, appreciated the exigencies of the hour, who first fell in his devotion to the cause? In these twenty-five years his spirit has been joined by those of Sumner, Greeley, Garrison, Giddings, Phillips, Foster and the many, many thousands who toiled for the wronged of whatever color. Truth, though for a time crushed to earth, has risen again. Freedom reigns indeed in the land of John Brown.

"His soul is marching on."

Mr. Staples read a poem on John Brown written in 1859 by Hon. Clark Jillson.*

Interesting remarks followed by Messrs. Tolman, C. Jillson, J. A. Howland, Knight, Forehand, Staples and Dr. Dean Towne.

Mr. C. R. Johnson called attention to the fact that this was the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, of which he gave some account.

* Printed in Proceedings for 1880, page 55.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday evening, December 9th.

Several visitors, and twenty-five members whose names follow, were present at this meeting.

E. B. Crane, B. J. Dodge, H. F. Stedman, T. A. Dickinson, D. Seagrave, C. Jillson, H. M. Smith, A. Tolman, R. N. Meriam, A. S. Roe, N. Paine, S. Forehand, W. F. Abbot, C. M. Roe, S. E. Staples, A. K. Gould, F. P. Rice, F. G. Stiles, E. R. Lawrence, C. R. Johnson, C. B. Knight, J. A. Howland, P. A. Lee, G. Maynard and H. W. Hubbard.

At the adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9th, twenty members were present, namely: Messrs. Crane, Staples, T. A. Dickinson, Seagrave, C. Jillson, Hubbard, Maynard, Tucker, Rice, Meriam, Tolman, Forehand, Gould, Paine, Prentiss, Estey, C. R. Johnson, Stedman, W. H. Bartlett and Edwards.

Rev. Joseph F. Lovering and Frank S. Blanchard were elected members of the Society.

The Librarian reported 96 contributions for the month.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report for 1884.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society, from Dec. 4, 1883, to Dec. 9, 1884, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.

1884.	DR.
Assessments,	$326 75
Admissions,	32 00
Donations,	1 00
Sale of Proceedings,	12 50
	372 25
Balance from 1883,	43 79
	$416 04

CASH PAID.

1884.	CR.
Rent,	$175 00
Fuel,	3 50
Gas,	13 20
Printing Proceedings,	133 00
Postage,	8 52
Insurance,	27 00
Printing notices and receipts,	20 70
Binding,	4 75
Keys,	1 00
Interest, J. A. Smith,	15 47
F. P. Rice, Books,	3 50
	405 64
Balance on hand,	10 40
	$416 04

There are accounts due the Treasurer to the amount of $101.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

The Librarian then presented his Report for the year as follows:—

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The past year has been a very successful one to the Library and Museum, both in the number and value of the donations, showing a continued activity among the Members, and a growing interest manifested in the community in the special work and usefulness of the Society.

We have received during the year from 131 contributors, 260 bound volumes, 2742 pamphlets, 1147 papers and manuscripts, and 232 articles for the Museum, making a total of 4581. This list includes 15 genealogies, 25 town histories, 24 memorial pamphlets, 4 biographies, 18 maps, 125 pictures; and oil portraits, engravings, sermons, reports, state and government documents, almanacs, magazines, broadsides and programmes, together with many valuable papers and manuscripts dating from the early settlement of the country.

A complete list of donations, with the names of donors, accompanies this report. The following deserve special mention. A collection of 136 memorial discourses on the death of Abraham Lincoln, with 130 election sermons dating from 1774; a collection of 54 volumes, 641 pamphlets and magazines, 96 papers and 3 maps; and a lot of 112 pamphlets and papers, comprising some rare old sermons and discourses. A fine specimen of early printing brought from Europe by the donor, entitled "The Sacrament, dedicated to the Blessed Pontiff, Sixtus IV. [1471-84.], and to all Christian Kings, Princes and Senates. Imprinted at Louvain by me John of Westphalia."

A Bible published at Walpole, N. H., in 1815, containing family records of Rose Gardner, who was a slave of Lord Newport. Two plans (pen and ink drawings, framed) showing the plots of Worcester in 1675 and 1687. Plan of land confirmed to George Danson in 1688. Copy of the original plan of Narragansett No. 6 (Templeton). Drawings showing the boundaries and plan of the Huguenot Fort, Oxford. Picture of the Old Green Store in 1835. An oil portrait of Jeremiah Stiles, a Worcester portrait painter who

was drowned in Lake Quinsigamond in 1826, painted by the donor. A collection of newspaper cuttings, historical matter relating to Worcester and vicinity, neatly mounted in pamphlet form.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Webster Times*, *Athol Transcript* and *Worcester Home Journal*, for copies of their papers, continued as heretofore.

An interesting relic is the *Buffet* or Sideboard from the Gardiner Chandler mansion which was erected in 1750. This has been restored and placed in the Library Room.

Among the largest contributors for the past year we find the names of R. N. Meriam, A. S. Roe, H. L. Shumway, Putnam & Davis, H. M. Clemence, Family of Hon. J. D. Baldwin, Lieut. F. G. Hyde, Dr. D. Towne, Ellery B. Crane, Rev. A. Tyler, Rev. Samuel May, J. S. Wesby & Sons, Mrs. W. B. White, George Sumner, Hon. Charles Adams, Jr. and Nathaniel Paine.

The most important event of the year in this department was the accession of the Library of the late Rev. George Allen, which came to us by purchase last April through the efforts of several prominent citizens of Worcester and the friends of the Society. This collection, which includes many works of great rarity and value, comprises about 2300 volumes and 2000 pamphlets, with maps, engravings, manuscripts, oil paintings, portraits and other articles. The books have all been placed upon shelves, but no attempt has been made to classify or catalogue them. The preparation of a suitable catalogue will involve considerable labor and expense, but it is a matter which should receive the early consideration of the Society, as the collection, in its present condition, is hardly available for use.

No. 20 of our publications, the Proceedings of the Society for 1883, has been issued since I made my last report. This has been distributed to members, and exchanges have been made with 19 institutions and societies.

Since last May the Library and Museum have been open to the public Tuesday afternoon and evening of each week. This has proved to be a wise step in awakening an interest in the work of the Society. Our register shows a goodly number of visitors from our own city, and also from abroad.

Your collection is rapidly increasing. Including the Allen books, the Library and Museum have more than doubled the past year. It is unnecessary for me to repeat what has been said by your librarians in their reports for the past six years,—that the imperative need of this Society is more room. This is apparent to all who visit our quarters.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON, *Librarian.*

DONATIONS.

ADAMS, HON. CHARLES, JR. 130 Election Sermons; 136 Memorial Sermons and Discourses on the death of Abraham Lincoln; Speech of Governor Strong, 1812.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, St. Louis. Transactions, Vol. IV., No. 3, 1884.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Proceedings as issued.

ANGLIM, JAMES, & CO. Monthly Bulletin for the year.

ARNOLD, JAMES N. Narragansett Register for the year.

ASTOR LIBRARY. 35th Annual Report.

BALDWIN, HON. JOHN D., FAMILY OF His Denison and Stanton Genealogies; 54 volumes; 674 pamphlets and magazines; 63 miscellaneous papers and 3 maps.

BALDWIN, CHARLES C. (Worcester) 4 volumes Methodist Magazine.

BALL, EDWARD W. Wooden Shoes from Germany.

BAKER, MRS. F. M. 49 miscellaneous pamphlets; 19 Farmer's Almanacs; 25 miscellaneous papers.

BANGS & CO. 1 catalogue.

BANISTER, CHARLES H. Wheelman's Gazette, 1884.

BARNARD, F. J. Sheet of writing paper made by hand for Isaiah Thomas, 1800.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM H. Ancient stirrup.

BARTON, WILLIAM S. *Buffet* from the Gardiner Chandler mansion, 1750.

BARTOW, MOREY HALE Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America, No. 1; copy of N. Y. Observer, Sept., 1884.

BLAKE, FRANCIS E. Record of the Clapp Family in America; plan of land in Worcester, 1688, confirmed to George Danson.

BLANCHARD, F. S. 6 copies Worcester Bi-Centennial.

BRIDGE, SAMUEL J. Memorial of John Harvard.

BURLEIGH, CHARLES H. 12 volumes Family Library; Universal Gazetteer; 2 volumes Philosophy and Mechanics.

CALDWELL, Rev. A. Genealogy of Francis and Ruth Plummer; Denison Memorial (Ipswich).

CANADIAN INSTITUTE. Proceedings for 1884.

CASSELL & CO., New York. 3 catalogues.

CHANDLER, DR. GEORGE, Genealogies of the Hadley, Allen, Nelson and Davis Families, 4 volumes; 4 memorials; 11 historical papers and pamphlets.

CITY MESSENGER OF BOSTON. 2 volumes Reports of the Record Commission.

CLARK, THOMAS A. Spittoon.

CLEMENCE, H. M. 35 reports and proceedings; 11 magazines; 3 catalogues; 1 map; 1 picture; 15 pieces ancient crockery and glass ware; snuff box; old English cannon or swivel gun, taken from the wreck of the Frigate Huzzar, sunk at Hell Gate during the Revolution; house paper from the Murray house, Rutland; California water bag used in the mines.

COMSTOCK, J. R. Ulster Co. Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800 (fac-simile); R. I. American, 1828.

COURTENAY, WILLIAM A., Mayor of Charleston, S. C. Centennial of Incorporation of Charleston, 1883.

CRANE, ELLERY B. Kansas Scrap Book; 22 pamphlets; description of Battle of Gettysburg; Chicago Trade industries; framed maps of Worcester in 1675 and 1687, drawn by Mr. Crane; his pamphlet on the Manufacture of Lumber.

CUMMINGS, H. R. Bi-Centennial papers.

CURRIER, A. N. Re-Union of the Dickinson Family, Amherst, 1883.

DAVIS, DWIGHT A. Coin scales taken from the Mint at Charlotte, N. C. in 1862; American Academy Notes, 1881.

DAVIS, HON. GEORGE L. His Genealogy of the Davis Family.

DICKINSON, THOMAS A. His Sketch of Rev. Timothy Dickinson; Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Association, illustrated Centennial pamphlet, 1876; heckle used in preparing flax.

DODGE, BENJ. J. Printed reports; Annual Report Mechanics Association; The Academy Echo (Leicester), 1883-4.

DYSON, JOSEPH N. Summons used in Dublin, 1840.

EDDY, R. H. His John Pickering and his descendants, and supplement to same.

ESSEX INSTITUTE. Bulletin in continuation.

GARFIELD, J. F. D. History of Shirley, Mass. by Chandler; Teachers and Graduates of the Fitchburg High School, 1849-1883.

GODDARD, L. P. Catalogue of Worcester Academy, 1884; Poems, by S. P. Goddard.

GRAY, HENRY (Manchester, Eng.) Catalogues and circulars.

GREEN, HON. SAMUEL A., M. D. 9 Old South Leaflets; Address by O. W. Holmes at Keene, N. H.; package of political documents.

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GRAY, HENRY (Manchester, Eng.) Catalogues and circulars.

GREEN, HON. SAMUEL A., M. D. 9 Old South Leaflets; Address by O. W. Holmes at Keene, N. H.; package of political documents.

GUNTHER, JULIUS, Genealogical Tree of Royal House of Saxony.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Bulletin as issued.

HOWARD, JOSEPH JACKSON, LL. D. Miscellania Genealogica et Heraldica for 1884.

HOWLAND, HENRY J. Engraving of ex-Mayors of Worcester, 1862.

HOWLAND, JOSEPH A. House-joiners' and cabinet-makers' agreement, Hatfield, 1796, framed.

HUNTINGTON, REV. DR. W. R. 9 Worcester Directories.

HYDE, LIEUT. F. G. 12 volumes, 1759-1828; 9 Farmer's Almanacs; 11 Nos. Connecticut Register, 1826-1839; 12 old pamphlets; ancient chest.

JILLSON, HON. CLARK, 19 volumes; Granite Monthly for the year; Bible printed by Isaiah Thomas, 1799; 2 copies Memorial of Hon. Hartley Williams; 2 copies "Old Ti."; Olney's Historical Address at Oxford, 1873; his Memorial of Hon. Holmes Ammidown; 2 coins; ancient dividers.

JOHNSON, CHARLES R. 17 pamphlets; 1 map.

KNOWLTON, T. S. 1 volume and 2 pamphlets.

LAWRENCE, HON. J. W. 1 paper.

LEE, PARDON A. 1 volume and other articles.

LEICESTER TOWN LIBRARY. Catalogue and 1 pamphlet.

LIBBIE, C. F. & Co. 11 catalogues.

LIBRARY COMPANY, Philadelphia. Bulletin.

LINCOLN, D. F. Part of ancient grindstone found on site of the Old Gilbert Fort at West Brookfield.

LOTHROP, D., & Co. 1 catalogue.

MANITOBA HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. 6 Nos. Proceedings.

MARBLE, ALBERT P. His address on "The Imagination"; 3 volumes Japan Expedition.

MAY, REV. SAMUEL, 1 volume; 102 pamphlets and 33 papers.

MECORNEY, H. H. Nail from the Engine House in which John Brown was captured at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

MERIAM, R. N. 50 volumes, 69 pamphlets, 91 papers and 129 catalogues; Bible of Rose Gardner; 3 photographs; Washington button; sun dial, snuff box and money scales; shoe and knee buckles; Continental bill; Indian stone implements; piece of Frigate Alliance; and many other articles.

MESSINGER, D. S. 7 volumes.

MILLER, D. H. Box of Lucifer matches made in London in 1838.

MORRISON, C. P. 4 numbers his musical compositions.

MORSE, C. C., & Son, Catalogues.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. Register as issued; Proceedings, Jan. 1884; Memorial Biographies, vol. 3.

O'FLYNN, RICHARD. First number Harper's Weekly; Constitution Father Mathew T. A. Society.

PAINE, NATHANIEL. His Episode of Worcester History; Massachusetts bill 1775; 8 pamphlets, 3 papers and 1 photograph.

PARKHURST, V. P. Plan of Narragansett No. 6 (Templeton); stone implement from Jamaica; 2 papers.

PECKMAN, W. H. Relic from Benedict Arnold House, New London.

PEIRCE, HON. H. B., Secretary of the Commonwealth. 12 volumes Legislative Documents.

PENNSYLVANIA, HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF. Pennsylvania Magazine, Dec. 1883, March, 1884.

PHELPS, HON. JAMES H. 1 volume.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, JR. 11 pamphlets, publications of Mr. Phillips.

PUTNAM, SAMUEL H. Fine specimen of early printing (date about 1480); 1 volume and 7 pamphlets; a number of war relics; fine portrait of Rev. Dr. Channing, framed.

PUTNAM, DAVIS & CO. 70 pamphlets, 19 volumes and 3 papers; 2 ink stands; 1 map; portrait of Longfellow; large lot catalogues.

RAYMOND, E. T. Memoirs of Rev. A. Rogers.

REED, HON. CHARLES G. His Inaugural Address as Mayor.

REED, MISS JULIA A. Large photograph of Prof. Sanborn.

RICE, FRANKLIN P. His Worcester Book and Discovery of a Mastodon's Remains; 7 volumes and 5 pamphlets.

RICE, HON. W. W., Member of Congress. 3 volumes.

ROE, ALFRED S. His address "Greek and its latest critic"; Nation for 1883; revolutionary war relics and whaling implements; 67 numbers Atlantic Monthly; 13 pamphlets.

ROFFE, A. H., & CO. 1 catalogue.

SALISBURY, STEPHEN. 1 volume and 1 pamphlet.

SANBORN, FRANCIS G. 44 pictures and engravings; 2 vols. and 3 pamphlets.

SEAGRAVE, DANIEL. 3 volumes, 40 pamphlets and 3 papers; ward lists; piece of Whitefield rock.

SHUMWAY, HENRY L. 2 volumes, 64 pamphlets; Magazine of American History.

SMITH, GEORGE. Package ancient papers and pamphlets.

SMITH, HENRY M. Bi-Centennial badges; 18 pamphlets.

SMITH, WILLIAM WHITE. Farmer's implement over 100 years old.

STAPLES, HON. H. B. His paper on the Province Laws.

STAPLES, SAMUEL E. His Memorial of Hon. John D. Baldwin; 36 pamphlets and 3 papers.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA. Census of Iowa, 1880.

STILES, F. G. Oil portrait of Jeremiah Stiles.

STONE, AUGUSTUS. Photograph of Old Stone House, Guilford, Conn.; Lord's Prayer in a circle the size of a 5 cent piece, written by Rev. Horace James.

SUMNER, GEORGE. 5 volumes, 133 pamphlets, 759 papers, 5 photographs and 1 map.

TAFT, HENRY G. Picture of the Old Green Store.

TEMPLE, THOMAS F. 1 volume.
THOMPSON, E. F. 1 pamphlet.
TILLINGHAST, C. B. Massachusetts Biography; 1 pamphlet.
TOWNE, DR. DEAN, 11 volumes and 1 pamphlet.
TRUSTEES OF CITY HOSPITAL. Annual Report.
TUCKER, EPHRAIM. Poisoned Minie Ball; curious growth of wood; 1 vol.
TYLER, REV. ALBERT. Plan of Huguenot Fort, Oxford; Indian implement; 2 pamphlets; specimens of minerals and several relics.
WALL, CALEB A. Bi-Centennial Historical Collections.
WATKINS, DR. H. W. Turkish newspaper.
WESBY, HERBERT. Newspaper cuttings, mounted; 3 pamphlets.
WESBY, J. S. & Sons. 567 pamphlets, 77 engravings and 17 papers; panorama of Boston Fire; package of programmes, etc.
WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Cleveland, O. 1 pamphlet.
WETMORE, SCRANTON & Co., Rochester, N. Y. 1 pamphlet.
WHITE, MRS. W. B. Boot pullers; Esquimau dress and other articles.
WILCOX, FRANCIS E., Philadelphia. Cicero's Three Books touching the Nature of the Gods, London, 1683.
WILDER, H. B. 3 volumes and 2 pamphlets.
WILEY & SONS, N. Y. Foreign book catalogues.
WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 1 pamphlet.
WOODMAN, DAVID O. One of the original Card Teeth Machines made by Eleazar Smith of Walpole, Mass. in 1812; Draper's History of Spencer; History of Secret Societies in France.
WOODS, HARRY D. 3 photographs of Carson's Excavator used in Worcester, 1883-4.
YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY. 2 pamphlets.

Mr. C. R. Johnson presented the Report of the Department of Archæology and General History. The consideration of the other department reports was deferred for two weeks.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for the choice of officers for 1885, and the following were elected:

President: ELLERY B. CRANE; 1st Vice-President: ALBERT TOLMAN; 2d Vice-President: GEORGE SUMNER; Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN; Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON; Member of Committee on Nominations to serve three years: DANIEL SEAGRAVE.

Mr. Seagrave having declined further service, the election of a Secretary was postponed for two weeks.

On motion it was voted that the Publication Committee of 1884 should continue to serve the ensuing year.

The Committee on Biography was reorganized and enlarged to five members; and the following gentlemen were appointed: Rev. Albert Tyler, Alfred S. Roe, Nathaniel Paine, Hon. Clark Jillson and Samuel E. Staples.

The Annual Assessment for 1885 was fixed at three dollars.

The meeting was then adjourned for one week.

The Society met according to adjournment on the evening of Tuesday, December 16th. Present: Messrs. Crane, Staples, H. M. Smith, T. A. Dickinson, Maynard, Gould, Prentiss, Wesby, Meriam, Sumner, Seagrave, Wall, Estey, J. A. Howland and Rice, members; also Thomas Talbot and H. M. Mecorney, visitors.—17.

The President, E. B. Crane, Esq., read his Historical Notes on the Early Settlements of Worcester, with Notices of the Settlers from 1665 to 1704.*

Adjourned for one week.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 23d. The Society met according to adjournment. Sixteen members and one visitor were present, namely: Messrs. Crane, Staples, Rice, Gould, Meriam, Paine, Wall, Stiles, J. A. Howland, Tucker, Maynard, Hubbard, Sumner, Seagrave, H. M. Smith, Lee, members; and Mr. J. H. Bancroft.

The election of a Secretary was again postponed.

The Chairmen of the Departments not already reported, were authorized to make their reports in print.

Mr. Frederick G. Stiles, in response to the vote of the Society, presented the following biographical sketch of his grandfather, Jeremiah Stiles, to accompany the portrait which he had recently painted.

* This paper is printed in the Bi-Centennial Volume published by order of the City Council.

JEREMIAH STILES, JR.

BY FREDERICK G. STILES.

The attempt I have made to reproduce upon canvas the likeness of my grandfather, the late Jeremiah Stiles, Jr., has been not merely an experiment to test my capacity to do so, but an act of love and gratitude. For, coming as he did from an ancestry gifted in the art of portrait painting, and possessing largely the talent himself, I feel that whatever ability I may possess in that direction is "mine inheritance" from him.

In presenting it for your acceptance, I will also give a few facts I have gleaned from time to time of his personal history and life, making no attempt to trace the ancestry farther than to Robert Stiles who landed in America from England, A. D. 1638, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, afterwards removing to Boxford, where his son Timothy was born in 1678.

Jacob Stiles, the next in descent, was born in Boxford, Mass., February 6th, 1702. Settling in Lunenburg, Mass., he married Sarah, daughter of Judge Hartwell of Lunenburg, who was a man of note in social and military circles.

Their son, Jeremiah Stiles, Senior, was born at Lunenburg, February 23, 1744. Removing to Keene, N. H., he married Mary Sanger. He was a land surveyor, skilful in the art of drawing and painting, and occupied important positions connected with public matters. He was a Member of the Committee of Safety at the breaking out of the Revolution, Captain of a company of New Hampshire Militia, and was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He wrote the only official account of the death of Gen. Warren to a committee of the Continental Congress sitting in New York. He departed this life December 6th, 1800.

The children of Jeremiah, Sr., and Mary Sanger Stiles were five in number, the eldest and youngest being daughters. Of the three sons, Jeremiah Stiles, Jr. (my grandfather) was born at Keene,

N. H., May 21st, 1771. Joseph, born at Keene, July 5th, 1773, was grandfather of the late Francis Stiles, Jr. of Rochdale, Mass. John William Stiles, born at Keene, February 22, 1777, was the father of Mrs. A. D. Foster of this city, and grandfather of Judge Dwight Foster, recently deceased.

JEREMIAH STILES, JR. possessed great natural talent for drawing and painting, and probably studied with his father. My aunt, Mrs. Wood, writes me that she visited Keene in her early days, called upon some friends at "Beech Hill" who told her that her father taught school in that very house when he was only eighteen years old, and painted a tiger "so natural that it frightened the neighbors."

He removed to Worcester about 1791, and was married at Keene, September 20th, 1793, to Abigail Bridge of Gilsum, N. H., by whom he had eight children: Tristram, born 1794; Charles (my father), 1798; Henry, 1800; Sarah Briggs, 1803; Mary Sanger, 1806; Charlotte, 1808; Elizabeth, 1811; and Raphael, 1815. Tristram, the eldest son, followed the sea. In 1812 he shipped on the United States ship of war, Essex, Captain Porter commanding, and during that cruise, the British ship Alert was captured—the first prize taken in the war. For his services at that time he was offered a midshipman's commission, but for some reason unknown to me, would not accept the promotion. After his return, I have been told that one day while sitting reading he fell asleep, and dreamed, "Twenty-seven years shalt thou live and no more." The dream awakened him; he afterwards dreamed it again, and mentioned it to some of his friends, who paid no special attention to it at the time, but recalled it vividly when the dream was verified. He was drowned at sea, November 6th, 1821, on a voyage from Falmouth to Savannah, at the age of twenty-seven.

The first place of business of Jeremiah Stiles, Jr. in Worcester was in one of the chambers of the Old Center School House on Main street, the upper rooms of which were rented for various purposes. Many years afterwards, his daughter Sarah (now upwards of eighty-one years of age, and the only living member of the family) taught school in the same room, and found many traces of her father's "handwriting upon the wall."

He carried on portrait painting, was a civil engineer and practised surveyor,—and in that capacity would make deeds and record them; was a conveyancer, and also made drawings of machinery and procured letters patent from Washington. He also seemed to be ready for any kind of business for any one. He moved from the Center School building into one which stood on the site of the present City Hall, and remained there until that structure was removed to make room for a larger one for town purposes. He then removed to a room in the house where he lived on Mechanic street, but later had several other places, all of which have disappeared.

In 1798, I am told, he had made arrangements to go to England to study portrait painting with Benjamin West, an American artist, who was then or afterwards President of the Royal Academy; but owing to the adverse circumstances brought about by the war of that country with France, was obliged to abandon his purpose.

Some of his first work was the gilding of the figure of Justice on the old Court House. Many specimens of his paintings are still to be found in the adjoining towns, showing that his skill was in demand outside of Worcester. Pictures representing the three Cardinal Virtues—Faith, Hope and Charity—which were painted for a Masonic Society in the town of Sutton about 1815, I am told are yet in existence.

In 1821 he painted a banner for the Worcester Rifle Company, his daughter Sarah making the presentation from the steps of the late Hon. Rejoice Newton's residence on Front street (now belonging to the Osgood Bradley heirs). The speech she delivered at that time was composed by her father, who also wrote the reply for the Ensign, Mr. William Swett. At my request Mrs. Wood has copied her speech from the original, and I take pleasure in presenting the same to this Society, as a memento of his work, and as a specimen of the penmanship of my aunt now in her 82d year, who inherited the art from her father, and who was often called upon by her friends to exercise her skill in that particular, both for useful and ornamental purposes.

The Ensign and all the other officers of the Rifle Company long

since passed away, but within two years Mrs. Wood, who now lives in Chicago, has met and conversed with a Mr. James Kirby who was a member of the Company at the time and who well remembered the event.

Jeremiah Stiles, Jr. had a taste for literature, and was familiar with all the leading poets. His library contained many of the best works of his day. He was of a jovial turn, enjoyed a joke, and never spoiled one for relation's sake.

On July 2d, 1826, in company with Alexander Vottier, a Frenchman who served under Napoleon the First, and several others, he went to Lake Quinsigamond to bathe, and in trying to pass under the floating bridge, he was drowned. For three days the Lake was dragged unsuccessfully, his brother, John W. Stiles offering a large bounty for the recovery of the body. As a last resort a cannon of the Worcester Artillery Company was taken down and fired on the bridge near where he made the fatal plunge into the water. The surface was watched closely, some bubbles were seen to rise, a man named Arthur Addlington lowered the grappling iron, and the body was brought to the surface. He was buried in the Mechanic street burial ground, and afterwards removed to Rural Cemetery, where he now lies in the family lot. He was fifty-five years of age at the time of his decease.

His widow, Abigail Bridge Stiles, survived him until September 24th, 1869, dying in her ninety-ninth year.

I have no personal knowledge or recollection of my grandfather, as I was but one year old when he died, but his name was a household word in the family, and I never tired of listening to the story of his life and death, little thinking it would be my privilege to be allowed to help in any way to keep his memory green in the years to come.

Thanking you for the honor done me in accepting the picture, I will close with a brief extract from the Reminiscences of the late Rev. George Allen (compiled by Mr. Franklin P. Rice):

"Jeremiah Stiles was a man of varied and wonderful talents. . . His ability as a portrait painter was remarkable; and he was a poet of no mean pretensions, exhibited mostly in epigrams. Francis

Blake, the distinguished lawyer, seeing in his shop the works of Shakspeare and Milton, asked him if he read them. He was told to open either of the volumes at random and read one line, which Blake did repeatedly, and found that Stiles was able to recite with perfect accuracy to any length in either book."

Mr. Caleb A. Wall read a Genealogical Sketch of the Adams Family, with particular reference to the branch which settled in Worcester.

The meeting was then adjourned.

This closes the record of the Society's work for 1884.

HON. FRANCIS THAXTER BLACKMER.

BY CHARLES R. JOHNSON.

The year 1884 will be memorable in the history of Worcester as a year in which the city lost an unusual number of prominent and influential men. Of all those who have passed away in this period none held a higher place in public confidence and private esteem, and none more merited that distinction than the subject of this sketch, Francis Thaxter Blackmer.

Mr. Blackmer was born in Worcester March 3d, 1844, in a house situated at the corner of Washington and Park streets. He was the son of William H. and Harriet N. Blackmer, and was descended on his father's side from one of the colony of Scotch Presbyterians that attempted a settlement at Worcester during the early part of the last century. While he was yet in his infancy, his parents removed to the town of Prescott, in Hampshire County, and there, and in the neighboring town of Hardwick, whither the family subsequently went, the youth received his early training. Having completed the ordinary course of common school instruction provided by country towns, he entered the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, where he passed several terms and was known as a thorough and industrious student. He aided materially in defraying the expenses of his education by teaching school winters, gaining a high reputation both as an instructor and a disciplinarian in the districts where he was employed. In 1864 he began the study of the law at Worcester, in the office of Hon. William W. Rice, making this city his home from that time. After his admission to the bar in 1867, he was retained by Mr. Rice in the capacity of clerk till 1873, when a copartnership was formed between the two

under the style of Rice & Blackmer. The name of this firm soon attained a wide celebrity, and to the aquisition of that fame Mr. Blackmer, by his genius and his untiring industry, largely contributed.

In January, 1875, he was elected City Solicitor, which office he held till February, 1881, when he resigned to accept the appointment of District Attorney made by Gov. Long. In the following Autumn, and again in 1883, he was elected to the same position by the people, receiving large majorities on both occasions. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged the onerous and exacting duties of these offices is so well known as to make comment superfluous. It was in fact too close attention to the demands of his business that eventually undermined his health. The winter of 1882-3 was an unusually hard season for him. Trying cases in one court or another nearly every day, and getting no relaxation, sleeping hours excepted, save during the brief respite afforded by the interval from Saturday night till Monday morning, his system became thoroughly exhausted. He had anticipated much enjoyment in a pleasure trip in the period between the March and April terms of court, but in this he was disappointed, being obliged to spend that time in visiting a sick relative at Cincinnati, Ohio. Summoned home by telegraph to attend to an important business matter, he contracted a sudden cold on the way, which in his weakened condition, soon developed into pneumonia, followed by pleurisy fever. On the morning of his return he spent a few hours in court, after which he retired to his house and his room where he was confined for months by the illness that had overtaken him. From this sickness he never fully recovered; as the fever abated consumption set in, and though for a season he seemed to improve, at times sufficiently even to enter court and superintend the trial of his cases, the disease was gradually asserting itself, and on the 13th of January, 1884, he died at the City of Washington, where he was stopping while on his way to Florida in quest of renewed health.

Mr. Blackmer's death was undoubtedly due to excessive overwork. Having by far the largest practice of any member of the

Worcester Bar, the demands upon his time were such as to give him almost no rest. He nearly always found clients awaiting him on his arrival at his office in the morning, although his hours were early, and from that time till his departure he was kept constantly busy. Even then he was allowed no cessation. Some of those who had waited in vain for an office consultation would ask leave to accompany him on the street to hurriedly tell their story and get his hasty comment. He always good-naturedly consented, for he disliked to disappoint any one. Those who sought him on urgent business and were told he was in Court, would repair to the Court House and await the five minutes' recess taken at the middle of each session, when they would press their affairs upon him at the expense of the breathing spell enjoyed by other lawyers. Nor was this all; his brief dinner hour was frequently trenched upon, and his evenings instead of being devoted to rest and recreation, were usually passed at his office in a continuation of the day's toil. Under such circumstances, though endowed by nature with a strong constitution, and a system capable of sustaining severe strains, it was only a question of time when his health must succumb.

As an advocate Mr. Blackmer's career was brilliant in the extreme. Constantly practising in the courts, he probably, during the last eight years, tried more cases and lost less than any other lawyer at this bar. He presented his side of a case with marked ability, bringing out the strong points with telling effect, and skilfully covering the weak ones. His arguments were persuasive and convincing, and his influence with a jury was almost unbounded. It was, however, as a cross-examiner that he manifested the most striking proofs of his genius. In this field he may be said to have been without a superior, if he had an equal, within the limits of of the Commonwealth. Hard indeed was the lot of an opposing witness who had attempted to evade, conceal, deny or misrepresent the truth, when his turn at the questioning came. Under the pressure of his searching and relentless examination, the real facts were sure to come out, and the would-be deceiver was often compelled to bear unwilling testimony against himself. Some of his

most important cases, which at one stage seemed almost hopeless, were won in the end by reluctant admissions thus wrung from the lips of the adverse party.

He was a close student, making a most thorough and painstaking investigation of all the authorities bearing upon a disputed point, and seeming never to forget what he read. If, while looking up one question, he noticed an important decision bearing upon another, he did not pass it lightly by, but retained it in his mind ready for instant use whenever it was wanted. Thus he mastered "that codeless myriad of precedent, that wilderness of single instances," the common law.

Mr. Blackmer held a high place in the esteem of his professional brethren, on account both of his great talents as a lawyer and his kindly nature as a man. His helpful sympathy for the unfortunate and his readiness to aid and advise the young and inexperienced, made him many devoted friends. Nor was the regard and affection felt for him confined to his legal associates; it was manifested by people of all classes and all lines of business who had been brought within the range of his acquaintance. As was said by Emory Washburn of another eminent lawyer: "As a wise counsellor, an agreeable and entertaining companion, whose conversation always instructed, and whose playful kindness always delighted, no man ever went through the tangled wilderness of political and professional life, and left more for friendship to remember, and less to forget than he."

His untimely death in the fulness of his powers, and at the prime of life, was almost universally regarded as a public calamity. His memory will be cherished so long as the generation of those who knew him survives, and his fame will far outlast the period in which he lived.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

The close of another year finds this Department in much the same condition as heretofore. Beyond the finding of an ancient stone pot in Shrewsbury, and the gathering up of sundry stone arrow heads, tomahawks and similar Indian relics in other parts of the County, little can be reported as having been done at home. Much has been accomplished elsewhere in this country and in other lands.

Col. James Stevenson, of the Western Geological Survey, continuing his work of investigation in Arizona, briefly alluded to in my last report, has made some very interesting discoveries. The finding of a subterranean village of sixty-five dwellings, among the mountains of the San Juan region, is perhaps the most noteworthy of these. The dwellings, though not communicating with each other below the surface, were all excavated in the same way, and had their rooms arranged on the same general plan. The entrance to each was through a square opening leading from the surface by a vertical shaft to the principal apartment, an oval-shaped room, about twenty feet in diameter at its narrowest point. This was evidently the living room; out of it led three smaller apartments, two of them apparently sleeping chambers, and the other a store room. Enclosing the upper entrance to the shaft was a stone wall, built probably partly as a defense against the enemy, and partly to ward off snow slides. No evidence of a watercourse or of the existence of water in that vicinity within recent times was obtained. Among the debris inside the dwellings were found stone mauls, axes and other implements, pottery ornamented in different styles, bone awls and needles, grinding stones for grain, and shell and

obsidian ornaments. A wooden spindle whirl similar to those used by the Pueblo Indians at the present day, was found in one of the rooms. A shaft of reed similar to bamboo, a species now unknown in that region, was in the whirl. This had been broken and carefully mended by winding round it a piece of fine twine. A microscopic examination of this twine showed that it was made of very fine human hair. Portions of wearing apparel of a substance resembling Egyptian mummy cloth were frequently met with, as were grains of corn, walnuts, and the bones of elk, antelope and wolf. No metallic tools were found, nor anything indicating their use; neither were there to be seen any idols, hieroglyphics, or pictures. The absence of weapons of war would seem to indicate that the ancient inhabitants were peaceably inclined.

Miss Frances E. Babbitt, in two papers published in the *Naturalist*, tries to show that she has discovered evidence of the existence of man in Minnesota during the glacial epoch. She claims to have found a workshop of early man at Little Falls in that state, where masses of quartz were shaped into rude implements. Many tools were discovered in different stages of construction, and pieces of quartz chipped off in fashioning these and others were freely scattered about. None of the tools were furnished with handles, which leads Miss Babbitt to conjecture that man had not advanced far enough in that period to enable him to devise this improvement.

The Chinese claim that their ancestors discovered and occupied the western part of this continent many centuries before the time of Columbus, receives new support in the alleged unearthing of ancient Chinese coins in British Columbia. It is reported that a miner, while digging for gold in the Cassiar district, found thirty of these coins in the auriferous sand, twenty-five feet below the surface. They appeared to have been strung, but the miner in taking them up let them fall apart. The earth above and around them was as compact as any in the vicinity, and bore no marks of having been previously disturbed. Part of the collection has been on exhibition at Victoria. It is said that they do not resemble modern coins in metal or engraving.

Increased interest in the remains of the Mound Builders is man-

ifested year by year, and there is a constant annual gain in the amount of labor spent in excavating the works of that shadowy race. Mr. Henry Gillam who has opened a number of mounds along the line of the Detroit river has brought to light the prevalence, in that locality, of a peculiar custom of perforating the skulls of the dead. In all cases the opening is at the exact center of the top of the skull. In a few instances there are three perforations, one being at the center, and a smaller one an equal distance therefrom on either side; thus, as Mr. Gillam says, "preserving the equilibrium." In every case the perforations are less than half an inch in diameter. This custom probably either indicates some religious observance, or points to the existence of caste. Thus far, with a single exception, no perforations of this character have been discovered in America outside the mounds of Michigan. A similar custom has, however, been shown to exist among the cave men of France; but there the skulls of both sexes and of all ages were perforated, whereas in the Michigan mounds only the skulls of adult males have thus far been found so treated. Again the position of the aperture is variable among the cave men, but here, as has been said, it does not deviate in the least from the skull's center. Hence the object of the usage in one race was probably totally different from that in the other.

Prof. F. W. Putnam who has opened and examined a number of mounds near Chillicothe, Ohio, has written a very interesting account of the partial excavation by him of a large burial mound at that place. This mound is one hundred and sixty feet long, from eighty to ninety feet wide, and from thirteen to eighteen feet high in the central part. The burial chambers were found in the lowest section of the mound. These were enclosures formed of logs about six inches in diameter, and were from six to seven feet long, from two to three feet wide, and about a foot deep. In these the bodies were placed and in most instances burned, though in two cases the skeletons were found entire, indicating either a simple burial without fire, or the failure of that element to do its work. A variety of articles were burned with the bodies, among these being copper plates, earrings, shell beads and even flint knives. On the breast of one skeleton was found a copper plate covering

a piece of finely woven cloth which the action of the copper had preserved. The ability to manufacture such cloth would indicate a high degree of skill in the maker. It appeared that these burial chambers were covered by small mounds of gravel and clay, and that after all the lesser mounds were made, a great amount of earth was brought from different quarters and heaped over the whole collection, thus forming one large mound as an enduring monument to the dead. In this connection it is interesting to record that our townsman, Prof. Leonard P. Kinnicutt, of the Institute of Industrial Science, has subjected to chemical analysis some metallic ornaments found in two of the altar mounds in the Little Miami Valley, Ohio. As a result he finds that the specimens are "portions of a meteorite of which no other fragments are known." A full account of his analysis may be found in Vol. III. of the publications of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology.

In foreign fields the work of investigation has been pushed forward with vigor. Dr. Schliemann has continued his researches in Greece and Asia Minor with valuable results. Among other undertakings successfully carried out has been the excavation of the great tumulus on the plain of Marathon. It has been generally believed that this mound was raised to commemorate the glorious victory of the Greeks, and to cover the bodies of those slain in the battle. Dr. Schliemann, however, has demonstrated that the tumulus is of much higher antiquity than the first Persian invasion. He says that the pottery he found therein has such an archaic appearance that he would not have been surprised to have discovered it in the royal tombs at Mycenæ. A large number of knives of obsidian were brought to light, which indicate a still more ancient date. He found no human skeletons, and from that and other reasons reaches the conclusion that the mound was a mere cenotaph, probably of the 9th century B. C.

Mr. Petrie, a very energetic and painstaking archæologist, in excavating at the site of the city of Zoan, in Egypt, has made some remarkable discoveries. Among these are the only Roman Zodiac yet found in Egypt; the only example, so far as known, of painting on glass found in that country; and several parts of a red

granite statue of Rameses II. (the great Sesostris) of colossal proportions. This statue when entire was probably the largest in existence in the world. It appears to have been a standing figure crowned with the crown of upper Egypt, and supported at the back by a pilaster. From the dimensions of the various parts it would seem that the statue must have been ninety-eight feet in height. Together with the pedestal, which was undoubtedly of one piece with it, it must have been about one hundred and fifteen feet high. The great toe measures eighteen inches across. The statue was cut up into building blocks by Sheshank III., and used in the construction of the great pylon. Zoan was one of the oldest cities of Egypt, and in its ruins have been discovered, as successive strata have been examined, illustrations of the different epochs of Egyptian history from the pre-Israelitish era down to the times of the Grecian conquest and the Roman occupation.

During the last few years a large number of papyri have come to light in the Egyptian province of Fayum. Most of these have come into the possession of European libraries and museums. The British Museum has some, the Berlin Museum some, but the Vienna Museum has most of all. These are being examined under the direction of Prof. Karabauk, and already over fifteen hundred have been inspected, but the majority yet remain untouched. A new fragment of Thucydides has been disclosed, as well as fragments of other Greek authors. A polemic speech against Isocrates, hitherto unknown, has also been found. Only about ten Latin papyri have thus far been found, but several hundred Persian and over a thousand Arabian papyri are mentioned. A careful examination of these ancient manuscripts may shed much light on periods of history of which we now know little or nothing.

Miss Catharine Wolf, of New York, who has been a liberal patron of archæology in the past, has undertaken to pay the expenses of an expedition to the Babylonian plain, for the purpose of excavating on the site of the great Assyrian metropolis. The expedition will be under the direction of Dr. W. Hayes Ward, an eminent Assyrian scholar, and will have the assistance of the Archæological Institute of America. Rich results are anticipated.

The appointment of one of our members, Mr. Edward H. Thompson, as Consul to Yucatan, is a matter which gives us reason for much gratification. A thorough student, and one strongly interested in the subject of archæology, he will undoubtedly make the most of his opportunities, and his residence in the land of the Mayas will probably give us the means of furnishing the world original information through the medium of one of our own number, a privilege never before enjoyed by us. I trust that the next report of this department will be enriched by intelligence received from this source.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

NECROLOGY OF 1884.

The list of the deaths of the year 1884 carries many names that will be held in remembrance in our community, by the sundering of multitudes of tender ties, the interruption of numerous hopes and promises of usefulness, and in not a few instances the garnering of the fruit of long and well occupied lives. For the purposes of present mention from their number the enumeration cannot be made an extended one, indicating scarcely more than the places immediately vacated by the deceased whose names are appended.

WALTER J. HAPGOOD. There were many tears and many expressions of sympathy for those upon whom the blow fell sorest when the genial, popular and greatly loved teller of the Central Bank was called from earth after a brief illness. He died January 9th, in the flush of young manhood, leaving a wife and small children.

CLARENDON HARRIS. For many years an esteemed citizen, useful in every relation he filled. A printer, editor, bookseller and publisher in former years; but for the later period of his life associated with the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of this city. He died Jan. 12, aged 83 years.

FRANCIS T. BLACKMER. Succumbing to the slow progress of disease, he passed away while filling a high place in his profession, and the office of District Attorney. His death took place Jan. 13.

DEA. ASAPH R. MARSHALL. A citizen greatly esteemed, a kindly, earnest and faithful Christian man, long an officer in the Old South Church. Died Jan. 30, aged 60 years.

HON. LUCIUS J. KNOWLES. Of wider than local reputation, eminent as an inventor, a man of genial qualities and public spirit, his sudden death, Feb. 25, in Washington, D. C., while on a journey, greatly shocked a wide circle of friends. He left a large estate, and will hold permanently a place among Worcester County inventors. He was a native of Worcester County, and aged 65 years at the time of his decease.

JACOB PAUL WEIXLER. A foreign born citizen, long a resident and in trade here, which he has left to successors in his own family. His life had been an adventurous one including service in the wars of the first Napoleon. Age 84 years.

EMERSON N. STOCKWELL. A resident of Worcester for nearly forty years. He built the block on Mechanic street which bears his name. His death occurred April 17th, at the age of 66.

HON. DWIGHT FOSTER. April 19. Though at the time of his death a resident of Boston, his name and that of his family have been so thoroughly identified with Worcester that it belongs in this list.

WILLIAM C. MCKAY, of the firm of Denholm & McKay, a merchant of great enterprise. Died May 7.

OSGOOD BRADLEY. Died May 11, at the age of 83. The veteran car builder, and identified with the earliest railroad era, before which period he built stage coaches in this city. A citizen of long and highly esteemed qualities.

DR. SAMUEL FISKE GREEN. A missionary physician of many years' service in the foreign field, died in this city, of which he was a native, May 28. He resided at the homestead on Green Hill. To the last and through several years he was laboriously busy on the work of translations in the Tamil tongue to extend the work to which he had given his life.

DR. CHARLES A. HUSE. July 13. Dr. Huse was born August 7, 1855, and graduated at Brown University in 1878. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Worcester Society for Medical Improvement.

DEA. NATHAN H. CUTTING. Engaged in Worcester for many years in the manufacture of trusses. Died July 16 at the age of 79.

HIRAM CUSHMAN died July 16, aged 80. In business here for many years.

JOSEPH PRATT died Aug. 21 at the age of 88. He was a soldier of the War of 1812.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY. By virtue of his prominence as a citizen, the large wealth which enabled him to be useful to many Worcester undertakings of a public nature, and his traits of mind and heart which commended all such enterprises to his care, this was the most defined and marked death of the year, though occurring at the close of a long life, throughout passed in this city of his birth. Mr. Salisbury was 86 years old at the time of his death, Aug. 24.

TIMOTHY W. WELLINGTON. At the age of 73 years died August 25. A well known man of business, but still better known for his active patriotism and the sacrifices he made in the War of the Rebellion. The collections of this Society permanently and in a very striking manner attest Mr. Wellington's interest in war topics and details.

GEORGE T. RICE. Suddenly and without warning, Oct. 8. A prominent broker.

HORATIO N. TOWER. Died at Bloomfield, N. J., Oct. 8. He was a prominent contractor and builder in Worcester for many years, and erected several of our public buildings.

AMOS WHITE. Long in mechanical business here. A member of the Society of Friends. Died Oct. 21, aged 75.

DEA. WILLIAM MAYO. Nov. 9, at the age of 81. A well known citizen.

DEA. DANIEL GODDARD. Died Nov. 16, aged 88 years, 9 mos. A valuable relic of the earlier day in Worcester, one of the first

board of city officers, and thus named and honored among the City's guests at the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary a few weeks preceding his decease.

WARREN MCFARLAND. Proprietor and for many years identified with the Malleable Iron Works in this city. Died Nov. 16, aged 74 years.

BENJAMIN W. ABBOTT. Died Dec. 17, widely known throughout the County as an auctioneer, especially identified with noted horse sales. Mr. Abbott was a native of Worcester County.

DEATHS OF AGED PERSONS. The following are to be noted as deaths occurring in this city and county of persons of 90 years and upward.

JANUARY.

Worcester.	Arethusa Daniels,	92 years.
Westborough.	Harriet Andrews,	90 years, 5 months.
Lunenburg.	Hannah Burrage,	95 years, 6 months.

MARCH.

Boylston.	Samuel Kendall,	91 years.
Westminster.	Aaron Rice,	90 years.

APRIL.

Sutton.	Mrs. Lucy Parsons,	91 years, 3 months.
Leominster.	Luke Buss.	90 years.

MAY.

Worcester.	Mrs. Rebecca Parish,	98 years, 8 months.
Northbridge.	Nathaniel Fisher,	90 years.
Athol.	Zilpah Lovering,	91 years, 2 months.
Leicester.	Mrs. Sally Denny,	95 years, 8 months.

JUNE.

Leominster.	James Burditt,	92 years, 10 months.
Royalston.	Mrs. Anna Bliss,	92 years.
Sutton.	Mrs. Mary Chase,	92 years, 10 months.

JULY.

Athol.	Abigail Cheney,	92 years.
Rutland.	Mrs. Betsey Reed,	91 years, 8 months.
Milford.	Mrs. Mary P. Clark,	90 years.

AUGUST.

Worcester.	Mrs. Jane Connor,	99 years.
Worcester.	Mrs. Catharine Ireland,	90 years, 7 months.

SEPTEMBER.

Northbridge.	John Mahan,	95 years.

OCTOBER.

Lunenburg.	Mrs. Sybil Estabrook,	92 years.
Southborough.	Mrs. Lydia Brigham,	94 years.
Barre.	Mark Hinckley,	92 years, 10 months.
Athol.	Rebecca Sawtelle,	94 years, 4 months.

NOVEMBER.

Fitchburg.	Dr. Peter S. Snow,	92 years.

DECEMBER.

Charlton.	Clarissa Mansfield,	105 years, 5½ months.
Milford.	Mrs. Elizabeth Tarleton,	90 years, 8 months.
Petersham.	Mrs. Mary Hodges,	91 years.

HENRY M. SMITH, *Chairman.*

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

England's first printer was William Caxton, who was born about A. D. 1422, in the Weald or "Woody Country," Kent, England. In 1438 he was apprenticed to Robert Large, a London mercer, an alderman, and afterwards mayor. Caxton, after his apprenticeship had expired, became a mercer on his own account, and soon rose to distinction. He was elevated to the position of Governor of the English Nation in the Low Countries, his special duties being to regulate the conduct of trade. This then important office he held for several years, when he resigned to enter the service of the Duchess of Burgundy.

With a desire to "eschewe slouthe and ydelness," he undertook the translation of the "Histories of Troye." This production became so popular that it was impossible to supply the demand until he turned his attention to the new art of printing, whereby he could duplicate his translations with greater rapidity. About this time the great Louvre Library was catalogued and found to contain 910 volumes. These books were in manuscript, most magnificently bound, tastefully illuminated, and trimmed with golden clasps set with diamonds. It seems almost incredible that only sixteen generations have passed away since the largest library in Western Europe contained less than 1000 volumes. When Caxton turned his attention to printing, the art of book-making rapidly advanced in the British Isle and throughout Europe. Caxton was an amateur, but a man of literary attainments combined with untiring industry and fair business qualifications for his time, which enabled him to adopt his new calling with some degree of hope. He followed printing seventeen years, and during that time used only eight different founts of type. His first book, "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," was printed in 1474. His second book was "The Game and Play of Chess," printed in 1476. After this his facilities for printing were extended, and his books were issued at shorter intervals. He printed but one page to each impression. His press was operated by a screw

instead of a lever or by cam motion as at present, and the types were inked with leather-covered balls instead of rollers. Such appliances, at the present day, would be deemed worthless, but at that time quite large editions of ponderous folios were printed in tolerable good taste, in some cases requiring several years for their completion. Copies of these books are now in great demand, and collectors are obliged to pay fabulous prices in order to obtain them. It is not an uncommon occurrence to sell these early books at prices ranging from 100 to 500 dollars each.

It may not seem strange that this state of things exists when we find that only a few of these early imprints are now to be found even in the libraries. Out of 102 works printed by Caxton 31 are known only by one copy, and 7 by fragments only. It is possible and even quite probable that many editions printed by him have no representative now in existence.

If such has been the fate of Caxton's works, how imperfect must be the history of the earlier publications, between 1456 and 1474.

Books of a much later date are becoming scarce, and unless especial care is taken to preserve them from the encroachments of time we shall find that oblivion will follow uncomfortably near to our advancing footsteps.

CLARK JILLSON, *Chairman.*

RELICS, COINS AND CURIOSITIES.

REPORT ON THE MUSEUM COLLECTION.

Mr. Emerson says, in one of his essays, "As soon as a stranger is introduced into any company, one of the first questions which all wish to have answered is, how does that man get his living?" When we see an old book or an object of antiquity we generally ask who made it and what is its history.

Artemas Ward, when he visited the British Museum, said: "I can cry like a child over a jug one thousand years old, especially

if it is a Roman jug; but a jug of a uncertin date doesn't overwhelm me with emotions. Jugs and pots of a uncertin age is doubtless vallyable property, but, like the debentures of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, a man doesn't want too many of them."

A relic is valuable if we know its origin and its history afterwards. It is the knowledge of the circumstances which surround these objects which makes them interesting, and an understanding of their correct history which gives them worth. By a proper system of labeling the museum becomes a valuable auxiliary to the library as a place of reference.

In an article descriptive of the National Museum, written by Ernest Ingersoll and printed in the Century Magazine for January, 1885, I find the following:

"'There have been three periods in the history of the Museum,' said Dr. Goode to me. 'At first it was a cabinet of the results of research. When, in 1857, the Smithsonian assumed its custody, it became also a museum of records. Since 1876 the idea of public education has been predominant.' . . . Materials are gathered that they may serve as a basis for scientific thought. Objects that have fulfilled this purpose or have acquired historical significance are treasured up against destruction as permanent records of the progress of the world in thought, in culture, and in industrial achievement, and constitute most valuable materials for future study. But if no other objects than research and record are sought, a museum might well be stored away accessible only to special students. A higher purpose calls for the administration of these objects in such a manner that masses of people instead of a few should be profited by their existence. . . . Now, one of the results of the Philadelphia exhibition was that it made plain to the people how inspiring and instructive a great industrial museum could be, under proper classifications and with assistance in the way of fully explanatory labels. . . . So important is this matter that it is not too much to say that the Museum is to be a vast systematic collection of labels illustrated by specimens, just as engravings illustrate the text of a universal encyclopædia. Each

is intended to give the class and name of the object, and essential particulars as to its origin, process of manufacture or growth, use, etc."

We have in our Museum 658 coins and medals, and 757 relics, curiosities and mementoes, covering the period from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. These numbers also include many Indian implements, a few specimens from the Mound Builders, and relics from Pompeii, Nineveh, Thebes and other historic places of the Old World. In this collection are many articles which illustrate the home life and industries of the people of this country during the past two hundred years, of which we to-day know but little.

We also have in our possession some objects of doubtful value, the exhibition of which may be questioned on the ground of propriety. A fragment of Plymouth Rock broken off fifty years ago is an interesting relic, but a piece of Washington's tomb is not a desirable memento to have. There is in the cabinet a fragment of this structure, labeled; and I think that a kindred institution must have felt in a degree relieved when they presented it to The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Many interesting and valuable articles have been added to the Museum during the past year. Mr. Henry M. Clemence has given us an old English cannon or swivel gun which was taken from the wreck of the British Frigate *Huzzar*, sunk at Hell Gate during the American Revolution. This was raised about thirty years ago. It may have been used on the deck of the frigate, but probably did service as a bow gun in a small boat or launch. Mr. Rufus N. Meriam has contributed a number of interesting relics of "ye olden time," including a sun dial, shoe and knee buckles, and a snuff box of 1775. A pair of Washington Boot Pullers, used many years ago by Alpheus Lamb, of Leicester, have been received from Mrs. W. B. White.

One of the original Card Teeth Machines made by Eleazar Smith, of Walpole, Mass., in 1812, for Col. Thomas Denny, of Leicester, and presented to the Society by Mr. David O. Woodman, shows great mechanical ingenuity and fine workmanship.

A souvenir of the 25th Massachusetts Regiment from Mr. Samuel H. Putnam, is a shingle lettered "Rovers' Lodge" which was placed over the entrance of one of the tents belonging to Company A while at Camp Lincoln, and after passing through several campaigns of the War was finally returned to Worcester. Nathaniel Paine, Esq. has given us an impression from one of the original copper plates of the "Sword in Hand" money—a bill of 42 shillings dated 1775. The plate was engraved by Paul Revere, and was found in Montrose, Scotland, a few years since. How it found its way to that place is a mystery.

A farmer's implement presented by Mr. William White Smith is said to be one hundred years old. It appears to have been made by a master workman. If we knew the name of the maker, and something about the man who used it, considerable value would be added to the article as a relic.

A gift from the Rev. Albert Tyler is a brick from the vault recently discovered near the sight of Fort Frederic, Pemaquid Beach, Bristol, Maine. The Fort was built in 1729, and demolished in 1775. Mr. D. F. Lincoln, of West Brookfield, has sent us part of an ancient grindstone made from common field rock, which was found on the site of the "Old Gilbert Fort" in his town by the father of the donor. From Mr. Alfred S. Roe we have a collection of Revolutionary War relics and whaling implements, belonging to the late Capt. Asa Delano, of Duxbury, Mass., numbering some fifty articles. An old cartridge box in this collection contained sixteen ball cartridges, all in as perfect condition as on the day they were made. On one of the cartridge papers is written the following:

Mr. Asa Delano I warn you in The name of this Commonwelth To apeer at the house of Judah Delano on tusday the 4 day of may next at 2 oClock in the afternoon If fair wether if not the first Fair Day exept Cunday Compleet in armes in order for a march whare of fail not

April 28th 1812 THOMAS WESTON sarg

The Society is also chiefly indebted to Mr. Roe for the valuable and interesting collection of War Relics formerly belonging to the late T. W. Wellington, numbering 105 articles, collected and labeled with great care.

Out of a total of 1415 articles in the Museum, 235 have been received this year. Several valuable and interesting relics are ready to be presented to the Society as soon as we have a place for them. Without suitable room to display our collections we have a valuable and attractive exhibit, which is only the beginning of what we hope to see when we possess more commodious quarters.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON, *Chairman.*

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE WELLINGTON COLLECTION OF REBELLION RELICS.

Relic hunting is a most delightful pastime, but the particular direction which one's fancy will take is often the result of a trivial incident. Of course there are, so to speak, omnivors, greedy of all sorts of specimens; books, manuscripts, minerals, furniture — in fact, nothing comes amiss. But the real enthusiastic, successful collector has his particular hobby which he rides much to his own satisfaction. Very likely his next door neighbor wonders that A takes so much pleasure in the possession of certain uniques and says, "I would n't give ten cents for the whole lot so far as any good I should get from it is concerned"; but A is none the less happy in his lucky finds, and rather pities than otherwise his unappreciative neighbor. Perhaps, too, this neighbor has his own special fancies, of which A has no better opinion than the one held concerning his possessions. So it goes. One man will stop with eager gaze at a window filled with books; another would not go across the street to see the Bodleian library, but a collection of machines will excite no end of interest. Sevres or Wedgewood china will bring a glow to a cheek and a light to an eye that would care little for the items whose collection is the original cause of the preparation of this paper.

The reason for Mr. Wellington's interest in Rebellion Relics is not hard to find. Five sons had identified themselves with the struggle; and that their father should find pleasure in collecting matter which should fitly illustrate the War was most natural. It is no part of this article to describe the life of Mr. T. W. Wellington,* save to say that he was noted for his patriotic devotion to the Union cause, and probably no other citizen of Worcester, not a soldier, ever held so warm a place in the hearts of the survivors of the strife.

Through some mistake or misunderstanding, the collection that he had made on Southern Battle Fields, and which he had willed to this Society, found its way into the possession of Henry M. Clemence, who was disposed to sell it to us for a moderate compensation. There are in this collection one hundred and two articles of greater and less importance; but all are interesting in that they are genuine, and to a certain extent are reminders of the man, who, himself, picked them up. They are, in the main, carefully labeled, having been thus arranged for some local exhibition, of which they constituted an important part.

The first item noticed is a Rebel coat or jacket made of the peculiar jean cloth which I think no people on earth except those of the South ever would or could wear. It is a "grayback" indeed, reminding those who have seen them in their proper place, of the peculiar yell which their wearers could emit on occasion. I confidently expect that the time will come when a complete Rebel uniform of pure cotton jean will excite as much wonder and astonishment as do now the suits of mediæval armor exhibited in collections of curios. After seeing men clad in Rebel gray, I ceased to wonder that they should, on the first opportunity, doff their own apparel and take the Federal blue, even though it did mix things somewhat in a close engagement.

The men who wore gray jackets carried guns, sometimes, of varying degrees of value. From the imported Enfield to the long

*Timothy W. Wellington was born in Lexington, Mass., July 4th, 1811, and died August 25, 1884, at St. Alburgh's Springs, Vt., where he had gone on account of the medical properties of the waters.

transmitted shot gun, they were armed with something to pick off the "Yanks." Here we see a musket taken from a prisoner at Roanoke Island,* and a shot gun given up by a prisoner at New Berne.† There seems something almost ludicrous in a man's going into an engagement armed with a weapon calculated for birds and other small game. Another musket, minus a hammer, attests the violence of the usage to which it was subjected. There is no label to locate it. Guns naturally suggest that with which they were loaded, and we find in the lot five cartridges from the Rebels at New Berne. There are also *two cartridge boxes*, one carried by a Union soldier at Gettysburg, the other by a Confederate at New Berne. *Two cap pouches* from Gettysburg form fitting addenda to the items previously named. A *belt* figures next, and I conclude that it once girted the form of a stalwart Rebel, but what its history is does not appear. A *brass* belonging to a belt should be mentioned here, the same coming from New Berne, but the belt, apparently, was left there.

In the way of military cutlery there are several items as follows: *Two officers' swords*, one from Gettysburg given up by a prisoner, the other from a similar source at Bull Run. These two are crossed over one of the windows in our first room. A *cavalry sabre* is hung over one of our doors. Though taken from a prisoner at Goldsborough, it is not supposed to menace those who pass beneath it, as did the one in history the head of Damocles. Hanging in one of the closets is still another captured weapon, having for a handle an eagle's beak fashioned from ivory. In the case are two rather gentle (?) instruments, one, yclept "Yankee Slayer," was surrendered by a captured man at New Berne; another knife obtained in a similar manner, looks much like a utensil used for many years by a butcher. The "Slayer" recalls the name of the man who invented the Bowie knife, and who, himself, used it with such terrible effect. Nothing in the whole Rebel armament was more farcical than the miserable knives with which some of the soldiers were equipped. A well directed bullet would render unavailable any number of "Yankee Slayers."

*Fought February 8th, 1862. †Captured March 14, 1862.

The poverty of resources of the Secessionists is well illustrated in the powder horns, which large and small, I suppose were accompaniments of the shot gun named before. There is also a box of large sized shot and a powder flask of common form; all of these being suggestive of an excursion for ducks rather than humanity. An eye from a cable loop, found at the Navy Yard in Norfolk, readily recalls the consternation that overspread the North when the Merrimac sailed forth on her errand of destruction. For aught I know, this eye may be one which formed a part of the original vessel before the conflagration.

It is impossible to tell who was the wearer of the glove which we next observe, but it was a Rebel gauntlet found in the deserted camp at New Berne, not apparently, thrown down in stern defiance. Two yellow epaulets bring before us the proud wearer as he must have appeared in the years long past. As they were left in the camp at New Berne, the supposition is that the owner left in too much hurry to pick up all his effects. In a neat little frame is a newspaper print of the Frigate Constitution, this, too, from Norfolk.

I should, certainly, be glad to know the name of the Brigadier General, who in all the glory of his encircling braid and single stars, shines resplendent in an ambrotype well encased. Generals were cheap and common in those days, to say nothing of later times, and this man must have been lost to fame. I have tried to think that the glove and epaulets might be his, left by him in his hurried departure. Another picture of a dark whiskered man in a case bearing the name of the artist, C. Mayr, should be mentioned here. It belongs to the no name series. A case without a picture naturally prompts us to wonder what the contents were. The same general alluded to above, left his cigar case, at least there is one near the glove and the epaulets.

A well preserved Bible bears this inscription: "James H. Robinson. His book, 1861. Presented to him by the ladies of Waxhaw Creek. Born 30th Dec., 1840." As the book is in excellent condition I am afraid James didn't read it much. Hard by is a copy of Napoleon's Maxims of War, picked up at Port Royal by J. M. Brown, of a R. I. Cavalry Regiment. A blank book has this written

on its exterior: "Roll of the Beauregard Rifles, Co. I., 2d Regt. N. C. State Troops. June 3, 1861." Unfortunately the roll is omitted.

A fife from the Rebel Camp at New Berne suggests "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag," to whose lively airs doubtless Rebel tread has responded merrily. Here are two housewifes, one, obviously of Rebel make in the shape of a bag or reticule, is made from calico and contains a meager array of thread, needles and buttons; the other, doubtless the property of a Union soldier, has a more satisfactory outfit. Had I time, I could say much of the profit and benefit which these little articles, the work of loving ones at home, have conferred upon the men of both armies.

Two rusty tin plates from Gettysburg are doubtless those from which their Confederate owners ate their last meals before the terrible struggle which settled the fate of the Rebellion. In fitting proximity are three forks and two spoons from New Berne, all made from German silver. A frame without a picture still continues to await an occupant. A map of Saginaw, Michigan, had, by some mysterious fate, wandered to New Berne, and then in bad company, became a member of this Rebel collection.

Three pieces of wood cut from the tops of trees at New Berne, by bullets, attest the heat of the fray; and, near at hand, is a chip of white pine, with imbedded bullets from the same well contested field, while Gettysburg is again presented in a piece of white wood cut from a tree upon the field.

Two cannon balls, six pounders I should think, were taken from Roanoke Island, and seven grape shots are found, five from Gettysburg, and two from New Berne, and still another from Cold Harbor. Of exploded shells there are several specimens, two from New Berne, one of which was picked up in the house whose walls it had penetrated; two, also from Gettysburg, recall the days in which Rebel and Union soldiery alike, covered themselves with imperishable renown. From Gettysburg too, there is an unexploded shell, but for the sake of nervous listeners it may be said that it is empty, consequently harmless.

A visiting card case from New Berne suggests the thought that

the taker reversed the usual order—instead of leaving his own card he took those of the party called upon, case and all. Obviously taken from the Bank of Commerce of New Berne is the bank book of F. C. Roberts, in which, in addition to the record of business done with the bank, I find a list of the trophies taken at the capture of New Berne. The list is an interesting one. We have some of the items in this collection. I wonder where the others are. Also a three-compartmented box, probably from the same bank, looks much like any other box for the holding of sealing wax, wafers, rubbers, etc. Also there is a casket, once doubtless filled with silver table-ware, now containing half a dozen glass salt cellars.

A fine Colt's revolver, taken from a Rebel officer at Cold Harbor, must have been to him an entire loss. An antiquated single-barreled pistol* near by reminds us again of the straits of the seceders. Men armed with such weapons were fit recruits for Falstaff. A double-barreled pocket pistol near by, one would not think a very dangerous weapon at long range, rather likely to harm the one holding it.

"We have drank together from the same canteen." There are three of them here; you can take your choice. Two haversacks lead one to think as he examines them, of the hard tack, coffee, etc., which one case carried, and the bacon and corn dodger of which the other was probably the receptacle. All by itself is a top arranged for gambling, i. e. fixed so that in falling, a certain number of spots might appear. What in the world the owner found to risk, I can't imagine. Upon a card are eight bullets from the field of Gettysburg, apparently not fired but picked up from the ground. But four more fastened to another card recall the Union soldiers from whose wounds they were taken.

Of infinite consolation to the genuine relic hunter must be the piece of the oak tree under which Gen. Pemberton surrendered to Grant on that memorable July 4th, 1863. Equally pleasing is a chip from the stairway of the Marshall house in Alexandria, Va.,

*This was the weapon with which Mr. Wellington undertook to shoot some hens, but, as he fired, it kicked so violently as to completely prostrate the holder, rendering him unconscious for a time.

where the gallant Ellsworth at the very dawn of the strife lost his life.

I have reserved to the very last, mention of a selection of poetry made on the paroled prisoners from Salisbury, N. C., and two letters addressed to Mr. Wellington, one from him who signs himself "Moulton" is written on Rebel paper and sent in a corresponding envelope :

WOOD'S BRICKYARD, March 15, 1862.

Dear Friend :

Your boys are safe and sound and with me here. We have had another fearful fight as much worse than Roanoke Island as you can imagine. I have no means of knowing at present how many killed and wounded we have on our side, for after the fight my Co. was taken to guard the prisoners here, about 200 in all. The battle was fought yesterday and our Brigade all went into New Berne last night, and we have full possession there now. The prisoners go tomorrow to New Berne, and we go too, to join our Regt. I don't know how many men we have in our Regt. killed and wounded nor do I know how many in my Co.—a good many are missing that fell out on our march, which was a very hard one indeed, through the mud and sand; but the boys will write you all the particulars. You will see I am writing on Secession paper and enclose an envelope of the same stamp. We have taken in all 16 field pieces, field artillery, 15 large 32 p'd fort guns, but the boys will tell you so you will excuse further writing details as I am very tired and it is midnight now. Your boys did bravely and are safe. Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Wellington & Mrs. Hudson. Mr. Hudson I have not seen since the fight but presume he is safe. Also remember me to all our friends at home, particularly to Mr. Phelps, Billy Smith, C. B. Whiting & in fact to all who enquire & please accept my kindest regards to you my dear friend.

From your sincere servant,

MOULTON.*

The other is from Capt. Sampson of Co. G., 2d Mass. Artillery, written in Confederate prison, and is as follows :

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30, '64.

Mr. T. W. Wellington,
Worcester, Mass.
Dear Sir :

I shall send a list for publication

I rec'd yours of the 2d ult. some time ago, delayed writing having nothing definite. Have just been handed a letter by my

*Captain Co. H, 25 Regt. Mass. Vols.

orderly, now at Florence, S. C., with a full roll of the Battery. He says: "I mark dead only those I know to be dead." It is a sad, very sad roll, telling me that many brave men & soldiers of my command have gone to their final resting place. This list will make many homes sorrowful in the Old Bay State, and my dear Mr. W., yours among the rest.* I have no particulars. You will excuse my being so abrupt in breaking the sad news. I can write but one page. Very truly yours,

IRA B. SAMPSON,
Capt. Battery G, 2d Mass. Arty.
Prisoner of War.

In addition to the Wellington Collection the Society has other valuable relics noting days of strife, not only during the Rebellion, but those of a far earlier time. Of the Revolutionary period there are a grape shot and musket ball from Ticonderoga. It is more than likely that the "grape" represents a still earlier date than 1775. Anything that calls to mind Ethan Allen and his brave Green Mountain Boys, has a fitting place in the collections of the Society of Antiquity. A pouch and flask and three powder horns used by John Ballard of Uxbridge, unquestionably belong to the "Days that tried men's souls."

Among the most interesting items in the Revolutionary lot is an old cartridge box filled with cartridges all said to be as they were when the great contest ended. They are crude enough, bearing very little resemblance to the finer equipments of later days. Doubtless, however, the powder then was just as effective as that of 1884. There are also ten large and small powder horns, together with several old flint-lock guns. To one of the latter is still attached a curious bayonet, differing considerably from those now in use, but probably quite as dangerous as any of later make. The fact is that the bayonet really kills less men than any other weapon used in war, unless it be an officer's sword.†

There is one reminder of Europe and Napoleon in the shape of a bullet from Waterloo. As this is of a well traced pedigree, it

* From this note we would suppose that the son George alluded to was killed. He was, however, taken prisoner and died in Andersonville.

† These latter items were once in the possession of Joseph Delano, himself a descendant of Elder Robert Cushman of Mayflower memory.

probably does not emanate from the Waterloo relic factory which the Belgians have found so profitable.

Weapons and relics of a somewhat different character are found in a set of whaling implements once in the possession of Capt. Bixby, late of New Worcester, and by him used through many years of maritime adventure. They consist of the harpoon, lance and all the items that make up the thorough equipment of the whaler.

Our relics of the War of 1812 are not numerous; but three buttons and two musket balls from Fort Erie serve to recall the days when Gen. Scott began making his world-wide fame.

Returning to the more recent times of the Rebellion, there are still unenumerated many very interesting items. In 1882, Mr. John Boyden presented the Society with several very rare reminders of the "War between the States," as the ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy called it. These are as follows: A Chapeau of the Worcester City Guard, a company that furnished many valuable officers and privates to the regiments of Massachusetts. A collection of Rebel money, now very rare, reminds us of the straits that we of the North as well as those of the South were put to, in finding a suitable medium of exchange. As low as our greenback fell it never began to touch the low point reached by the Rebel dollar months before the Confederacy collapsed. In February, 1865, I saw Rebels offering $250 in Confederate notes for one dollar in Federal currency. Remembering the premium in gold at that time, we may readily reckon how valuable the Rebels considered their own money. Here, too, are grapeshot and cartridges from several fields, while in the way of personal military outfit, there are two very yellow epaulets and an officer's coat from New Berne. Perhaps the most interesting item in the Boyden lot is a miniature flag taken from a Rebel who had to swim when the Kearsarge sunk the Alabama, upon which he had been doing his best to ruin American commerce. The other flag, Confederate, of, apparently, home make, bears this smaller one agreeable company. Here is also the muster roll of Capt. P. A. Kennedy's Co., 8th Regt. N. C. State Troops. Probably there is not in the city a Confederate ballot other than the one here which bears the names of Davis and Stephens and the Confederate electors for

North Carolina. A rifle given to Mr. Boyden by Chaplain James of the 25th Mass., is found among the other weapons of the gun character. Of much interest, too, is a letter to Mr. Boyden from A. B. R. Sprague, then Lt. Col. of the 25th. It is as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS 25th MASS. REGT.,
Roanoke Island, Feb. 19, 1862.

Friend Boyden:

The Battle of Roanoke is fought and the victory is ours. The 25th did nobly; the papers have the details. I enclose a Muster Roll of Capt. Kennedy's company, thinking you might need it when you muster them out of the service. Remember me to Mrs. Boyden & friends at your office. A. B. R. SPRAGUE.

The Rebel relics from New Berne are perhaps more numerous than those from any other one Southern field. This is in part accounted for from the fact that the men of the 25th who fought there were largely from Worcester, and being exceedingly thrifty in their notions, seized upon the objects that to us have become so interesting, and in time turned them into the Society's rooms.

Here we have a U. S. standard gallon measure from the Custom House at New Berne. I am not quite sure that this is a Rebel relic, and it would not be impossible for Uncle Sam to reach out his long arm for this article, some day, and take it to himself.

Gen. Pickett, Col. of the 25th, has given to this Society a sword worn by Lieut. D. A. Sawyer of the 8th N. C. at Roanoke, and there captured. An immense horseshoe is, also, a token of this same New Berne. From the foundry in New Berne Capt. Moulton of the 25th sent an unexploded shell, and hard by is a solid Whitworth shot fired at a train carrying Gen. Grant, near Petersburg. A minie and a musket ball from Bull Run are near a grain of mortar powder used in the bombardment of Charleston in 1864.

The sergeant of the 5th Mass. who stole the baggage check, lying next, was a veritable Toodles in his acquisitive nature. The four bullets from Fort Fisher are relics of the fray, but whether they should recall Butler or Terry, I cannot say. Ellsworth and his Fire Zouaves are remembered in a cartridge carried by one of

his men, and with this are similar relics from Baltimore (April 19) and Bull Run.

Out of chronological order, but not least though last in our list, is a very peculiarly shaped conical lead ball, brought to Worcester in 1857 or 8 by John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame. It is about two and a half inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter at the base. His idea was to have a gun made which would fire such missiles. This fact certainly reminds one of the economical countryman who wanted a barrel built around a second-hand bunghole which he had in his possession. For this ball the Society is indebted to Mr. Sullivan Forehand of this city.

A fair amount of interest and activity on the part of our members will add many useful and curious articles to this collection of military relics.

ALFRED S. ROE,
For the Department.

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No. XXII.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

January 27th, 1885.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. CARLTON A. STAPLES.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1885.
U. S. A. CIX.

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NOTICE.

Nos. XX, XXI and XXII, Form Vol. VI,

OF THE

Collections of the Society.

A TITLE PAGE

IS SUPPLIED WITH THIS NUMBER.

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WORCESTER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

At the regular monthly meeting of The Worcester Society of Antiquity on Tuesday evening, February 3, 1885, it was

Voted, That the Committee on Publication be, and are hereby, authorized to prepare for the press and have printed in suitable form, the Proceedings at the Tenth Anniversary, the same to be numbered XXII of the publications of the Society.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

ELLERY B. CRANE,
SAMUEL E. STAPLES,
FRANKLIN P. RICE.

INTRODUCTION.

At the regular meeting of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, on the evening of November 6, 1883, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Samuel E. Staples: —

"WHEREAS, The Tenth Anniversary of the institution of The Worcester Society of Antiquity will occur on the 24th day of January, 1885, and in order that the occasion be observed in a suitable and profitable manner, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That The Worcester Society of Antiquity will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary by a public meeting in some suitable place, and that some eminent person be obtained to deliver an address upon that occasion.

"*Resolved*, That there be a Committee of five, consisting of the President, *ex-officio*, and such others as he may appoint, whose duty it shall be to mature plans, and make all necessary arrangements for an appropriate observance of the occasion.

"*Resolved*, That this Committee be authorized in the name of the Society, to solicit subscriptions for funds to defray necessary expenses, and to provide for a banquet or otherwise for the occasion, as they may think proper; and to extend invitations to such persons and societies as they in their judgment may think expedient."

The consideration of these resolutions was deferred until the next meeting of the Society, December 4th, when they were unanimonsly adopted; and in accordance therewith the committee was constituted as follows: The President, Ellery B. Crane, *ex-officio:* Messrs. Samuel E. Staples, Clark Jillson, Franklin P.

Rice and Alfred S. Roe. Subsequently, by vote of the Society, Vice-President George Sumner, and Mr. Henry M. Smith were added to the Committee.

Granted full power to act, and with ample time before them, these gentlemen faithfully performed their duty; and the arrangements as perfected were carried out in a successful and satisfactory manner. In the selection of the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, as orator, a wise choice was made. The Old South Meeting House, the oldest public edifice now standing in Worcester, and one famed in the ecclesiastical and civil history of the town, was felt to be the most appropriate place for the formal exercises, and the trustees of the Parish kindly granted its use for that purpose. The Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Pastor of the church, was requested to act as chaplain, and Mrs. J. F. Lovering responded to the invitation of the Committee to write an ode to be sung on that occasion. Provision was made for a banquet at the Bay State House to follow the public meeting at the Old South.

The 24th of January, 1885, falling upon Saturday, it was deemed expedient that some other day of the week should be chosen for the meeting which would better suit the convenience of the parties concerned, and Tuesday, the 27th of January, was fixed upon, the exercises in the meeting house to begin at half-past seven in the evening; and the following printed invitation and programme were issued.

THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

You are most cordially invited to attend the

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

to be held at the

Old South Meeting House,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27TH, 1885,

at half-past seven.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. ORGAN PRELUDE,

A. Carey Field.

2. PRAYER,

Rev. J. F. Lovering.

3. ODE composed for the occasion by Mrs. J. F. Lovering.

Male Quartette.

F. H. Mason, C. I. Rice,
J. N. Morse, Jr., L. B. Vaughn.

4. REMARKS by the President, E. B. Crane, Esq.

5. HISTORICAL ADDRESS, by Rev. Carlton A. Staples,
Of Lexington, Mass.

6. SELECTIONS,

Male Quartette.

7. ORGAN POSTLUDE.

On the evening of January 27th, a large and select audience gathered at the Old South Meeting House. Admission was by ticket, and the ushers, under the direction of Mr. Thomas A. Dickinson, were Abram K. Gould, E. Francis Thompson and Herbert Wesby. The exercises began promptly at half-past seven, and were carried out in accordance with the above order. At the close of the public meeting the members of the Society and their guests proceeded to the Bay State House, and a brief reception was held in the parlors of the hotel. The banquet was then served in the large dining hall, and an hour was passed in the discussion of the viands which satisfy the inner man, and in friendly and social intercourse around the board.

Fine selections were rendered by the quartette, and President Crane in a few well chosen remarks introduced Mr. Alfred S. Roe, as toastmaster, who conducted the exercises for the remainder of the evening. The assembly broke up at 12:20 A. M. In the following pages will be found a full report of the Proceedings at the Anniversary which appropriately closed the first ten years' work of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

EXERCISES

AT THE

Old South Meeting House.

The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

EXERCISES.

RESERVED : SEAT

Admission Ticket.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The exercises began with an organ prelude by A. Carey Field. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Pastor of the Church; and the following ode was sung by the quartette,—Messrs. F. H. Mason, J. N. Morse, Jr., C. I. Rice and L. B. Vaughn:

ODE.

BY MRS. J. F. LOVERING.

Within this honored ancient church,
First founded in a wilderness,
Enriched by faithful prayerful lives,
And names the ages still shall bless,

Men worthy their ancestral blood,
Hold solemn festival to-day;
To wreathe the annals of the past,
And tribute to its memories pay.

In Britain's ancient fastnesses,
Stood the war castle[1] of their sires;
Oft fill'd with wild contending hordes,[2]
Mid ruined homes and wasting fires.

So too, this city of their love
Has known the tread of savage foe,
Has heard the war-whoop's curdling yell,
Followed by carnage, flames, and woe.[3]

Those days have passed, and in their place,
What magic changes time has wrought!
What stately mansions, wealth, and peace!
So dearly by the fathers bought.

Commerce and labor, science, art,
Forces of earth, and light, and air,
Religion's shrines and Learning's halls,
Unite to make our city fair.

Here throng the votaries[4] of the Muse,
Whose statue decked the Parthenon,[5]
The stateliest daughter of the Nine,
Led by the bright god of the sun.[6]

God of our fathers! bless the sons,
Who guard with jealous care the past,
And let this decade grow to scores,
Enriched by memories that shall last.

1 Worcester is derived from the Saxon *Wegera Ceaster*, meaning war castle or fortress.
2 Vide "The Making of England." Green.
3 Worcester's first two atempts at settlement were defeated by the Indians.
4 American Antiquarian Society, organized 1812. Worcester Society of Antiquity, organized 1875.
5 An exquisite statue of Clio, Muse of History and Epic poetry, adorned the Grecian Parthenon.
6 Apollo led the songs of the Muses with his lyre.

President Crane then spoke as follows:—

Members of the Society, and Friends:

Ten years have passed away since an association was formed in this city, under circumstances which, at its inception, seemed to favor only in a limited degree either its permanency or advancement. A few persons came together, having for their object the mutual benefit to be derived from intercourse with each other in the interchange of intelligence and information pertaining to antiquarian, historical and literary matters in which they had a common interest. For a time it existed mainly as a social organization, holding its meetings in turn at the homes of its several members, to inspect their private collections, and to discuss informally such subjects as were suggested at the moment; lacking strength in numbers, with difficulties and discouragements of no common kind to overcome, its future as a society did not promise great results. But its originators were true to their purpose, and firm in their faith; and the few enthusiastic souls who met at that time builded better than they knew. Unsuspected strength was soon developed, and within a short time The Worcester Society of Antiquity was organized for practical work. Adopting methods and means which were, in a measure, original, it has steadily advanced in usefulness and reputation until it has taken its place among the recognized institutions of the Commonwealth. The sum of its labors may be briefly stated: It has placed in printed form more than two thousand, five hundred octavo pages of hitherto unpublished historical material; gathered a library of twelve thousand titles, with a museum of many valuable historical mementoes; and has developed and utilized an amount of talent which cannot be estimated. Its aim and purpose has been as was first announced, "to foster a love and admiration for antiquarian research and archæological science, and to rescue from oblivion such historical matter

as would otherwise be lost"; and while its work in the past has been mainly confined to the local field, a broader path is open for it to tread in the future.

After ten years of laborious and enterprising effort, working as we have done, without intermission or relaxation, it is fitting that we should come together to-night, for the purpose of exchanging congratulations over the success which has crowned our labors; to indulge in reminiscence of what has been accomplished; and to gather inspiration and encouragement for new work.

In observing the Tenth Anniversary of our Society, we are to have the privilege of listening to our distinguished friend and orator, Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington; and moreover of hearing his address within the walls of this old historic building, made sacred by its many associations in connection with the civil and religious history of the past. To the honored Trustees of this Parish, through whose kindness we are permitted to gather here at this time, we would extend profound thanks.

Trusting that there might be many people outside the lines of our organization, who would enjoy the opportunity of sharing these exercises with us, we have issued a general invitation, and would extend the greeting of welcome to all.

The Historical Address was then delivered by Rev. Carlton A. Staples.

At the close of the Address the selections "My Native Land" by Moering, and "Arise! Shine!" by Rhodes, were finely rendered by the quartette, and the exercises ended with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Lovering and the Organ Postlude.

ADDRESS

BY

REV. CARLTON A. STAPLES.

Mr. President, Members of the Society, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

The occasion which brings us together this evening, the tenth anniversary of the organization of your Society, justifies a consideration of the work in which you have been engaged and the value of the results which have been attained. It is a work not calculated to excite popular interest, or command general appreciation. Formerly, antiquarian studies served only to call forth the wit and ridicule of poets, scholars and so-called practical men of the world. The devotees of such pursuits were regarded as a harmless, stupid folk, engaged in collecting and preserving a mass of worthless stuff which Burns called "Auld Knicknackery" and which had much better be thrown to the dust heap, or used to kindle the fire. Pope wittily expressed the sentiments of his age, perhaps, when he pilloried an antiquary in the lines of his verse,—

> "To future ages may thy dullness last,
> As thou preserv'st the dullness of the Past."

And another has said, speaking of ancient books and manuscripts, stored up in antiquarian museums,—

"They are collections of all the reading which has never been read and never will be."

It is a striking fact that antiquarian studies were prosecuted for a long period and Archæological collections made before people had any idea of their practical value. The antiquary was merely a curiosity-hunter, intent upon finding and bringing together things which other people regarded as worthless rubbish—with no higher object in view than to amuse himself and surprise his friends. In this spirit the first collections of ancient manuscripts, medals, monumental inscriptions, armor and "auld knicknackery" in general were formed. There seems not to have been the remotest thought of using them to illustrate ancient manners, customs, opinions and life, or as materials from which accurate and interesting history was to be drawn.

A little more than three centuries ago, viz., in 1572, the first association was formed in England for antiquarian research. It was composed of a few gentlemen of similar tastes, who proposed to search the land for ancient manuscripts, medals, coins and sepulchral inscriptions. Archbishop Parker was the originator and leader of the society, and Queen Elizabeth gave it her patronage. Its meetings were occupied with essays and discussions, but none of its proceedings were published until long after the Society had ceased to exist, when some of them were given to the world as matters of literary curiosity. The value of its work, however, was far greater than these papers seem to indicate. It had collected a

vast amount of material for the future historian; things of priceless value which would soon have passed beyond recovery and rendered it impossible to rehabilitate the Past and make it real and living in the Present. Still it was merely a spirit of curiosity which animated the Society. No practical value was attached to their collection of antiquities even by themselves.

After an existence of thirty-two years, King James I. became suspicious that the Society boded no good to his dynasty. Why were its members searching for old documents, armor and medals all over the land unless it were for some political and revolutionary purpose? He was satisfied that it concealed a dangerous scheme to overthrow the existing order of things, and accordingly, in 1604, he broke up the only antiquarian society in his kingdom. A few years later another society was formed under the patronage of the King himself, and embracing the principal literary men of the kingdom, but it seems to have been devoted to social festivities more than antiquarian research. It allayed all the suspicions of the monarch by an eminently safe and do-nothing policy, and perished, leaving behind little to show that it had ever existed. It may however be justly credited with having created an interest in the study of the Anglo-Saxon language which had previously attracted little notice, and that in this way it brought forth fruit of some value in the future progress of knowledge. The Royal Society of Antiquaries dates its existence from the middle of the last cen-

tury, or 1751. Its purpose was defined to be to bring to light and preserve old monumental inscriptions and make its organization a school for learning the ancient constitution, laws and customs of the kingdom. The publications of this society have been numerous and valuable. The study of the remains of Roman works in England, and of Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Danish and British antiquities which it has carried on intelligently now for more than a hundred years, has brought to light a vast amount of information regarding the ancestry of the English people and the condition of the country in pre-historic times, of incalculable value. Without the materials which this, and similar societies in England have supplied through researches and collections, it would be impossible to write an accurate and exhaustive history of England.

But it was not until late in the last century that the study of antiquities was turned to much practical account. Up to that late period the antiquary was still only a curiosity-hunter. What he had brought together of the old and strange, what he could show to astonish and amuse the curious, was all that people expected as the fruit of his labors. To Joseph Addison, the delightful essayist, the accomplished classical scholar, the genial, Christian gentleman, who, if not a great man in the brilliant circle to which he belonged, had certainly the insight and imagination of no ordinary genius, belongs the honor of having first pointed out the highest uses of antiquarian and archæological studies. His essay

on Medals seems to have been a revelation to scholars of the worth of antiquities. It opened a vast and rich mine for the historian hitherto unappreciated and unwrought. In a supposed conversation with two genial friends on summer evenings in the country, Addison sets forth in his inimitable way the various knowlege to be derived from medals. Taking a number of ancient Greek and Roman coins, he examines the heads, the inscriptions and devices on them, and reads as in "a living book" what they unmistakably teach concerning the men whose image and superscription they bear; the sentiments and customs, the knowledge and condition of the people to which they belonged — drawing from these bits of metal a wonderful delineation of the men and the age. Strange as it now seems, it was a revelation to the world. It excited a new interest and gave new zest to antiquarian studies. Men began to perceive that here was a basis of historic knowledge which could not be overturned or shaken; that ancient history could be rescued from much of its uncertainty by being brought to the test of ancient things, and made to stand out in characters that the simplest minds might comprehend. Such was the immediate result of Addison's Essay on Medals. Even Pope, who had apparently held such matters in contempt before, paid the author a beautiful poetic tribute of compliment and praise. From this period, therefore, we may date a rational and growing appreciation of the study of ancient things, for such the science of Archæology is defined to be. The value

of what it has accomplished, or the extent of its achievements, it would be impossible to measure. All pre-historic knowledge rests mainly upon its discoveries. In its museums we possess whatever is known concerning the life of man upon this globe for untold ages before the art of writing was known. It has brought to light in the ancient rock-caves and refuse mounds of Europe a strange and fascinating history of the condition of human life in its earliest appearance upon that continent. It has gathered from the bottom of the Swiss lakes the wonderful memorials of a people who built their dwellings over the waters for ages, and were considerably advanced in the arts and comforts of civilized existence. And more than this, these antiquarians and archæologists have reconstructed the history of those ancient empires in the valley of the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Nile, which played so great a part in the early progress of mankind. By their discoveries, made with pick-axe and spade, they have disclosed a thousand secrets apparently hid forever, cleared up a thousand mysteries that have perplexed scholars, and corrected ten thousand errors which made ancient history little better than a fable. Biblical knowledge is more deeply indebted to it than any other benefactor. In Palestine it has uncovered and identified the old cities of the Philistine, the Canaanite and the Hebrew mentioned in the Bible, it has dug down to the foundations of Solomon's temple, and shown us the stupendous piers and arches on which the temple area rested, and even the

Phœnician characters on the stones hewn by the workmen whom King Hiram sent to assist in building it, thus confirming the ancient record in many particulars by indubitable facts. And what has it not done, what is it not still doing to call up from oblivion the life of twenty-five or thirty centuries ago on the islands of the Ægean, and upon the adjacent shores? It is plucking the secrets from the tombs and pyramids of Egypt, and from the rubbish heaps that mark the site of places whose names are only known to us in songs of immortal bards, thus bringing into the light of day a buried and well-nigh forgotten world, and causing it to live, speak and act before our eyes! The archæologist and antiquarian have thus become something far better than mere curiosity-hunters. They have proved to be the revelators of veritable history — the recreators of a perished and forgotten life — the architects, who, out of what the world had called worthless rubbish, have helped to build and adorn the majestic temple of human history on this earth!

But I turn from these general considerations, touching the scope and value of antiquarian studies, to discuss an humbler, but not less important department of my subject, pertaining more directly to the sphere and work of this Society — I mean the study of antiquities, especially relating to our local history; the gathering together in a museum things which call up and make real to the eyes of men our early and our later New England life which this busy, bustling generation is in so much danger

of forgetting, and even of despising—the editing of old diaries, the preservation of sepulchral inscriptions, the preparation of papers upon characters, incidents, traditions and customs that belonged to the generations which have long since passed away, and so, to collect and preserve the materials from which the future historian may construct a more vivid and accurate picture of the past.

What is the sphere and the value of this work? It has been truly said that "the most insignificant tract, the most trifling essay, a sermon, a newspaper, or a song, may afford an illustration of manners, or opinions elucidatory of the past, and throw a faithful light on the pathway of the future historian." It has been the purpose and work of The Worcester Society of Antiquity to collect ancient things that are in danger of being destroyed, and bring them together in a museum where they shall be preserved for the instruction of the people in accurate historical knowledge; to sweep away the dust that has gathered over names, places and events worthy to be remembered, and hand down to coming generations valuable facts that will otherwise soon be lost. And first, let me speak of the importance of the old diaries, some of which you have fortunately found and given to the world in your valuable publications. A distinguished scholar once declared that a diary kept a thousand years ago which only recorded what a person had to eat from day to day would be of inestimable value to the historian. Take the diary of John Adams while teach-

ing school and studying law here in Worcester a hundred and thirty years ago; it is scant and meagre enough; with brief entries and wide gaps, containing the bare mention of characters and events, but it gives a picture of the actual state of society here, the objects which then interested the people, the prevailing opinions upon politics and religion, which can be found probably nowhere else. We learn from it that he generally occupied two days in going from Worcester to his father's house in Quincy, traveling on horseback—a journey which might be accomplished now in two hours. He tells us that there was much discussion of religious questions in the best society, with a wide latitude in opinion and belief; that the books which men and women were reading were mainly of a thoughtful and improving, rather than an amusing, character, and that gross outrages and crimes were not uncommon in the town. Or, take that vast store-house of facts, the diary of Judge Samuel Sewall, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society; where can so much information be found regarding the manners, customs, opinions and controversies of a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago in this portion of New England? Here we learn that students in Harvard College were sometimes flogged for misdemeanors by the president in the presence of their fellow-students assembled to witness the punishment, the proceedings being opened and closed with prayer; that religious services at funerals were omitted altogether, or consisted only of a prayer in the house

after the family and friends had returned from the burial, and that on such occasions rings, scarfs and gloves were distributed among the bearers and the nearest relatives. We get some idea also of the discomfort of the old meeting-houses in winter without fires, when it is noticed by him that the communion bread on a certain Sabbath was frozen hard and "rattled sadly" when put upon the plates; and also of the religiousness of the people of that day when told that the drill of his militia company was always opened with prayer, and that on one occasion he went with the minister to pray with Mr. Bromfield on account of "his disordered toe;" that he had his son, Rev. Joseph Sewall of the Old South Church in Boston, come to pray with him regarding the courtship of his third wife, the widow Gibbs. Facts and incidents like these reveal the religious character and interest of the people, who closed their shops and offices to attend the Thursday sermon, and crowded the largest churches in Boston on a week day to hear their preachers discuss the most abstruse doctrines of their theology, apparently with the same zest as their descendants hear the favorite actors and opera singers of our time. Judge Sewall had his jealousies and resentments, however, much like modern Christians, and when on one occasion the communion cup was passed by the deacon to others in the pew before himself, he records the fact in language that indicates anything but the meek and placid spirit of an humble disciple of Jesus. Nor was the old man without the Yankee shrewdness

which looks well after the main chance in this world, no less than the next, as we learn from the preliminary arrangements concerning his second and third marriages. He required a bond from the children of Mrs. Gibbs that he should not be holden for any debts against her former husband's estate, or contracted by herself previous to her marriage, and that in case he should die first, £50 per annum should be paid her during her life-time, and in case she died first £100 outright should be allowed him. But in addition to all this he suggested to her son that they ought to find her in clothes, and the son said that he supposed they would! All this is deliberately written down in the diary of the Chief Justice, and it proves that extreme devotion to religious services was sometimes united with extreme sharpness even in matters of love and marriage. These old diaries sometimes disclose facts and personal characteristics not altogether in accordance with the popular estimate of the writers. In the diary of Washington there is an entry which is not wholly in keeping with the famous cherry tree story. While President, Washington made a tour through the Southern States accompanied by members of his staff and family. Journeying through the sandy regions of North Carolina in the season of drought and heat, he was greatly annoyed by the military escorts sent out from every little village to meet and conduct him on his way, raising a prodigious dust in which the good man was well-nigh smothered. Stopping at a certain place to spend the night, he was informed

that a military company would escort him on his journey in the morning for a few miles. Whereupon he narrates that, calling his servants he instructed them to give out that they would leave at eight o'clock, but ordered that they should be ready to start promptly at six, which was carried out to the letter, leaving the military parade quite in the lurch. Here the diary seems to be in conflict with the popular opinion that Washington could not vary a hair from the right line of truth. The diary of John Quincy Adams is a record of tireless industry and unflinching devotion to duty, covering a period of more than sixty years, and containing a vast amount of invaluable political and historical information. It reveals not only the inner life of parties and cabinets, of Congresses and Courts, but his most secret thoughts and feelings, his suspicions, prejudices and hates. And it is amazing that in such a record of one's innermost life, made so unreservedly and extending to the minutest affairs, an unveiling of the man's soul, there is absolutely nothing to cast a shadow upon the integrity, the purity or the patriotism of that grand American statesman.

Nor should it be taken for granted that this mine of old diaries has been exhausted, or that only those kept by men of distinguished position and character can be of any importance. The faithful search of societies such as this is being continually rewarded by new discoveries. No one can comprehend the tremendous difficulties and hardships encountered by

that heroic band of New England men which Arnold led against Quebec in the opening struggle for independence, until he reads the diary of a soldier in that expedition, brought to light and printed by the Rhode Island Historical Society. No narrative of the historian pictures the sufferings and sacrifices which they endured in the trackless woods of Maine and Canada like the bare facts jotted down from day to day in the rude language of a man in the ranks. I never followed the story of the campaigns of the Revolution with such an interest as in the manuscript diary of Enos Hitchcock, a chaplain of Col. Glover's brigade, which was found in an old garret of a house in Providence when it was torn down a few years since. It was kept upon the blank leaves of almanacs, only a few words devoted to each day, telling what he saw in the progress of events. It describes the retreat from Ticonderoga before Burgoyne, the battles along the Hudson, the murder of Jane McCrea, on the morning after it occurred, and similar outrages by the Indians, that sent a thrill of horror through New England, and called out the last man to avenge them; the final surrender of the British army at Saratoga, and the march to Boston with the prisoners, the winter at Valley Forge and the pursuit of Clinton through the Jerseys, with the battle of Monmouth and the arrest of Lee for retreating before the enemy, the treachery of Arnold at West Point, and the capture and execution of Andre, all of which he saw and noted down day by day in the hurry and confusion of the march, or the

weariness of the camp; forming a most vivid and fascinating picture of the long and desperate struggle which won our independence.

Thus by gathering up and publishing these old diaries, many of which are still to be found stowed away in the attics of old houses, a most important service is rendered to New England history. Doubtless they reveal many things which show that our ancestors were not all patriots or saints; that they sometimes quarreled fiercely and obstinately over the meeting-house and the minister, over the roads, the schools and the boundaries of their estates; that they had a high regard for the distinctions of wealth and family, and insisted upon recognizing these distinctions, even in the house of God — in short, that they were men and women of like passions and prejudices as ourselves. But they are an ancestry about whom we never need feel ashamed to have the whole truth known. They had the sterling stuff of industry and frugality, of devotion to liberty, learning and religion. And if they could speak to us from the higher life into which they have entered it would be to say as Cromwell said to the artist, "Paint me as I am" — warts and all.

But I have dwelt too long upon one portion of the field of your labors, passing by others quite as important. How many interesting questions relating to our local history can only be settled by studies and researches such as you are pursuing. To identify and mark the sites of events connected with the settlement of our old towns, to find out the origin

of the names given them, the men who became prominent in the organization of churches, the founding of schools and the building up of our fathers' prosperity; the traditions of the hardships and sufferings which they faced here in the wilderness, when preparing the way for a brighter and happier life for their children; the traces of Indian habitations and Indian burying grounds; the attempts made by Eliot and Gookin to gather the wild sons of the forest into villages here in the Nipmuck country, and bring them under the influence of Christian civilization; to hunt out all the facts of the deadly struggle with Philip and his allies, when it seemed a doubtful matter whether the white man or the Indian was to possess the land, what noble service would be rendered to future generations by tracing out all the steps of this strange history, and bringing together the memorials of this far-away life. It would add much to the attractiveness of the towns and villages of this grand old county if all the spots identified with deeds of heroism, done to found and defend a better civilization, could be made known by suitable tablets and monumental stones. May this be a part of your work in coming years.

Doubtless some of us recall many delightful hours passed in reading that fascinating book, "White's Natural History of Selborne," a simple narrative of what the old parson saw from day to day in his walks over his country parish, a homely description of the birds, the fish, the wild animals found in its woods and waters, with their habits, and, interwoven with

these things, descriptions of scenery, traditions and touches of the human life about him, making one of the most charming books in the English language. In the same way the antiquarian student may take any of our old towns and unfold an interesting history; bringing up the scenes of the first settlement, the principal families, with their domestic utensils and farming implements, the first attempts of the people at civil and religious organization, their relations with the Indians, all traditions of noted characters and events which have floated down to the present time, whatever, in short, serves to make real and vivid the life that the people lived, and the influences which helped to form their characters. In this way much precious material would be saved from destruction for the enlightenment of the future. Who has not been more impressed with the hardships of this early New England life by some rude, clumsy implement of the farmer or the housekeeper than by whole pages of descriptive writing? A lantern made of pine board, with four bits of glass for windows, a shovel made of an oak stick, the edge tipped with a scrap of iron, a plow with no iron about it save the lining of the mould-board and the point, the heavy, cumbersome loom and spinning-wheel where our grandmothers spun and wove all the cloth for clothing their families, these, and similar articles of the household and the farm tell a pathetic story of carefulness and toil which reveals the stress and strain of their life better than any words of the historian. When we read that in col-

lections of ancient armor it is almost impossible to find a suit large enough for the average man of to-day, and that the swords of six centuries ago have hilts and guards too small for the larger hands of this generation, it is proof visible and tangible that the physical deterioration of the race has not yet begun; that the body of man has not been running down, but rising up to a more robust and majestic development. Thus everything pertaining to the life of man in remote ages has something to tell concerning his physical, mental or moral condition. Upon his implements of toil, and upon the products of his labor, upon his weapons of war, and his household goods, upon all that has come in contact with his life, is impressed some idea of what he was and what he thought and felt. In the great museum at Naples, filled with the relics of the life buried at Pompeii eighteen centuries ago, and amid the shattered walls, uncovered after the ashes of Vesuvius had entombed them so long, I felt the presence of the old Roman spirit, and read, not in words but in things, something of the story of its power, its glory and its shame. But all around us here are things waiting to be uncovered and brought into the light of day that deserve as patient study, and as careful preservation; things which ought to be more interesting and more precious in our sight, inasmuch as they reveal the primitive conditions out of which have sprung the prosperity and greatness of our beloved New England; the struggles, the sufferings, the triumphs of as noble an ancestry as any people can claim.

There is another question which may profitably engage our thought for a few moments in conclusion. I mean the value of these antiquarian studies as a refreshment and recreation to the mind. It has often been remarked that every man needs some interest or pursuit outside of the routine of his business or his profession to enlarge, renew and freshen his intellectual and moral life. We are beset by the danger of becoming narrow and one-sided through an exclusive devotion to one set of ideas, or to an unvarying round of duties. In the fierce rivalries and competition of modern life, it seems to be an essential condition of success that a man should give himself, body and mind, heart and soul, to one pursuit, know nothing besides, and be able to do nothing besides. In short, he must sink his manhood in his work, whatever it may be, and become good for nothing else, a mechanic, a tradesman, a lawyer, a doctor, minister, merely, and not a broad, genial, sympathetic, intelligent man, feeling his brotherhood with humanity and his kinship with God. It is a terrible danger besetting us all, that of running down, sinking to a lower plane of thought and feeling, moving in an ever-narrowing circle of ideas and interests, while pursuing intently our life-work. Some study like this of antiquities, taken up and carried on in the spare hours, some interest that lifts us into a wholly different atmosphere, has a wonderfully rejuvenating effect. It keeps a man growing as long as he lives. It pulls him out of the ruts and grooves into which life is so prone to run. It keeps

him mentally and morally in repair. The merchant will be better able to meet the wear of his business, and preserve a cool head and a light heart, and above all to gain a nobler manhood for such an interest and pursuit. The professional man will do his work more easily and efficiently for looking away from it sometimes to things lying in a wholly different sphere, and calling into action different faculties. All will lead a more healthy and happy life by seeking new fields of thought and knowledge, and pressing on to new attainments.

It was a saying of Gœthe's that he kept himself from growing old by continually learning new things —a language, a science, a literature, a history; thus he was young in thought and feeling to the end of four score years, always reaching out and pressing on to the unknown and the unattained. His last words, "Give me more light," expressed the aspiration of his whole life. Learning something new made him cheerful and fresh, even when the body was sinking under the weight of years. To keep ourselves young, let us break up the hard routine by resolutely taking hold of new work. Seek out buried facts and things illustrating the olden time. Call up some forgotten life that is worthy of remembrance. Identify places associated with important and stirring events. Tell the story of some venerable house that has sheltered many generations, and been the witness of a hundred years of human happiness and human sorrow. Gather up the traditions which the old people still hold in memory, but which will soon

be swept into oblivion, unless caught from their trembling lips and put into permanent records. Thus shall we brighten our lives, enlarge the range of our ideas and refresh weariness of body and mind. Such studies will do something to ward off the chilling frosts and the benumbing stupor of old age, and serve to build up a larger and better manhood. It is a most creditable fact connected with this Society that its work has been done, and these results have been obtained by men busy with their various occupations, in hours snatched from the pressing cares of life. With little leisure for extended courses of study, with scanty pecuniary means for prosecuting their researches and making a collection of antiquities, they have seized the odd hours and moments to push their inquiries in many directions, and have gathered a bountiful harvest from many fields. How so much has been accomplished in these ten years, so many valuable papers prepared and published, and so large and interesting a museum gathered and opened to the public by men who are busy every day in the office, the shop, the store, or the profession, it is difficult to understand. The persistency and enthusiasm with which these studies have been pursued deserves grateful recognition from all lovers of sound historical knowledge. A better and more interesting history of Worcester County can be written from the fruits of your research, and I must say that a history worthy of a county which has done so much for the progress and glory of the Commonwealth remains to be written.

Gentlemen of the Society, I congratulate you on the results you have to show for these years of antiquarian study. They have brought you many pleasant hours and many delightful friendships. They are rewarded by the consciousness that you have been able to contribute something of real value to the knowledge of the people, rescue many names and dates and worthy deeds from the dust of oblivion, and save a thousand precious relics of the past from destruction. And in this work, though it have relation to antiquity, you have, I trust, found an influence which sweetens the graver toils of life and serves to keep you fresh in thought and young in feeling. I cannot add a better wish for your prosperity than that the coming years may be as full of patient, faithful research as these have been, and be crowned with results as rich, varied and useful.

BANQUET

AT THE

BAY STATE HOUSE.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

Tenth Anniversary Banquet.

—AT THE BAY STATE HOUSE—

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 27th, 1885.

Admit .....

Gentlemen will assemble in the Parlors of the Bay State immediately after Public Exercises.

Banquet Ticket.

BANQUET.

The following gentlemen, members, guests and friends were present: President Ellery B. Crane; His Honor, Charles G. Reed, Mayor of Worcester; the Orator, Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington; Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Pastor of the First Church, and Chaplain of the occasion; Stephen Salisbury, Vice-President, and Edmund M. Barton, Librarian, representing the American Antiquarian Society; Samuel S. Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library of Worcester, and Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain; Albert P. Marble, Ph. D., Superintendent of Worcester Schools; Hon. Hamilton B. Staples, Justice of the Superior Court; J. Evarts Greene and Freeman Brown of The Worcester Spy; Henry L. Shumway of The Evening Gazette; Rev. Stephen W. Webb of The Worcester Home Journal; Nathaniel Paine, Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society; Ex-Presidents Samuel E. Staples and Hon. Clark Jillson, of The Society of Antiquity; Vice-Presidents Albert Tolman and George Sumner; Daniel Seagrave, Secretary; Thomas A. Dickinson, Librarian; Henry F. Stedman, Treasurer; Alfred S. Roe, Principal of the High School; William H. Bartlett, Principal of Dix Street School; Rev. Albert Tyler, Oxford; Rev. Charles E. Simmons; James F. D. Garfield, Fitchburg; George L. Woodbury, M. D.;

Samuel H. Putnam; Ray Greene Huling, Principal of the Fitchburg High School; Gen. Agustus B. R. Sprague, Sheriff of the County; Hon. Theodore C. Bates; George Chandler, M. D.; Francis E. Blake, Boston; C. Otis Goodwin, M. D.; Hon. George Sheldon, President of the Pocomtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield; City Treasurer William S. Barton; Daniel W. Haskins, Esq.; James L. Estey, Augustus E. Peck, Frederick G. Stiles, Sullivan Forehand; Herbert L. Hapgood and Augustus Coolidge, of Athol; Abram K. Gould, William F. Abbot, George Edwards, Charles M. Roe, Richard O'Flynn, Augustus Stone, Charles B. Knight, Herbert Wesby, Edward R. Lawrence, Alderman Charles F. Rugg; John Brooks, Princeton; John W. Brigham, M. D., Wilkinsonville; George Maynard, Benjamin J. Dodge, Franklin P. Rice, E. Francis Thompson, Esq., Representative Henry M. Smith, Ephraim Tucker, Charles R. Johnson, Esq., Rufus N. Meriam, Frank H. Mason, John N. Morse, Jr., Charles I. Rice, Lyman B. Vaughn Joseph A. Howland, Hammond W. Hubbard, James A. Smith.

At the table grace was said by the Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Chaplain. Ample justice having been done to the excellent repast, furnished by Landlord Shepard, the gentlemen of the quartette, Messrs. Mason, Morse, Rice and Vaughn, sung in excellent taste and with fine effect the following selections, receiving therefor well-merited applause:

"BEWARE," (*a*) . . . . . *Williams.*
"SERENADE," (*b*) . . . . . *Hatton.*

SERENADE.

J. L. HATTON.

Good night! good night! beloved!
I come to watch o'er thee!
To be near thee,
To be near thee,
Alone, in peace for me;
To be near thee,
Alone, in peace for me!
Peace alone for me,

Thine eyes are stars of morning!
Thy lips are crimson flowers!
Good night! good night! beloved!
While I count the weary hours;
To be near thee,
To be near thee,
Alone, in peace for me,
Peace alone for me.

PRESIDENT CRANE then spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY ELLERY B. CRANE, ESQ.

Gentlemen, Invited Guests and Friends:—It affords me great pleasure to extend to you in behalf of members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome to this their social feast.

We have met around these tables to continue in a more informal manner the act of commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the institution of the Society we represent. It is certainly gratifying and encouraging to notice as our guests of the evening gentlemen who rank not alone among our prominent citizens, and men holding high public trusts, but also those representing institutions of prominence throughout the state, and we may say among nations. The organization of this historical society ten years since supplied an exigency in this community. There was

a broad, open field in which it could labor, and its supporters went quietly but manfully to work. Thus far, through genuine courage, persistent application and steadiness of purpose they have surmounted every obstacle that arose in the pathway between the Society and success.

Many of our members know full well the cost of these long years of patient and laborious toil, but are quite sure that they show a handsome profit for the investment. And just here let me say that whatever has been accomplished through the instrumentality of this organization has been done simply with the aim and desire at all times on the part of its members, of promoting the greatest possible public good, without a thought of personal ambition, jealousy or rivalry between persons or institutions. Already there have come to us many signs of recognition and appreciation of our efforts to supply that link which binds the present with the past, and even now while yet in its infancy The Worcester Society of Antiquity has rendered such service in this community as to demand respect and recognition from every citizen of Worcester, be he native or foreign born.

Having in a manner satisfied the inner man with some of the good things, let us now unite in the enjoyment of an intellectual repast, "a feast of reason and flow of soul." As a gentleman amply fitted to preside over such a feast I take pleasure in presenting to you Alfred S. Roe, Esq., Toastmaster of the evening.

Mr. Roe, in accepting the position as Toastmaster, spoke as follows:

Remarks by Mr. A. S. Roe.

Mr. President:—In attempting to perform the duties of Toastmaster on this the Tenth Anniversary of The Wor-

cester Society of Antiquity permit me to preface what may follow with a word or two concerning the city whose interests we have at heart. All of us are proud of this "Heart of the Commonwealth;" proud of her enterprise, her industries, her public institutions; proud even of her hills which add so much picturesqueness; of her streets; and our pride goes out even to the proper pronunciation of her name. Our Society, coming as it does to-night to the observance of this, its tenth natal day, greets all its friends, and I offer as the first toast of the evening,

"The Heart of the Commonwealth."

His Honor, the Mayor, Charles G. Reed, responded felicitously, speaking of the merit attached to the Society for its successful inauguration and furthering of the late Bi-Centennial Celebration, of its reliability on points of local history; and of his own pleasure in being present to speak for the city before so worthy an audience.

"The American Antiquarian Society."

Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Vice-President of the American Antiquarian Society, responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF STEPHEN SALISBURY, ESQ.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen:—No one regrets more than I, the enforced absence of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the learned President of the American Antiquarian Society, Senator George F. Hoar, which deprives us of the eloquent and fraternal greeting that would have been extended by him officially in behalf of the elder historical society, to its younger brother. From the earli-

est inception of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, many of the officers and members of the older organization recognized the importance and value of the efforts made by the founders of the new society, and viewed with interest the progress that was made, slow at first, then gradually acquiring a force and influence that gives it a permanent and abiding place among the literary institutions of the state.

This Society has been in existence but ten years, and yet the student of results would have readily granted more than twice a decade of time for the work. These results have been the organization of a large and influential body of active workers in historical lines, united and enthusiastic in investigating and in making clear many matters connected with the history of the past, which had hitherto escaped notice or had been well-nigh forgotten; in bringing again prominently to view local incidents connected not only with our own city, but with the adjacent towns of the county; in publishing a valuable series of proceedings and special publications; and lastly, in establishing and acquiring a large and important library, and a most interesting and curious collection of relics of the past.

We may well enquire how all this was done? It was not brought about by the assembling together of a few earnest men, who said to themselves we require an elegant building in which to hold our meetings and in which to store our treasures, and we require a large library, let us ask for them. Not at all. They said, let us all do something ourselves, let us work; and they have worked, and have shown that they were worthy to have a place in the world of letters, and such a place they now hold. Their library they have, their collection they have, and their building will be provided when imperatively required. It is an honor to be considered worthy of membership in

this society, in which all are active workers, and I feel gratified to be early associated as a member.

The American Antiquarian Society, founded by Dr. Isaiah Thomas in 1812, was liberally endowed by him with books and collections and funds, but better than all, Dr. Thomas possessed the gift of foreknowledge, which enabled him to prescribe and define a line of policy, that has been constantly followed, and with the best results. The Society of Antiquity has not one but many founders, whose united action provides generously for its various wants, and the success now achieved will be held and improved upon.

In behalf of the American Antiquarian Society, I now extend their cordial congratulations, and the hope that both societies may work together in harmony, each assisting the other in such ways as may be available for the promotion of truth and sound learning and a proper understanding of the past.

"The Worcester Society of Antiquity."

Mr. Samuel E. Staples, one of the founders and first president, made the following remarks:

REMARKS OF MR. SAMUEL E. STAPLES.

Mr. President, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—After the eloquent address of the orator of the evening at the Church, and the interesting remarks of gentlemen in this hall, I feel that it is presuming much for me to attempt to speak upon this occasion. Still, it being desired that I should say something concerning the origin of this Society, I will endeavor to state a few facts of its early history that may not be wholly devoid of interest. Having myself some taste for historical study and a desire to save from de-

struction matters of historical importance, and knowing of others also who had similar desires and tastes, the following invitation was addressed to Messrs. Daniel Seagrave, Richard O'Flynn, John G. Smith, and Franklin P. Rice. After making the first draft of this invitation, I remember saying,—"This is not for to-day but for a hundred years to come." I seemed to be impressed that what was being done was not merely of temporary concern, but for all future time.

WORCESTER, MASS., JAN. 21, 1875.

MR. DANIEL SEAGRAVE:

Dear Sir—It has been proposed to form a Society for the purpose of increasing an interest in Archæological science, and to rescue from oblivion such historical matter as would otherwise be lost; and you are respectfully invited to meet a few gentlemen for consultation and such action as may be thought best, at the house of the writer, No. 1 Lincoln place, (rear of No. 69 Lincoln street,) on Saturday next at 4 o'clock P. M. Hoping that you may find it convenient for you to be present for an hour,

I am, yours respectfully,

SAMUEL E. STAPLES.

In response to this invitation, three of the gentlemen, Messrs. Rice, Smith and O'Flynn, met at my house at the time named, when a free and full discussion was had concerning the proposed Society, and it was fully determined, that if we could get a sufficient number of persons of like tastes to join us in the enterprise the Society should be formed. It was expressed that there was an existing need of such an organization in this community; for, while the American Antiquarian Society was engaged in a noble work, and its treasures were freely offered for the use of our citizens, on account of its limitation of membership, and the high standard of admission, it failed to meet the wants of a considerable number of persons who were deeply interested in matters of historical research, and who would like to be associated together for the promotion of such purposes. After quite

an extended interview it was voted to adjourn for one week, and to invite other gentlemen to unite with us. After two or three preliminary meetings, the organization was completed. The early formation of a library was hardly contemplated at that time, as we had in our city, the library of the American Antiquarian Society, the Free Public Library, the Mechanics Association Library, and many valuable private libraries. But after our organization, a few books came in upon us, and when, two years later, we took a room, the contributions became quite numerous, so that now we have from five to six thousand volumes, and something like fifteen thousand pamphlets.

It was said in an evening paper recently, that the Society had a humble origin. Well, that is true; but I have noticed that persons born in poverty are quite as likely to succeed in this world as those born in affluence and nurtured in luxury. This theory will doubtless apply as well to societies as to individuals.

There was one subject that gave us some solicitude, and that was, a name for the Society. It was desirable to find one that had not been used before, or we might have taken the name of the Worcester County Historical Society; and it was desirable, also, to select one that should be unlike any other in use at that time.

In looking over the names of some English organizations, the name of a Masonic Lodge in London—the Lodge of Antiquity—was discovered. It was at once said, The Worcester Society of Antiquity shall be the name we will adopt, as it expresses our purpose, a desire for, and the preservation of Antiquarian knowledge; and after deliberate consideration the name was adopted, one so unique, that it should never be confounded with any other.

Of the original members, and including those of the first year, which closed with only twelve, I believe all are

living to-day, except one, Mr. Elijah H. Marshall, who died December 17, 1883. Since that time, a number have deceased, and their memorials have been placed upon the printed pages of our Proceedings.

The progress of the Society has been somewhat remarkable. There never has been from the first a backward step. We have had a slow but steady and sure advance. Our publications now amount to nearly three thousand pages, much of which is valuable historical matter, and, without the efforts of this Society, would very likely have been lost beyond recovery.

We have within our Society the elements of success. To say the least, we have in our membership gentlemen whose talents rank with the best among men; and others, artizans, or artists we might say, whose skilled workmanship as printers and binders is hardly excelled elsewhere, as can be attested by an examination of our publications, the handiwork of our own members.

The past is secure. And now, gentlemen, what shall be the future of this Society? We need funds to carry on our work. We need a building fund. We have a large amount of valuable material that should go at once into the hands of the binder. And most of all, we need a permanent home. We must soon have more room. We ought to have at once fifty thousand dollars, which would secure for our use one of two or three estates that are well adapted to meet our wants. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have sufficient funds to carry on our work and secure for this Society a permanant abiding place.

"Our Honorary Members."

Responded to by Mr. William S. Barton, City Treasurer.

Address of William S. Barton, Esq.

In calling upon me to respond in behalf of the Honorary Members of your Society, my friend, Mr. Roe, has pleasantly alluded to my humble efforts, many years ago, in a line of work somewhat similar to that of the Society of Antiquity. I may be pardoned, therefore, for saying that the work referred to — that of obtaining the inscriptions from the grave-stones in the ancient burying ground on Worcester Common — was really undertaken by me as a labor of love, although, incidentally, it happened to be in the interest of our local history. From an antiquarian point of view, I hardly need to assure you that I found my task a congenial one, and, in many respects, quite fascinating. It was practically commenced in 1845, the year following my graduation from college, and was substantially completed in the summer of 1846. Even before this work was undertaken, I had often gratified my boyish curiosity by climbing over the stone wall that surrounded the old grave-yard on the east side of the Common, or by forcing my way through that dilapidated gate, near the "gun-house," on the western side of the enclosure, and thus gaining access to that consecrated ground wherein so many of the "forefathers of the hamlet slept." Naturally enough, I was at first simply interested in the antiquity, or curious phraseology, of the inscriptions; but subsequently, having become somewhat familiar with the early history of the town of Worcester, I began to realize the practical value of these memorials of the dead. The result, as you are aware, was the publication, in the summer of 1848, of a little brown-covered pamphlet, of 36 pages, entitled "Epitaphs from the Cemetery on Worcester Common, with occasional notes, references and an index. By W. S. Barton. Printed by Henry J. Howland, 171 Main street."

Hoping, Mr. Chairman, that you will make due allowance for this somewhat lengthy personal introduction, which is really chargeable to your genial toastmaster, I venture to touch upon another topic which seems to me to be of considerable interest, both on its own account and by way of suggestive comparison. It is simply this — the Worcester tax-levy of 1834, as contrasted with that of 1884.

Without undertaking to go into any minute details, it will be sufficient for my purpose to say that I have gathered together some of the principal figures found upon the assessors' records of the former year, and, in connection therewith, have prepared a list of some of the then prominent tax-payers of Worcester. That list, comprising the names of all persons paying taxes of ten dollars and upwards, consists of 328 different items only — most of the items representing single individual assessments. The valuation for that year was $3,405,600; the total tax, $15,861; the tax rate, $4.08 on each $1000; and the number of polls, 1312. It may also be noted that two-fifths of the whole tax was paid by two individuals — Daniel Waldo and Stephen Salisbury — neither of whom was then assessed for more than $1300. Of the persons whose names were on that list, and whose forms were once familiar to us who were boys in 1843, the majority have long since passed on. They will long be remembered in connection with the unwritten history of Worcester during the last half century.

Referring now to the tax-list of 1884, I shall content myself by submitting the principal figures of the year, believing them to be sufficiently suggestive of themselves, and to require neither note nor comment. Upon examination of that list I find that during the last fifty years the valuation of Worcester has grown from $3,405,600, in 1834, to $50,773,475, in 1884; the total levy from $15,861

to $905,175; the tax rate from $4.08 to $16.60 per $1000; and the number of polls from 1312 to 18,163.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for allowing me to respond in behalf of the Honorary Members of the Society of Antiquity, and, in so doing, to predict for your young and vigorous society many decades of future usefulness and prosperity.

"Worcester Physicians, Old and New." (No reference to schools.)

C. Otis Goodwin, M. D., responded to this sentiment in an interesting manner, a brief abstract only of the same follows:

ABSTRACT OF THE REMARKS OF C. OTIS GOODWIN, M. D.

Dr. Goodwin said he had been selected because as a Homœopath he would be expected to administer but a small dose. He quoted Lincoln and Hersey's History to show that men who like physicians spend their time in works of mercy and charity furnish but little material for the biographer; if these wise men believed this, he certainly could not be expected to improve on their declaration. He alluded to the old-time doctors — Green, Woodward, and Chandler, among others, with some characteristic anecdotes.

"Worcester Lawyers, Yesterday and To-day."

Charles R. Johnson, Esq., one of the early members of this Society, spoke for the profession of the Law.

SPEECH OF CHARLES R. JOHNSON, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman: — A humble member of the great fraternity to which you have alluded, I deeply feel my own inadequacy for dealing with the subject proposed.

The Worcester bar has a proud history. Its ranks have always been full of able men, and from these, as occasion has required, have been drafted those who have served the state and nation in the highest positions of trust and honor. Since the Revolution this bar has furnished four Governors of this State, and one of Maine, two Lieutenant-Governors, two Attorney-Generals of the United States, one Secretary of the Treasury and one Secretary of War of the United States, three United States Senators, twenty members of the National House of Representatives, four Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and one of Maine, ten Judges of our Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, and a host of lesser officials altogether too numerous to name. Nor is our profession without marked instances of individual greatness in the different departments in which its members have been known. As jurists we can point to John Sprague, Emory Washburn and Benjamin F. Thomas; as statesmen to Levi Lincoln, John Davis and Charles Allen; as orators to Alexander H. Bullock and Charles Devens; as brilliant and successful advocates to Francis Blake, Pliny Merrick and Francis T. Blackmer. The examples I have given belong with a single exception wholly to the past, but I think the present generation of laywers will compare favorably with any that has preceded it. Has this County ever been better represented in the national councils than by the two Worcester lawyers now serving at Washington? Are the Worcester judges in either of our two great courts less able than any of their associates, or less learned than those who formerly went from here? Are not the best of our counsellors now in practice the peers of the best of their predecessors?

Should you inquire the reason of the extraordinary success that seems to have attended the legal profession in this County, I should answer that it lies in the diligence,

energy and perseverance of its members. One cannot expect to succeed in any business or profession without possessing these qualities. Least of all should we expect it in the study and practice of law. Here he must be content to spend years in patient application and hard work before obtaining any measure of prosperity. Thus Tennyson says of his hero:

> "So Leolin went; and as we task ourselves
> To learn a language known but smatteringly
> In phrases here and there at random, toil'd
> Mastering the lawless science of our law,
> That codeless myriad of precedent,
> That wilderness of single instances,
> Thro' which a few, by wit or fortune led,
> May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame."

Of course there have been many of our number who have refused to accept these stern conditions, and who consequently have failed altogether in their pursuit, or have barely gained the position of mediocrity. As a whole, however, the lawyers of this County have been hard-working, earnest men, who have made the most of their opportunities, and used their talents to the best advantage. That such has heretofore been the case is a cause of just pride to our profession. That this high standard will continue to be maintained in the future is most sincerely to be hoped.

"The Clergy of Worcester, Past and Present."

Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Pastor of the First Church of Worcester, responded for the Clergy.

SPEECH OF REV. JOSEPH F. LOVERING.

Mr. Lovering said he should rest himself upon the western beatitude,—"Blessed is the orator who makes a

short speech, for he shall be called to come again." He had worried over the task of speaking for so large a body; he could only claim as a fact that the glory and prosperity of Worcester rests on its moral power, its honest faith and its good work. The foundations of these were laid in a little log church on Trumbull Square. As representative of the Old South Church he could look to Court Hill and Packachoag as two wings, upon which it could rise in its own defence if its title is assailed.

"Worcester's Military Record."

Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Sheriff of the County, responded to the above sentiment in the following eloquent words:

ADDRESS OF AUGUSTUS B. R. SPRAGUE.

From the autumn of 1637 when Ephraim Curtis, armed with his trusty light Spanish gun, located alone in the wilderness within the limits of our now populous city, and who subsequently received a commission as lieutenant, and distinguished himself as a gallant soldier in repelling the attacks of the Indians in King Philip's war of extermination, and with his associates in those perilous times not only defended their rude homes but went to the rescue of their neighbors in the sparsely-settled hamlets — down to the close of the great civil war, nearly two hundred years along the stream of time — the military record of our people, ours by adoption, or to the manor born, will bear favorable comparison with that of any other on the face of the habitable globe.

During the French wars from 1748 to 1763 the town furnished for provincial service 453 men, four field officers, four staff and fifteen officers of the line, thus giving nearly

one-third of the effective men to the military service. To the army of the Revolution our contribution was at least five field and twenty-two line officers, and over 400 non-commissioned officers and privates, conspicuous among whom was Col. Timothy Bigelow, who commanded the 15th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental army, and who fought at Saratoga, Monmouth, Verplanck's Point, Yorktown and elsewhere.

When news was received of the capture of Washington by the British in response to the order of Gov. Strong, Sept. 14, 1814, the Worcester Artillery, Capt. Graves, and the Worcester Light Infantry, Capt. Lincoln, reported at South Boston, where they remained about two months.

In the Mexican war Worcester was well represented by volunteers, both officers and men, in the New England regiment, and in the regular army by Capt. Lincoln and Lieut. Burbank, who fell in the thickest of the fight, the former at Buena Vista and the latter at Molino del Rey.

For fifty years, with the exception of Indian warfare, on our frontier peace reigned throughout our prosperous states and territories. Thirty millions of people had an army of less than ten thousand men, and we slumbered on the ragged edge of a volcano.

The echoes of the first gun that sent its shot against the walls of Sumpter, on the 12th of April, 1861, in the words of Judge Thomas, "startled a great people from the grave of its lethargy as with the trump of the archangel. The leaders of this rebellion have appealed to the last arbitrament of States. It will cost us a long, severe and bitter struggle, but this rebellion must be utterly crushed out. There is no hope of *freedom*, of *peace*, of *safety* even till this work is fully done. Let us to-day in God's name and in the name of humanity devote ourselves to the work." As these burning words fell from his lips men of Worcester were in at the "blood baptismal" at Baltimore

on their way to defend the Nation's capital. Three companies with full ranks responded promptly to the call for troops, and the prayers and blessings of all the good people of our beloved city went with them.

The capital was secure by the timely arrival of troops, but the advance of our soldiers into Virginia met sudden disaster, and held them close to the banks of the Potomac, and a brief period only elapsed before the President called for volunteers, who were mustered into the United States service for three years or the war, and Worcester sent the flower of its youth and manhood, good men and true, to join the serried ranks. Defeat followed victory, army after army was depleted in the service, and the call for volunteers was again and again repeated till more than two millions of men had left the peaceful pursuits of life that this "government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth."

Camps and recruiting stations were established in our city; the strains of martial music were daily heard in our streets, and battalions marched away with colors aloft mid the cheers of the people and the tears and farewells of kindred. Worcester's contribution to this great army of volunteers was more than 3000 men, twenty-five field officers, 160 line, twenty staff and eight naval officers. Of this number 842 were at some time of their service in my command. They were found rallying around the colors of sixty-six regiments and batteries, representing every arm and branch of the military and naval service. They marched and fought in the armies of the Shenandoah, the James, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Gulf, the Carolinas, and that grand old army of the Potomac. They were conspicuous at Ball's Bluff and Roanoke Island, at Newbern and Antietam, at Drury's Bluff and Fair Oaks, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, at Chantilly and Fredericksburg; in the Wilderness, at Chancellorsville and

Cold Harbor; and when the tide was turned back, and the death angel held high carnival at Gettysburg; they wasted by poisonous malaria in the narrow cot of the hospital; they fell mid the inspiration of the charge, the stubborn resistance, the sullen retreat. Their life blood ebbed away upon the field, neglected by the exigencies of the service, when medical aid and tender care would have saved them. At Andersonville they accepted death by starvation rather than purchase life at the cost of honor, and life was very dear to these,

> "For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
> This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned,
> Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
> Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?"

None braver fell at Thermopylæ or charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

A score of years has passed since the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry died away along our lines. Peace reigns supreme within our borders. Time has assuaged "the poigancy of grief," and the reaper Death is gathering in those who rode out the storm which swept away their comrades, before the day dawn of victory and peace.

A priceless legacy has come to us through the devotion and loyalty and death of our fellows. Cherish tenderly their memory. These are thy jewels, O Heart of the Commonwealth! Wear them proudly and reverently.

"The Manufacturers and Inventors of Worcester County."

Hon. Theo. C. Bates made the following interesting remarks:

Remarks by Hon. Theodore C. Bates.

In response to the sentiment or toast, "The Manufacturers and Inventors of Worcester County," I would say, that no more interesting theme can receive your attention than to collect the record of inventions of this County.

To-day are found in the largest and most successful manufactories of Europe the simple, durable, and most excellent looms made by our own Crompton and Knowles, to produce those goods which have a world-wide reputation. It must be fully realized, too, that the prejudice of the Old World mechanics and manufacturers is very great towards our American machines or tools, and nothing but true merit would prompt any of them to introduce our machinery in the manufacture of their fine work.

To a Worcester County man, Elias Howe, of Spencer, the world is indebted for that invaluable little machine found in nearly every house or home in every civilized country of the world—the Family Sewing Machine.

Elias Howe was born in Spencer, in the year 1815. He was a machinist by trade and patented his Sewing Machine in 1846. He was obliged to contest the title to his patent, or rather his claim to priority of the invention, for many years, and not until 1854 did he succeed in establishing his right to the great benefits of his invention. He was very poor and came near being deprived of his laurels, but when he did get the decision in his favor he then acquired a large fortune and his merited world-wide renown.

To Worcester County, also, belongs the great honor of inventing the "Cotton Gin." This was the result of the study of Eli Whitney of this County, who conceived the idea and invented this wonderful machine in 1798, whereby one machine performed the labor in one day that had required the work of 5000 persons to do before. A full day's

work for one person was to clean one pound of cotton by hand, and the Cotton Gin now cleans 5000 pounds per day.

Eli Whitney was born in Westboro', in 1765, went to Georgia as a school teacher in 1792, and while there, in 1798, invented this wonderful and valuable machine. He died in 1825.

Another early inventor of this Grand Old County was Thomas Blanchard, who was born in Sutton, in 1788. He invented the celebrated Tack Machine in 1806, and in 1843 he invented that most wonderful machine or Lathe for the turning of irregular shaped articles, such as Boot or Shoe lasts, Axe handles and Gun stocks, which so simplified and cheapened the production of such articles.

And if we should come down to a later day we should have to make note of the Bigelow Carpet Loom of Clinton; Knowles Steam Pump of Warren; and hundreds of other inventions of great utility.

This Society will do well to make a careful examination of the record of Worcester County Inventions and preserve this most valuable history of our numerous and important home inventions, and thereby stimulate our intelligent thinking mechanics to imitate the good example already set for them; and recall to their minds that it is largely due to the liberality of some of our successful inventors and manufacturers that such means of study and experiment are to-day so freely and bountifully afforded them, and especially the young students and mechanics of this County.

"Worcester Schools."

Supt. of Schools, Dr. A. P. Marble, responded for the schools of Worcester.

ADDRESS OF ALBERT P. MARBLE, PH. D.

The School is one of the oldest institutions of Worcester.

At a very early day Mrs. Rice opened the first Kindergarten near Trumbull Square. Here the first child was born; and since that time the work of education has gone on in families, in schools, and in churches. The latter have had a beneficent influence upon society; and this has always been a well-governed and moral community. But no public institution has done more in this direction than the schools which have always stood in the front rank. In the Centre District were organized almost the first, if not the very first graded schools. This District was for many years a distinct corporation. With the adoption of the city charter, the whole school system was put in charge of the School Board which is an independent branch of the city government, elected directly by the people, and responsible only to them. No community has been more liberal in its appropriations for schools, and in none has the result been more satisfactory. The people who earn their living by daily labor with their hands, have, in no municipality in this or any other country, better opportunities, better improved. The intelligence of our whole people is a matter of pride to all our citizens; and in the history of our schools there is much to serve as an example for future times and remote places, which it will be the interest and the pleasure of this Society to perpetuate. Experiments here tried, and approved or condemned by experience, need not again be questioned if only the lessons of experience are treasured. The best results have been secured by a corps of faithful and intelligent teachers. There is a remarkable instance of the continuous service and faithful labor of a teacher who *wore out a School House*, which I will narrate.

Abby Pratt, a one-armed girl, had been employed a few years teaching in the town when a new brick house was erected on the spot where the Soldiers' Monument now stands; and to this house she was transferred. With all the earnestness of a conscientious nature, she labored to

instruct and improve the children; and they flocked to her school, and loved her as a mother.

She was peculiar. She had a block on which she used to seat the urchin who did not recite his lesson, with a pointed paper cap on his head—a dunce's cap. She used to place a class all in a row to read. The floor was sanded, clean and white; but in summer the barefoot boys and girls, standing in one spot with feet not so clean as the floor, and moist with perspiration, soiled the floor in the spots where they stood. The teacher was equal to the emergency. She was full of resources. She placed a piece of newspaper where each was to stand. Did she think some knowledge could be absorbed through the feet, from below? Once, it is recorded, this good woman made a mistake. She had placed a boy in the closet above the first floor, for some misdemeanor. He kept quiet; and, busy with the others of her charge, she forgot him and went home at night. As dusk approached he attracted the passers-by by his cries, and was released. In that day, the good works of Miss Pratt were also known, and she was not crucified.

The years rolled by—twenty—thirty—almost forty; and the school-house was standing. The teacher was known and loved by children and children's children, though her name was not prominent in the annals of the city. Meantime the town had grown to be a city; the boys of former days were men; the civil war was over; the school-house was old and delapidated, small, and out of countenance by the surrounding blocks. The location was noisy, the old "Common" was becoming a park; and the house was unsightly. One summer, I think in 1872, it was condemned to be torn down; and it left the site for the monument to many a soldier, I doubt not, who had been trained by Miss Pratt in that school-room to deeds of patriotism and bravery. Her name is not on the monument, but her

spirit is there, beneath it and within it, for she trained to good citizenship and noble daring.

The house was razed, the brick and morter carried off. That same summer the teacher, worn out too in the service, weary, and it may be out of date in some respects, died in the very house where the historian Bancroft was born.

Her name is not prominent in the annals of Worcester; but we may well believe that her influence was greater for good, than many whose names are printed in capitals. Men and women like this teacher are now among us by the score and hundreds; and no doubt their influence like hers will long be felt; but not in this city, nor in any other I believe, can be found the parallel of this: A woman, and one-armed, who actually wore out a schoolhouse by a service of thirty-eight years, and then died, as it toppled to the ground to make room for an elegant monument, "erected by a grateful city," in memory, among others, of some of her own pupils, whose lives have been given to their country—lives in whose spirit her spirit lived.

This unique example of an American teacher, Abby Pratt, I would immortalize in the archives of this Society.

"The Worcester Free Public Library."

Librarian Samuel S. Green, A. M., responded in the following eloquent address:

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL S. GREEN, ESQ.

Mr. President:—During the recent celebration of the bi-centenial anniversary of the naming of this town, (a celebration engaged in on the suggestion of this Society, and successfully carried out by the Mayor and his assist-

ants,) use was made of a motto which is sometimes attached to the coat of arms of the city of Worcester, England, namely: "Civitas in bello et in pace fidelis," A city faithful in war and in peace.

There is another motto in Worcester, England, which I wish to quote. It is inscribed over the entrance to Guild Hall. In passing may I express the hope that if our own city builds a new hall for municipal purposes, we may have as much reason to feel proud of the structure as Worcester, England, has to congratulate herself on the beauty of her Guild or City Hall; designed by a favored pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and recently carefully restored.

The motto over the entrance to the Guild Hall is "Floreat semper civitas fidelis," May the faithful city always prosper. Ours, Mr. President, is a faithful city; it has been faithful in war and in peace. It was faithful to the government in the civil war, in the war of 1812, and in Shays's rebellion. It was faithful to liberty in the earlier war of the Revolution. In times of peace, too, it has been loyal to the government and to duty.

Of *our* city, then, we may say "Floreat semper civitas fidelis," and of this society which is so large a part of the life of the city, our hearts move us to say "Floreat semper," May it flourish forever.

Mr. President, as the representative of the Libraries of the city of Worcester, and of the forty or fifty public libraries of the county of Worcester, I greet you to-night. Would you have a salutation, too, from over the ocean? I have not the right possessed by a former minister of the Old South Church to place after my name the cabalistic letters F. R. S. L., but for several years I have been entitled, had I chosen to avail myself of the privilege, to add to to my signature the letters F. R. Hist. S.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Members of the Society of Antiquity, I bring you the greeting of the Royal His-

some one feels an interest in the history of one of our older churches and is led along rapidly to an interest in the history of other societies in the town, and of churches throughout the state. An interest awakens in Pilgrim and Puritan, in this country and in the mother country, and in the Calvanistic churches of France and Holland. The church of England must then be studied. Then comes the church of Rome and an interest in Ecclesiastical history generally.

Mr. President, as I am addressing the Society of Antiquity, a single historical fact may be deemed acceptable.

About the year 1790, Stephen Burrows, the counterfeiter and jail-breaker, kept school in Charlton in this county. His school was very successful, if we may trust his own account, but it became apparent after a while that he had become too free in his intercourse with some of the girls under his charge. He was brought to Worcester, tried here in the Supreme Court in 1791, convicted of three offences, and sentenced to receive for each of them thirty-nine lashes, one hundred and seventeen in all, at our whipping post, to stand in the pillory for two hours, upon the gallows with a rope around his neck for an hour, and to be imprisoned in our jail for three months.

When his sentence had been partially executed Burroughs broke jail and disappeared.

Afterwards, in 1791, we hear of him in a town on Long Island where he was teaching school.

It has been generally known that Stephen Burroughs was a preacher, a school-master, a counterfeiter, a jail-breaker and a loose character generally, but it was reserved for Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., to point out the fact that he was also the founder of a public library.

While on Long Island, he states in his autobiography, that he found that some of his scholars who attended the evening school had "bright abilities" and thirsted for

torical Society of Great Britain this evening, as you are passing out of the years of infancy and earlier childhood into those of blooming boyhood. What a childhood yours has been. Why, sir, a large portion of the libraries which I represent consists of volumes this society has issued to hold an account of its proceedings and documents relating to the earlier history of this town. When we consider the value of the contents of these volumes we find that they form a very important part of our collections.

The value of the study of local history cannot be overestimated. We all believe that if we would do well the work which we have to do to-day we must be guided by the lessons which history has to teach.

How can an interest be so well awakened in the study of history generally as by arousing an interest in family and local history?

Suppose, for example, one of us has an ancestor who was a loyalist at the opening of the revolutionary war. He wishes to enter into the feelings of his ancestor and tries to appreciate the struggle that went on in his mind as he considered whether he should remain faithful to the king and government which he had always served, and from which he believed he had received great benefits, or whether in consideration of the fact that the government had been unjust to him and to his countrymen, he should engage in acts of overt rebellion. In trying to understand how his ancestor felt, the investigator is led to inquire into the feelings of all classes of persons in town, county, state and country. Then he wishes to acquaint himself with the feelings of the inhabitants of Great Britain. He is led to study the causes of the revolution and its consequences.

Beginning with comparatively small things, his interest broadens and he learns lessons of the utmost importance to him in the guidance of public and private affairs. Or

some one feels an interest in the history of one of our older churches and is led along rapidly to an interest in the history of other societies in the town, and of churches throughout the state. An interest awakens in Pilgrim and Puritan, in this country and in the mother country, and in the Calvanistic churches of France and Holland. The church of England must then be studied. Then comes the church of Rome and an interest in Ecclesiastical history generally.

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While on Long Island, he states in his autobiography, that he found that some of his scholars who attended the evening school had "bright abilities" and thirsted for

knowledge. So he thought it would be an excellent thing to give them access to books by founding a library in the town in which he was living. He called on the minister to get his approval of the project. He replied that the people "had no idea of the benefit of books," and that he had tried to get up a library and had failed, adding that he did not believe that Burroughs would succeed in inducing the townspeople to subscribe the amount of money needed. Burroughs then consulted a layman who said he did not think the people were so indifferent in regard to the matter of having a library as had been represented. He said he thought the trouble was that they believed if the minister started and managed it they would not like the selection of books that he would make. Acting on this suggestion, Burroughs went about the town and soon collected the sum of money needed. Next came a meeting of subscribers to make rules for the government of the library, arrange for the selection of books and attend to other matters. A committee was appointed to prepare a list of books, of which the minister and Burroughs were both members. At the first meeting of the committee the minister announced that he had looked over the catalogues of the publishers in New York, and had selected the best books from them.

The fears of the people were justified. I will not detain you to read the list of books proposed for purchase. Suffice it to say that the works were all of a very serious character. Burroughs secured a postponement of action. At a subsequent meeting of the committee different members presented lists. The minister's books were theological, religious or ethical, consisting of such works as "Edwards against Chauncy," History of Redemption, etc. A deacon's list was made up of a similar kind of books. He wished for a pamphlet containing "Essays on the

Divine Authority for Infant Baptism," "Terms of Church Communion," etc. The doctor asked for books that were somewhat lighter, and Burroughs pleaded for Plutarch's Lives, Rollin's Ancient History and other histories. Nobody asked for novels, but Burroughs was accused, he says, of attempting to corrupt the morals of the community by proposing histories instead of works of controversial divinity. Finally a list was agreed upon by compromise, and the library was opened.

I will not undertake to give its history. Mark this fact, however, Stephen Burroughs tried to do on Long Island long before the Worcester Lyceum (1829,) and the Worcester Co. Atheneum were founded, the work which we are trying to do to-day at the Public Library, namely, that of making the institution useful to teachers and scholars.

Surely, gentlemen, there is nothing new under the sun. Mr. President, I close as I began by presenting to you the congratulations of the libraries of this city and county. We wish that your ten years may become a hundred, and that hundred a thousand. Such is the vigor that you show to-day after a decade of life that we feel sure we never shall be called upon to mourn your decadence. I give you a sentiment: The Worcester Society of Antiquity, Esto perpetua, may it live forever.

"Worcester Journalism."

Mr. J. Evarts Green of the Worcester *Spy* said as he addressed the Worcester people daily, he would excuse himself from an evening speech.

"Archæology and General History."

Mr. William H. Bartlett, Principal of the Dix Street School, spoke in response to this sentiment as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAM H. BARTLETT.

But little more than a century ago it would have seemed impossible that man should ever have a definite and complete knowledge of the foundation and structure of the earth which he inhabits. But the animal and vegetable forms which had successively appeared and disappeared, left their fossil remains in the successively deposited strata; and thus was constituted a book, written as it were by the Creator himself—a book whose leaves were the stratified rocks, whose chapters, the mountain chains. For ages that book was closed to the vision of man; but the earthquake and the torrent, the terrible and august ministers of Almighty power, rent the solid earth and opened the seals of that most ancient of records, written in indelible characters on the "perpetual hills and everlasting mountains." Science, ever extending the boundaries of her realm, taught her votaries to read that record, and to-day we behold the geologist unfolding the past ages of the world with a variety of details and a certainty of conclusions which call forth our gratitude and admiration.

The development of archæology has been very similar to that of geology. In fact we may regard the archæologist as a new kind of geologist. But a few years ago comparatively the wisest men would have smiled at the idea of reconstructing the by-gone days previous to the beginning of history, properly so-called. The void was filled partly by representing that pre-historic period as of short duration, and partly by exaggerating the importance of vague and confused tradition. It seems to be with mankind at large much as it is with single individuals. The recollections of our earliest childhood have entirely faded away up to some particular event which struck us more forcibly and which alone has left a lasting image amid the surrounding darkness. Thus the infancy of mankind passed away without leaving

any recollections, and here history fails us, for history is nothing but the memory of mankind.

But before history there were life and industry of which various monuments still exist, while others lie buried in the soil, much as we find the organic remains of former living creatures in the strata composing the crust of the earth. These memorials of antiquity in the hands of the archæologist enact a part similar to that of the fossils in geology. By applying to them the geologic method the archæologist is able to reconstruct the first ages of mankind, and work out what may be called pre-historic history. . . . .

It was in following out these principles that the Scandinavian Savans succeeded in gaining that great conquest in the realm of science, namely, the unravelling of the leading features of pre-historic European civilization and in distinguishing the three principal eras which they named the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age. These illustrious explorers have shown us that Europe, at present so civilized, was first inhabited by rude tribes to whom the use of metals was unknown, and whose industry and habits must have borne a considerable analogy to what we now know to be practiced among certain savages. This was known as the stone age, which might also be called the first phase of civilization. To this succeeded the bronze age, in which a higher type of civilization was developed, succeeded by that metal of dingy appearance, but more valuable than gold or silver, more precious indeed than rubies—iron, whose appearance gave a wonderful impetus to the progressive march of mankind, and characterized the third great phase in civilization called the iron age. From thence we date the dawn of history and science.

Thus archaeology has sketched for us the development of civilization, and established in a striking manner the fact of a progress sure but uninterrupted and immense,

when the starting point is considered, showing that the human race has been gradually growing in vigor and strength since the remotest antiquity.

Standing on the vantage ground of former discoveries, and uniting the fruits of the researches of the wise men of the past with our own observations, it is the mission of our Society, and others of a kindred character, to extend the limits of archæological science by exploring the rich and valuable fields of investigation yet undisturbed.

"Local History and Genealogy."

Representative Henry M. Smith excused himself from a formal response, saying "Good morning" to his auditors, the hour being beyond midnight.

Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, President of the Pocomtuck Valley Historical Association, spoke briefly and pleasantly.

LETTERS.

Among the various letters received in response to invitations extended, we print the following:

From Rev. Adin Ballou, of Milford.

Hopedale, Mass, Jan. 22, 1885.

My Dear Sir and Friend:—I have just received your kind invitation, with admission tickets, as Chairman of Committee, to attend the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of "Worcester Society of Antiquity," on the evening of 27th inst. I gratefully appreciate the same, and my high estimation of your society, as well as the promised entertainment of the occasion, would render my attendance a great pleasure. But age and other inconveniences must excuse my absence. With best wishes for the Society's prosperity and your own happiness,

I remain, Respectfully Yours,

Adin Ballou.

From Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D. D., of Cambridgeport.

Cambridgeport, Jan. 23, 1885.

Dear Sir:—I have received tickets of admission to the public exercises and to the banquet at the tenth anniversary of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. At my advanced age, and at this inclement season of the year, I cannot even hope to be present. You have my best wishes for a pleasant celebration.

I am not certain whether the tickets came from you, or from some other member; but I beg you to accept, on behalf of the proper person, my hearty thanks for the invitation, and the assurance of my regret that I dare not accept it.

Yours truly,

Lucius R. Paige.

Daniel Seagrave, Esq.

From BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D., the historian.

THE RIDGE, DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.
January 24, 1885.

MESSRS. E. B. CRANE AND OTHERS,—

Gentlemen:—I cordially thank you for your kind invitation to participate in the exercises and enjoyments of the 10th anniversary of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, on the evening of the 27th instant.

I hoped to be with you on that interesting occasion, but I regret that circumstances unforseen, will deprive me of that privilege.

I am sure I should derive great pleasure and profit in meeting with so many gentlemen of tastes and pursuits congenial with my own. Although I cannot meet you face to face, my heart and imagination will desire the real pleasure of spiritual communion with you at the "Old South Meeting House" and at the banquet. That nothing may mar your enjoyment is the sincere wish of

Your friend,

BENSON J. LOSSING.

From REV. SAMUEL MAY of Leicester.

LEICESTER, Jan. 28, 1885.

E. B. CRANE, ESQ.,—

Dear Sir:—I wish to thank you, or whatever other officer or friend was the kind sender, for the note of invitation with tickets, to attend the Tenth Anniversary of "The Society of Antiquity." I have not been out of the house, on an evening, for nearly two months; and was obliged to forego the great pleasure it would have been to accept the invitation.

I have been much interested in reading the report of it in the "Spy" of this morning. With sincere good wishes for the Society, and regards for yourself,

Respectfully, etc.,

SAMUEL MAY.

From JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL. D., London, England.

DARTMOUTH ROW, BLACKHEATH,
KENT, ENGLAND, Feb. 3, 1885.

My Dear Sir:—Please convey to the Executive my great regret at not being able to attend the gathering. The invitations reached me this morning, and I could not let the day pass without expressing my sincere thanks for the tickets so courteously sent. Why can you not suggest a geneological visit to Old England, each society to send a few representatives. I am sure that *many* would welcome you to the home of your fathers, and would do our best to make your visit one to be remembered.

Ever sincerely,
J. J. HOWARD.

RECORD OF MEMBERS

OF

The Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FROM JANUARY, 1875, TO APRIL, 1885.

RECORD OF MEMBERS.

1 **Samuel Elias Staples,** . . . . WORCESTER.

Present at the first meeting, January 24, 1875.
President of the Society, 1875–78.
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Librarian of the Society 1882.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1877–78, 81, 82, 84–85.
Member of Committee on Biography, 1885.

2 **Richard O'Flynn,** . . . . . WORCESTER.

Present at the first meeting, Jan. 24, 1875.

3 **John George Smith,** WORCESTER.

Present at the first meeting, January 24, 1875.
Librarian of the Society, 1875–1877.
Resigned membership, January 1, 1878.

4 **Franklin Pierce Rice,** . . . . . WORCESTER.

Present at the first meeting, January 24, 1875.
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Member of Committee on Nominations, 1877–81.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1878–82, 1884–85.
Life Member, 1885.

5 **Daniel Seagrave,** . . . . . WORCESTER.

Present at the meeting, January 30, 1875.
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Secretary of the Society, 1875–80, Oct. 1884 to Jan. 1885.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1877–80.
Member of Committee on Nominations from 1881.

6 **Henry Davis Barber,** . . . . . WORCESTER.

Admitted Feb. 13, 1875.
Vice-President of the Society, 1875–6.
Resigned membership, Dec. 5, 1881.

7 **Henry Francis Stedman,** . . . . WORCESTER.

Admitted Feb. 13, 1875.
Treasurer of the Society, 1875–6 and from 1882,
Member of Committee on Publication, 1883.

8 **Rev. Albert Tyler,** . . . . . OXFORD.
Admitted Feb. 13, 1875.
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Member of the Committee on Biography from 1880.

9 **William Macready,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 2, 1875.
Resigned membership, Feb. 3, 1879.

10 **Olin Lane Merriam,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 4, 1875. *D. Seagrave.*
Life member, May 9, 1884.

11 **Herbert Henry Thompson,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 1, 1875. *F. P. Rice.*
Resigned membership, Jan. 12, 1878.

12 **Elijah Harrington Marshall,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 7, 1875. *J. G. Smith.*
Died Dec. 17, 1883.

13 **James Andrew Smith,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted December 7, 1875. *S. E. Staples.*
Treasurer of the Society, 1877–81.
Member of Committee on Publication 1877–80.
Life member, Nov. 1, 1881.

14 **William Augustus Sheldon,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1876. *J. G. Smith.*
Resigned membership, Dec. 17, 1877.

15 **William Blaine Howe,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1876. *J. G. Smith.*

16 **Charles Bansemer Johnson,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Member of Committee on Nominations 1877–83.

17 **Augustus Stone,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*

18 **Edward Richardson Lawrence,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*
Member of Committee on Nominations since 1876.

19 **Hon. Clark Jillson,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 11, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Life member, Jan. 10, 1877.
Vice-President of the Society, 1877–8.
President of the Society, 1878–80.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1877–80.
Member of Committee on Biography, 1885.

20 **Henry Phelps,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 6, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*

21 **Albert Alfonzo Lovell,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 9, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Member of Committee on Nominations, 1877.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1878–80.
Librarian of the Society, 1878–81.

22 **Ellery Bicknell Crane,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 9, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Charter member, March 22, 1878.
Life member, Feb. 16, 1877.
Vice-President of the Society, 1877–80.
President of the Society, from 1881.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1877–80, and since 1883.

23 **Augustus Coolidge,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted, Oct. 3, 1876. *E. B. Crane.*

24 **Rev. Thomas Elliott St. John, A. M.,** WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Member of Committee on Biography, 1878–9.
Corresponding member, Nov. 2, 1880. *D. Seagrave.*

25 **Edward Issachar Comins,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1876. *E. B. Crane.*

26 **Thomas Melvin Lamb,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 5, 1876. *F. P. Rice.*
Died Dec. 29, 1881.

27 **Dwight Armsby Davis,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 5, 1876. *A. A. Lovell.*
Resigned membership, Jan. 6, 1879.

28 **Benjamin John Dodge,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 2, 1877. *R. O'Flynn.*

29 **Isaac Newton Metcalf,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Membership forfeited.

30 **George Sumner.** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted, March 6, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Vice-President of the Society from 1882.

31 **Joseph Nye Bates, M. D.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *J. A. Smith.*
Died Feb. 22, 1883.

32 **Alexander Cole Munroe,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Resigned membership.

33 **Charles Whitney Estabrook,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *J. A. Smith.*
Membership forfeited,

8 **Rev. Albert Tyler,** . . . . . OXFORD.
Admitted Feb. 13, 1875.
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Member of the Committee on Biography from 1880.

9 **William Macready,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 2, 1875.
Resigned membership, Feb. 3, 1879.

10 **Olin Lane Merriam,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 4, 1875. *D. Seagrave.*
Life member, May 9, 1884.

11 **Herbert Henry Thompson,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 1, 1875. *F. P. Rice.*
Resigned membership, Jan. 12, 1878.

12 **Elijah Harrington Marshall,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 7, 1885. *J. G. Smith.*
Died Dec. 17, 1883.

13 **James Andrew Smith,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted December 7, 1875. *S. E. Staples.*
Treasurer of the Society, 1877–81.
Member of Committee on Publication 1877–80.
Life member, Nov. 1, 1881.

14 **William Augustus Sheldon,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1876. *J. G. Smith.*
Resigned membership, Dec. 17, 1877.

15 **William Blaine Howe,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1876. *J. G. Smith.*

16 **Charles Renssalaer Johnson,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Members of Committee on Nominations 1877–83.

17 **Augustus Stone,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*

18 **Edward Richardson Lawrence,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*
Member of Committee on Nominations since 1878.

19 **Hon. Clark Jillson,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 11, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Life member, Jan. 16, 1877.
Vice-President of the Society, 1877–8.
President ot the Society, 1879–80.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1877–80.
Member of Committee on Biography, 1885.

20 **Henry Phelps,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 6, 1876. *S. E. Staples.*

21 **Albert Alfonzo Lovell,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 9, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Charter member, March 22, 1877.
Member of Committee on Nominations, 1877.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1878–80.
Librarian of the Society, 1878–81.

22 **Ellery Bicknell Crane,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 9, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Charter member, March 22, 1878.
Life member, Feb. 16, 1877.
Vice-President of the Society, 1877–80.
President of the Society, from 1881.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1877–80, and since 1883.

23 **Augustus Coolidge,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted, Oct. 3, 1876. *E. B. Crane.*

24 **Rev. Thomas Elliott St. John, A. M.,** WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*
Member of Committee on Biography, 1878–9.
Corresponding member, Nov. 2, 1880. *D. Seagrave.*

25 **Edward Issachar Comins,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1876. *E. B. Crane.*

26 **Thomas Melvin Lamb,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 5, 1876. *F. P. Rice.*
Died Dec. 29, 1881.

27 **Dwight Armsby Davis,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 5, 1876. *A. A. Lovell.*
Resigned membership, Jan. 6, 1879.

28 **Benjamin John Dodge,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 2, 1877. *R. O'Flynn.*

29 **Isaac Newton Metcalf,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Membership forfeited.

30 **George Sumner.** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted, March 6, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Vice-President of the Society from 1882.

31 **Joseph Nye Bates, M. D.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *J. A. Smith.*
Died Feb. 22, 1883.

32 **Alexander Cole Munroe,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Resigned membership.

33 **Charles Whitney Estabrook,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 6, 1877. *J. A. Smith.*
Membership forfeited,

34 **William Barrows Harding,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 1, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*

35 **Nelson Ryan Scott,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 1, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*
Died Feb. 19, 1883, at Cairo, Egypt.

36 **Charles Benjamin Whiting,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 5, 1877. *D. Seagrave.*

37 **Ransom Mills Gould,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 5, 1877. *C. R. Johnson.*
Died May 25, 1878.

38 **William Henry Bartlett,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 5, 1877. *E. I. Comins.*
Member of Committee on Nominations from 1883.

39 **Ephraim Tucker,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 5, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*

40 **Henry Francis Douglas,** . . PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Admitted June 5, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Membership forfeited.

41 **Charles Henry James Douglas,** . PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Admitted June 5, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*
Corresponding member, Dec. 6, 1881. *S. E. Staples.*

42 **Israel Plummer,** . . . . NORTHBRIDGE.
Admitted June 5, 1887. *C. R. Johnson.*
Membership forfeited.

43 **Harvey Dwight Jillson, M. D.,** . . FITCHBURG.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Died Sept. 25, 1877.

44 **Charles Augustus Wheeler, M. D.,** . LEOMINSTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Resigned membership Nov. 20, 1877.

45 **Charles Augustus Morgan,** . . . FITCHBURG.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Corresponding Member, July 1, 1879. *D. Seagrave.*

46 **Henry Loriston Shumway,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Member of Committee on Biography, 1878 to 1885.
Member of Committee on Publication, 1882–3.
Secretary of the Society, 1881 to Sept. 1884.

47 **Osgood Plummer,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Resigned membership.

48 **Alfred Seelye Roe, A. M.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*
Member of Committee on Biography from 1878.

49 **George Elbridge Boyden,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*
Resigned membership, 1884.

50 **Eben Francis Thompson,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*

51 **Preston Day Jones,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Membership forfeited.

52 **Theodore Silas Johnson,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1877. *W. B. Harding.*

53 **Thomas Edward Bartlett,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*
Corresponding Member, May 2, 1882. *F. P. Rice.*

54 **William Howard Bigelow, A. M.,** WEST BRATTLEBORO, VT.
Admitted Nov. 9, 1877. *A. A. Lovell.*
Died Aug. 22, 1882.

55 **Stephen Carpenter Earle,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 4, 1877. *H. L. Shumway.*
Membership forfeited.

56 **Charles William Fenno,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 1, 1878. *C. Jillson.*

57 **Merrick Bemis, M. D.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 5, 1878. *T. S. Johnson.*

58 **John Merrill,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 5, 1878. *T. E. Bartlett.*
Resigned membership Dec. 30, 1879.

59 **Edwin Henry Marble,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 5, 1878. *E. B. Crane.*
Resigned membership.

60 **Edward Hyde Rice,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 5, 1878. *A. S. Roe.*
Corresponding Member, April 6, 1880. *A. S. Roe.*

61 **Fisher Ames Bosworth, M. D.,** . . . WEBSTER.
Admitted April 2, 1878. *C. Jillson.*

62 **Franklin Campbell Jillson,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 2, 1878. *D. Seagrave.*

63 **Francis Thaxter Blackmer,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 7, 1878. *C. R. Johnson.*
Died Jan. 13, 1884.

64 **Albert Curtis,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 4, 1878. *A. A. Lovell.*
Vice-President, 1879–81.
Honorary member, Dec. 6, 1881. *C. Jillson.*

65 **Norton Lysander Cook,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 3, 1878. *F. P. Rice.*

66 **Edward Hurlburt Thompson,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 19, 1878. *D. Seagrave.*

67 **Henry Martyn Smith, A. M.,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 3, 1878. *H. L. Shumway.*
Member of Committee on Publication, 1880–81.

68 **Augustus Eliphalet Peck,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 7, 1879. *S. E. Staples.*

69 **Nathaniel Paine,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 4, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*
Member of Committee on Biography, 1885.

70 **Rev. Henry Blanchard,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 4, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*

71 **George Albert Jordan, M. D.,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 4, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*
Membership forfeited.

72 **Reuben Rawson Dodge,** . . . SUTTON.
Admitted Feb. 4, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*
Resigned membership.

73 **Pardon Aldrich Lee,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 18, 1879. *F. P. Rice.*

74 **John Wesley Brigham, M. D.,** . . SUTTON.
Admitted April 1, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*

75 **Albert Geary Mann,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 6, 1879. *C. Jillson.*

76 **Augustus Brown Reed Sprague,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 3, 1879. *C. Jillson.*

77 **Charles Washburn Clark,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 3, 1879. *H. L. Shumway.*
Membership forfeited.

78 **William Taylor Harlow, A. M.,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted July 1, 1879. *B. J. Dodge.*

79 **Charles Francis Washburn,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted July 1, 1879. *G. Sumner.*

80 **Albert Tolman,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 2, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*
Vice-President of the Society from 1881.
Member of Publication Committee, 1882–83.

81 **Harvey Bradish Wilder,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 7, 1879. *C. Jillson.*

82 **Charles Augustus Chase, A. M.,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1879. *H. L. Shumway.*

83 **Henry Harmon Chamberlin,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1879. *G. Sumner.*
Resigned membership.

84 **Rev. George Whitefield Phillips,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1879. *H. L. Shumway.*
Resigned membership.

85 **Burton Willis Potter,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 11, 1879. *C. R. Johnson.*
Resigned membership Dec. 4, 1882.

86 **Charles Clinton Baldwin,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 2, 1879. *H. L. Shumway.*

87 **James Lawrence Estey,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 2, 1879. *B. J. Dodge.*

88 **Thomas Adams Dickinson,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 2, 1879 *S. E. Staples.*
Librarian of the Society from 1883.

89 **John Cort,** . . . . . WEBSTER.
Admitted Dec. 2, 1879. *C. Jillson.*
Membership forfeited.

90 **William Leonard Clark,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 2, 1880. *G. Sumner.*

91 **Addison Prentiss,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 2, 1880. *S. E. Staples.*

92 **Charles Brown Knight,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 6, 1880. *E. B. Crane.*

93 **Jerome Wheelock,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 4, 1880. *G. Sumner.*

94 **Albert Prescott Marble, A. M., Ph. D.,** WORCESTER.
Admitted May 4, 1880. *E. B. Crane.*

95 **William Addison Smith,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 1, 1880. *G. Sumner.*

96 **Franklin Joel Kinney,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 7, 1880. *H. Phelps.*
Resigned membership.

97 **Edwin Ames,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 5, 1880. *E. B. Crane.*
Resigned membership.

98 **Hon. Theodore Cornelius Bates,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1881. *N. R. Scott.*

99 **Edgar William Warren,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1881. *J. L. Estey.*
Resigned membership.

100 **Reuben Colton,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*

101 **Frank Farnsworth Starr,** . MIDDLETOWN, CT.
Admitted Jan. 4, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*

102 **Hammond Ward Hubbard,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 1, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*

103 **Frank Edward Lancaster,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 3, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*

104 **John Grady Brady,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 3, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*

105 **Thomas Stansfield,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 3, 1881. *E. W. Warren.*
Membership forfeited.

106 **Manning Leonard,** . . . . SOUTHBRIDGE.
Admitted May 3, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*
Life member same date.

107 **Charles Franklin Rugg,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 7, 1881. *A. A. Lovell.*

108 **Francis Everett Blake,** . . . BOSTON.
Admitted July 5, 1881. *A. A. Lovell.*

109 **Edward Brodie Glasgow, A. M.,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 6, 1881. *T. S. Johnson.*
Resigned membership.

110 **Alfred Waites,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 4, 1881. *S. E. Staples.*

111 **Abram Kendall Gould,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 1, 1881. *E. B. Crane.*

112 **Sullivan Forehand,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 6, 1881. *D. Seagrave.*

113 **Henry Pratt Upham,** . . . ST. PAUL, MINN.
Admitted Jan. 3, 1882. *N. Paine.*
Life member same date.

114 **Henry Wilson King,** . . . . NO. BROOKFIELD.
Admitted Jan. 3, 1882. *H. L. Shumway.*

115 **Hon. George Franklin Thompson,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 3, 1882. *C. Jillson.*

116 **Joseph Chauncey Lyford,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 3, 1882. *A. S. Roe.*

117 **Josiah Pickett,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1882. *C. Jillson.*

118 **Frederick Green Stiles,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 7, 1882. *S. E. Staples.*

119 **Herbert Wesby,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 4, 1882. *A. S. Roe.*

120 **Charles Otis Goodwin, M. D.,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 2, 1882. *H. L. Shumway.*

121 **Edward Tilley Raymond,** . . . WORCESTER
Admitted May 2, 1882, *B. W. Potter.*

122 **Charles Williams Rice,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted July 5, 1882. *J. L. Estey.*
Died March 16, 1883.

123 **Rev. Amos Hill Coolidge,** . . LEICESTER.
Admitted Oct. 3, 1882. *E. B. Crane.*

124 **Ledyard Bill,** . . . . . PAXTON.
Admitted Oct. 3, 1882. *E. T. Raymond.*
Resigned membership March 1, 1885.

125 **Everett Clarence Stone,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 3, 1882. *H. M. Smith.*

126 **Albert Wood, M. D.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 14, 1882. *B. J. Dodge.*

127 **Christopher Columbus Denny,** . . LEICESTER.
Admitted Jan. 2, 1883. *G. Summer.*

128 **Rev. Charles Edward Simmons,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Feb. 6, 1883. *E. B. Crane.*

129 **Rev. Samuel May, A. M.,** . . . LEICESTER.
Admitted March 20, 1883. *E. B. Crane.*

130 **Charles Marinus Roe,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 3, 1883. *A. S. Roe.*

131 **Joshua Bartlett Rich, M. D.,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 3, 1883. *A. A. Lovell.*

132 **Frederick William Southwick,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 3, 1883. *C. R. Johnson.*

133 **Henry Edward Waite,** . . . WEST NEWTON.
Admitted April 3, 1883. *F. P. Rice.*

134 **Daniel Waldo Haskins,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 1, 1883. *A. S. Roe.*

135 **Charles Sumner Chapin, A. M.,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1883. *A. S. Roe.*

136 **Henry Willard Watkins,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1883. *T. A. Dickinson.*

137 **Leonard Lyman Pollard,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 4, 1883. *D. Seagrave.*

138 **Augustus Nelson Currier,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1883. *T. A. Dickinson.*

139 **William Dickinson,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1883. *T. A. Dickinson.*

140 **Henry Langdon Parker,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1883. *C. Jillson.*

141 **Rufus Nichols Meriam, A. M.,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1883. *T. A. Dickinson.*

142 **Herbert Lyman Hapgood,** . . ATHOL.
Admitted Oct. 2, 1883. *Aug. Coolidge.*

143 **Francis Gregory Sanborn,** . . ANDOVER.
Admitted Jan. 1, 1884. *F. P. Rice.*
Died June 5, 1884.

144 **Rev. Stephen Weston Webb,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 4, 884. *S. E. Staples.*

145 **Joseph Avery Howland,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted April 5, 1884. *E. B. Crane.*

146 **William Fitzhale Abbot,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted May 6, 1884. *A. S. Roe.*
Secretary of the Society, 1885.

147 **Jonathan Henry Hill,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted June 10, 1884. *F. P. Rice.*

148 **James Edward Estabrook, A. M.,** . WORCESTER.
Admitted July 1, 1884. *W. B. Harding.*

149 **Henry Jenkins Howland,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 2, 1884. *D. Seagrave.*

150 **Caleb Arnold Wall,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 2, 1884. *E. B. Crane.*

151 **Rufus Bennett Fowler,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 2, 1884. *S. E. Staples.*

152 **William Horace Morse,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 2, 1884. *F. P. Rice.*

153 **George Maynard,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Sept. 2, 1884. *F. P. Rice.*

154 **David Oliver Woodman,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 7, 1884. *T. A. Dickinson.*

155 **Jacob Merrill Taylor,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Oct. 7, 1884. *E. B. Crane.*

156 **George Edwards,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Nov. 18, 1884. *A. S. Roe.*

157 **Rev. Joseph Foster Lovering,** . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 9, 1884. *A. S. Roe.*

158 **Frank Seger Blanchard,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Dec. 9, 1884. *E. B. Crane.*

159 **Joseph Hartshorn Perry,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 6, 1885. *A. S. Roe.*

160 **Joseph Jackson, A. M.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted Jan. 6, 1885. *A. S. Roe.*

161 **Franklin Whiting Brigham, M. D.,** . SHREWSBURY.
Admitted Feb. 3, 1885. *D. Seagrave.*

162 **Henry Gleason Taft,** . . . WORCESTER.
Admitted March 3, 1885. *E. B. Crane.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

163 **John Edward Russell,** . . . LEICESTER.
Elected March 5, 1878. *H. L. Shumway.*

164 **James Freeman Dana Garfield,** . FITCHBURG.
Elected June 4, 1878. *D. Seagrave.*

165 **Robert Hovenden,** . . . . LONDON, ENG.
Elected Oct. 9, 1878. *D. Seagrave.*

166 **Rev. Silas Ketchum,** . . . WINDSOR, CT.
Elected Oct. 1, 1878. *C. Jillson.*
Honorary Member, March 2, 1880. *C. Jillson.*
Died April 24, 1880.

167 **John Brooks,** . . . . . PRINCETON.
Elected Dec. 3, 1878. *D. Seagrave.*

168 **Thomas Sullivan Knowlton,** . WEST BROOKFIELD.
Elected March 18, 1879. *F. P. Rice.*

169 **George Fisher Daniels,** . . . OXFORD.
Elected June 3, 1879. *H. L. Shumway.*

[45] **Charles Augustus Morgan,** . . FITCHBURG.
Transferred from active membership July 1, 1879. *D. Seagrave.*

170 **Quincy Bicknell,** . . . . HINGHAM.
Elected Oct. 7, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*

171 **Henry Barton Dawson,** . . MORRISANIA, N. Y.
Elected Nov. 11, 1879. *A. A. Lovell.*

172 **Charles Henry Rogers,** . . . PLYMOUTH.
Elected Nov. 11, 1879. *E. B. Crane.*

173 **Hon. George Sheldon,** . . . DEERFIELD.
Elected Nov. 11, 1879. *F. P. Rice.*

174 **Charles Candee Baldwin, A. M.,** CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Elected Nov. 11, 1879. *C. R. Johnson.*

175 **Hon. Charles Adams, Jr.,** . . NORTH BROOKFIELD.
Elected March 2, 1880. *E. Tucker.*

176 **Frederic Griswold Hyde,** . . . OXFORD.
Elected March 2, 1880. *A. Tyler.*

177 **Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast,** . . BOSTON.
Elected March 2, 1880. *H. L. Shumway.*

[60] **Edward Hyde Rice,** . . . . LAWRENCE.
Transferred from active membership April 6, 1880. *A. S. Roe.*

178 **George Luther Faxon,** . . . . SPENCER.
Elected Oct. 5, 1880. *E. I. Comins.*

[24] **Rev. Thomas Elliot St. John,** . . AUBURN, N. Y.
Elected Nov. 2, 1880. *D. Seagrave.*

[41] **Charles Henry James Douglas,** PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Transferred from active membership Dec. 6, 1881. *S. E. Staples.*

[53] **Thomas Edward Bartlett,** . . CAMBRIDGE.
Transferred from active membership May 2, 1882. *F. P. Rice.*

179 **Phineas Bates, Jr.,** . . . . BOSTON.
Elected July 5, 1882. *S. E. Staples.*

180 **John Stansfield,** . . . . LEEDS, ENG.
Elected Dec. 4, 1883. *E. B. Crane.*

181 **Gen. William Scudder Stryker,** . TRENTON, N. J.
Elected Feb. 5, 1884. *T. A. Dickinson.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

182 **Rev. Lucius Robinson Paige, D. D.,** CAMBRIDGE.
Elected Nov. 11, 1876. *D. Seagrave.*

183 **Clarendon Harris,** . . . . WORCESTER.
Elected Nov. 11, 1880.
Died Jan. 13, 1884.

184 **Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M.,** . . LEXINGTON.
Elected Dec. 5, 1876. *F. P. Rice.*
Died May 4, 1881.

185 **Hon. John Denison Baldwin, A. M.,** WORCESTER.
Elected Jan. 2, 1877. *C. R. Johnson.*
Died July 8, 1883.

186 **Benson John Lossing, LL. D.,** . DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.
Elected June 5, 1877. *S. E. Staples.*

187 **Joseph Jackson Howard, LL. D.,** . LONDON, ENG.
Elected Sept. 4, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*

188 **Guillermo Rawson, M. D.,** . BUENOS AYRES, S. A.
Elected Sept. 4, 1877. *E. B. Crane.*

189 **Hon. Henry Clark,** . . . . RUTLAND, VT.
Elected Sept. 4, 1877. *C. Jillson.*

190 **Rev. Adin Ballou,** . . . MILFORD.
Elected Oct. 2, 1877.

191 **John George Metcalf. M. D.,** . . MENDON.
Elected Oct. 2, 1877.

192 **Rev. Abijah Perkins Marvin,** . . LANCASTER.
Elected Oct. 2, 1877.

193. **Hon. Holmes Ammidown,** . . NEW YORK, N. Y.
Elected Oct. 2, 1877. *C. Jillson.*
Died at St. Augustine, Florida, April 3, 1883.

194 **Elihu Burritt,** . . . . NEW BRITAIN, CT.
Elected Nov. 9, 1877.
Died March 6, 1879.

195 **Rev. Carleton Albert Staples,** . PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Elected Dec. 4, 1877.

196 **William Sumner Barton, A. M.,** WORCESTER.
Elected Dec. 4, 1877.

197 **Stephen Salisbury, Jr., A. M.,** . . WORCESTER.
Elected Oct. 1, 1878. *A. A. Lovell.*

198 **George Chandler, M. D.,** . . . WORCESTER.
Elected June 3, 1879.

[166] **Rev. Silas Ketchum,** . . . WINDSOR, CT.
Transferred from corresponding membership March 2, 1880. *C. Jillson.*
Died April 24, 1880, in Boston.

199 **Hon. James Houghton Phelps,** . WEST TOWNSHEND, VT.
Elected Nov. 2, 1880. *C. Jillson.*

200 **Hon. Byron Weston,** . . . DALTON.
Elected Jan. 4, 1881. *B. J. Dodge.*

[64] **Albert Curtis,** . . . . . WORCESTER.
Transferred from active membership Dec. 6, 1881.

201 **Hon. John Wilson Lawrence,** . . ST. JOHN, N. B.
Elected Dec. 5, 1882. *A. A. Lovell.*

MEMBERS

—OF—

The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

APRIL 1, 1885.

*** The numbers refer to the preceding List.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

146	ABBOT, WILLIAM F.	Worcester.
86	BALDWIN, CHARLES C.	Worcester.
38	BARTLETT, WILLIAM H.	Worcester.
98	BATES, HON. THEODORE C. . . .	Worcester.
57	BEMIS, MERRICK, M. D. . . .	Worcester.
108	BLAKE, FRANCIS E.	Boston.
158	BLANCHARD, FRANK S. . . .	Worcester.
70	BLANCHARD, REV. HENRY . . .	Portland, Me.
61	BOSWORTH, FISHER A., M. D. . .	Webster.
104	BRADY, JOHN G.	Worcester.
161	BRIGHAM, FRANKLIN W., M. D. . .	Shrewsbury.
74	BRIGHAM, JOHN W., M. D., . . .	Sutton.
135	CHAPIN, CHARLES S.	Worcester.
82	CHASE, CHARLES A.	Worcester.
90	CLARK, WILLIAM L.	Worcester.
100	COLTON, REUBEN	Worcester.
25	COMINS, EDWARD I.	Worcester.
65	COOK, NORTON L.	Worcester.
123	COOLIDGE, REV. AMOS H. . . .	Leicester.
23	COOLIDGE, AUGUSTUS	Athol.
22	CRANE, ELLERY B.	Worcester.
138	CURRIER, AUGUSTUS N.	Worcester.

127	Denny, Christopher C.	Leicester.
88	Dickinson, Thomas A.	Worcester.
139	Dickinson, William	Worcester.
28	Dodge, Benjamin J.	Worcester.
156	Edwards, George	Worcester.
148	Estabrook, James E.	Worcester.
87	Estey, James L.	Worcester.
56	Fenno, Charles W.	Grovestend, N. J.
112	Forehand, Sullivan	Worcester.
151	Fowler, Rufus B.	Worcester.
120	Goodwin, C. Otis, M. D.,	Worcester.
111	Gould, Abram K.	Worcester.
142	Hapgood, Herbert L.	Athol.
34	Harding, William B.	Worcester.
78	Harlow, William T.	Worcester.
134	Haskins, Daniel W.	Worcester.
147	Hill, J. Henry	Worcester.
15	Howe, William B.	Worcester.
149	Howland, Henry J.	Worcester.
145	Howland, Joseph A.	Worcester.
102	Hubbard, Hammond W.	Worcester.
160	Jackson, Joseph	Worcester.
19	Jillson, Hon. Clark	Worcester.
62	Jillson, Franklin C.	Worcester.
16	Johnson, Charles R.	Worcester.
52	Johnson, Theodore S.	Worcester.
114	King, Henry W.	No. Brookfield.
92	Knight, Charles B.	Worcester.
103	Lancaster, Frank E.	Worcester.
18	Lawrence, Edward R.	Worcester.

73	Lee, Pardon A.	Worcester.
106	Leonard, Manning	Southbridge.
21	Lovell, Albert A.	Medfield.
157	Lovering, Rev. Joseph F.	Worcester.
116	Lyford, J. Chauncey	Worcester.
75	Mann, Albert G.	Worcester.
94	Marble, Albert P.	Worcester.
129	May, Rev. Samuel	Leicester.
153	Maynard, George	Worcester.
141	Meriam, Rufus N.	Worcester.
10	Merriam, Olin L.	Taunton.
152	Morse, William H.	Worcester.
2	O'Flynn, Richard	Worcester.
69	Paine, Nathaniel	Worcester.
140	Parker, Henry L.	Worcester.
68	Peck, Augustus E.	Worcester.
159	Perry, Joseph H.	Worcester.
20	Phelps, Henry	Washington, D. C.
117	Pickett, Josiah	Worcester.
137	Pollard, Leonard L.	Worcester.
91	Prentiss, Addison,	Worcester.
121	Raymond, Edward T.	Worcester.
4	Rice, Franklin P.	Worcester.
131	Rich, Joshua B., M. D.,	Worcester.
48	Roe, Alfred S.	Worcester.
130	Roe, Charles M.	Worcester.
107	Rugg, Charles F.	Worcester.
5	Seagrave, Daniel	Worcester.
128	Simmons, Rev. Charles E.	Worcester.
46	Shumway, Henry L.	Worcester.
67	Smith, Henry M.	Worcester.
13	Smith, James A.	Worcester.

95	SMITH, WILLIAM A.	Worcester.
132	SOUTHWICK, FREDERICK W.	Worcester.
76	SPRAGUE, AUGUSTUS B. R.	Worcester.
1	STAPLES, SAMUEL E.	Worcester.
101	STARR, FRANK E.	Middletown, Ct.
7	STEDMAN, HENRY F.	Worcester.
118	STILES, FREDERICK G.	Worcester.
17	STONE, AUGUSTUS	Worcester.
125	STONE, EVERETT C.	Worcester.
30	SUMNER, GEORGE	Worcester.
162	TAFT, HENRY G.	Worcester.
155	TAYLOR, JACOB M.	Worcester.
50	THOMPSON, E. FRANCIS	Worcester.
66	THOMPSON, EDWARD H.	Merida, Yucatan.
115	THOMPSON, HON. GEORGE F.	Worcester.
80	TOLMAN, ALBERT	Worcester.
39	TUCKER, EPHRAIM	Worcester.
8	TYLER, REV. ALBERT	Oxford.
113	UPHAM, HENRY P.	St. Paul, Minn.
133	WAITE, HENRY E.	West Newton.
110	WAITES, ALFRED	Worcester.
150	WALL, CALEB A.	Worcester.
79	WASHBURN, CHARLES F.	Worcester.
136	WATKINS, HENRY W.	Worcester.
144	WEBB, REV. STEPHEN W.	Worcester.
119	WESBY, HERBERT	Worcester.
93	WHEELOCK, JEROME	Worcester.
36	WHITING, CHARLES B.	Worcester.
81	WILDER, HARVEY B.	Worcester.
126	WOOD, ALBERT, M. D.	Worcester.
154	WOODMAN, DAVID O.	Worcester.

LIFE MEMBERS.

19	Hon. Clark Jillson, 1877, . . .	Worcester.
22	Elleby B. Crane, 1877, . . .	Worcester.
13	James A. Smith, 1881, . . .	Worcester.
106	Manning Leonard, 1881, . . .	Southbridge.
113	Henry P. Upham, 1882, . .	St. Paul, Minn.
4	Franklin P. Rice, 1885, . . .	Worcester.